

# 大学英语六级考试预测试卷

## College English Model Tests of Forecast

—— Band Six ——

08

测试时间：      月      日      时至      时

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### 答 题 提 示

1. 本试卷是严格按照 2000 年新大纲的要求,由北京大学、上海交通大学等高校的英语骨干教师编写,覆盖面广,针对性强,权威性强,是考前训练的精品。
2. 本套试卷共 10 套试题,建议您每周做 1 套。
3. 自测时间可安排在上午或下午,不间断地进行 120 分钟,自主做题,不看参考答案。
4. 将心态调整到临战状态,与进考场无异。
5. 结束后,请认真对照标准答案,自己评分填好下表。然后找出自己的薄弱环节,在以后的复习中重点突破。

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	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	词汇	完形填空(改错、翻译、简答问题)	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15	10	15
自 测 分						
失 分						

# Model Test Eight

## 试 卷 一

### Part I

### Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read:

- A) 2 hours.
- B) 3 hours.
- C) 4 hours.
- D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) She hopes that her son will be able to get a money-earning job later in life.  
B) She thinks that schools should teach children how to compete successfully in future.  
C) She wishes she can do something for the kids.  
D) She thinks that school children shouldn't be given much pressure.
2. A) He doesn't hear the woman's words clearly.      B) He doesn't agree with the woman.  
C) He isn't sure about the weather.      D) He thinks it's a very hot day.
3. A) Their son is a doctor in California.  
B) They are going to see their son.  
C) They've visited their daughter-in-law in California.  
D) They live in California.
4. A) She will be talked into going there with him.      B) She will play at the Golden Times.  
C) She will talk the film with him.      D) She won't see that movie.
5. A) \$ 15.95.      B) \$ 14.5.      C) \$ 8.90.      D) \$ 7.05.
6. A) A nurse.      B) A visitor.      C) A patient.      D) A doctor.
7. A) Mary is going to Hawaii.  
C) Mary likes postcards.      B) Mary has traveled all over the world.  
D) Mary is going on vacation.
8. A) He was talking in a newspaper advertisement.      B) He was talking to a newspaper salesman.  
C) He was talking at a newspaper office.      D) He was talking at a car dealer's.
9. A) The book has been severely criticized.      B) The book has been read by many people.

- C) The book sells good.  
 10. A) Jimmy talks too fast.  
 C) Jimmy doesn't come to the point.  
 D) The book receives good commentaries.  
 B) Jimmy likes to use idioms.  
 D) Jimmy likes to show off.

## 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 One

**Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. A) To write two major research papers.  
 B) To write one major research paper.  
 C) To take notes on books and magazine articles.  
 D) To give proper credit for sources of information.  
 12. A) Inexperienced students.  
 B) The students who have failing grades.  
 C) The students who surprise their teachers.  
 D) Some experienced students.  
 13. A) Assimilate the information thoroughly.  
 B) Capture the main idea.  
 C) Write the information down in your own words.  
 D) Use the actual phrases in the source article.

### Passage Two

**Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) They were both poets.  
 C) They loved each other.  
 15. A) Short.  
 B) Imaginative.  
 16. A) She came of a respectable life.  
 C) She was proud of her success as a poet.  
 B) They were both unmarried.  
 D) They seldom left their hometown.  
 C) Original.  
 D) Having limited themes.  
 B) She lived a solitary life.  
 D) She received little college education.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) Some people buy things they do not want.  
 B) Some people are afraid to stick to their rights.  
 C) There are many superior around you.  
 D) Some people do not think highly enough of themselves.  
 18. A) Some people have a low self-image.  
 B) There is always someone around who knows better.  
 C) Salesman talk people into buying things they don't want.  
 D) People do not share the common knowledge.  
 19. A) To make people start to doubt themselves.  
 B) To show people they have a right to be themselves.

- C) To help people to become a superior.  
 D) To help people to learn to be aggressive.
20. A) To take an AT course. B) To go to see a superior.  
 C) To talk with Dr. Albert. D) To speak out for yourself.

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**Directions:** *There are four 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.*

### Passage One

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

In these times, when our form of government is being criticized by people of many different persuasions, it is important that we understand the principles on which our society was founded. Too often these principles are disregarded by the very people who are most vociferous in defending the country against criticism. Basic to our democracy is a belief that truth can only be arrived at through a free interchange of ideas. Freedom of speech is one of our most cherished values. Nevertheless, with a total disregard of the principles of democratic fair play, the average citizen is apt to hurl harsh accusations in an attempt to silence anyone who may not agree with him. Too many citizens understand democracy only as a slogan and have no real concept that democracy in practice means we must tolerate the expression of unpopular ideas.

Our list of deadly sins should be revised to include the misrepresentation of principles to gratify one's personal spite or vanity, the betrayal of great causes by making them the cloak for personal advancement, and the debasement of high ideals by using them as a pretext for the calumny of honorable men.

The common good should not be made a political football, for the only thing that binds men is a common trust, the thing that unites them is a cause they share. That cause must be something greater than mere personal aggrandizement. The cause for which men live and fight cannot appeal to their pocketbook alone, but must also appeal to their hearts.

Let us take a lesson from those revolutionaries who promise impoverished people not only land but also a vision. It is true that their policies often contradict the promises they made, but they first win their way by proclaiming a vision which inspires people. Lenin himself, the supreme technician of policy, knew he could not achieve his ends simply by playing up discontents, master as he was at that game. He knew he could not win the people over merely by stirring up hatreds or appealing to self-interest. The people must feel the throb of a greater cause, glimpse a vision of a better world.

This vision is particularly necessary to win the loyalties of the young. We certainly will not inspire them if we make our cause on the ground that capitalistic planning is more efficient than socialistic planning. Efficient for what? And for whom? The planners are sometimes efficient enough in seeking their own gain at the expense of the common good. No, we must seek stronger and higher ground if we are to convince even ourselves that ours is the best way.

That is why it is deplorable that in this country we are so complacent about our heritage. We do not appreciate the strength and vitality of the thing that unites us. So we carry little conviction when we are challenged to defend our way of life.

21. The author's attitude toward the basic tenets of democracy is apparently one of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) objective interest
  - B) hesitant acceptance
  - C) pessimistic disillusionment
  - D) enthusiastic endorsement
22. The author implies that impoverished people often consider the promise of revolutionaries to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) false and treacherous  
 B) credible and inspiring  
 C) attractive but impractical  
 D) superficial and irrelevant
23. According to the author, which of the following most strongly unites men?  
 A) Self-interest.  
 B) Fear of common enemy.  
 C) Discontent with a common oppressor.  
 D) The shared ideal of making a better world.
24. The author regards the average citizen's comprehension of the principles of democracy with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) critical dismay  
 B) jealous resentment  
 C) arrogant indifference  
 D) sentimental reverence
25. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) praise the propaganda methods of other nations  
 B) encourage the spread of democracy to underdeveloped lands  
 C) urge greater devotion to the ideals of democracy  
 D) criticize those who put self-interest ahead of the interests of their country

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Computers are often hard to relate to, frustrating a lot of people. Apple Computer Inc's Macintosh, with its graphical symbols, was an important first step toward greater "user-friendliness." But now, a new technology just coming into vogue, called object-oriented programming, promises to stretch the Mac's inviting appeal a Brobdingnagian(巨大的) step further, revolutionizing software as we know it.

The technology is based on the creation of intelligent pieces of software known as objects. Such software can represent anything in the physical world, from a bond in an investment portfolio to a planet in the solar system. By building complex software out of objects, people are able to model business and scientific events in a way that non-technicians can understand.

The promise of object-oriented programming is enormous. By making computers far more accommodating, it should spur new demand at a time when computer-industry growth has slowed. But that is not all. There's already evidence that object programming can help corporate computing departments, reduce the outlandish amounts of money and time spent on creating their own programs. That could spell substantial savings, since corporations now spend most of their information-technology budgets on software—about 60% more than they spend on hardware, according to market researchers. To be sure, converting to object-oriented software will require people to switch away from some of the software they are now using, that may cause disruption and require massive investment.

But if it makes software cheaper to create and easier to use, it's an investment that could pay for itself many times over. The benefits of low-cost, higher-quality software for everything from automobiles to nuclear reactors are obvious. Equally important, however, is the significance of object technology in keeping the U.S. lead in software. While Japan and other Asian competitors have seized the lead in many kinds of hardware—from memory chips to laptop PCS—U.S. companies have managed to retain their edge in software, largely because of the creativity of American programmers. Object-oriented programming should keep the U.S. industry ahead—by making its programming geniuses efficient, too.

26. Macintosh is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) user oriented                      B) object oriented
  - C) language oriented                D) symbol oriented
27. Object oriented software can simulate \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) securities                          B) heaven bodies  
 C) rockets and satellites            D) all above
28. The article implied but not stated: object oriented software is specially helpful to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) computer specialists              B) computer managers  
 C) non-technicians                    D) computer manufacturers
29. Which of the following statements is true?  
 A) Corporations now spend more money on hardware than on software.  
 B) Corporations now spend more money on software than on hardware.  
 C) Object oriented programming will make computers less accommodating.  
 D) Computer industry growth is accelerating now.
30. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
 A) Adapting object oriented software will need massive investment.  
 B) Adapting object oriented software may cause disruption.  
 C) Converting to object oriented software will require people to give up some software they are using now.  
 D) Converting to object oriented software will cause no trouble at all.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Climatic conditions are delicately adjusted to the composition of the Earth's atmosphere. If there were a change in the atmosphere—for example, in the relative proportions of atmospheric gases—the climate would probably change also. A slight increase in water vapor, for instance, would increase the heat retaining capacity of the atmosphere and would lead to a rise in global temperatures. In contrast, a large increase in water vapor would increase the thickness and extent of the cloud layer, reducing the amount of solar energy reaching the Earth's surface.

The level of carbon dioxide, CO<sub>2</sub>, in the atmosphere has an important effect on climatic change. Most of the Earth's incoming energy is short-wavelength radiator, which tends to pass through atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> easily. The Earth, however, reradiates much of the received energy as long-wavelength radiation, which CO<sub>2</sub> absorbs and then remits toward the Earth. This phenomenon, known as the greenhouse effect, can result in an increase in the surface temperature of a planet. An extreme example of the effect is shown by Venus, a planet covered by heavy clouds composed mostly of CO<sub>2</sub>, whose surface temperatures have been measured at 430°C. If the CO<sub>2</sub> content of the atmosphere is reduced, the temperature falls. According to one respectable theory, if the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration were halved, the Earth would become completely covered with ice. Another equally respectable theory, however, states that a halving of the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration would lead only to a reduction in global temperatures of 3°C.

If, because of an increase in forest fires or volcanic activity, the CO<sub>2</sub> content of the atmosphere increased, a warmer climate would be produced. Plant growth, which relies on both the warmth and the availability of CO<sub>2</sub>, would probably increase. As a consequence, plant would use more and more CO<sub>2</sub>. Eventually CO<sub>2</sub> levels would diminish and the climate, in turn, would become cooler. With reduced temperatures many plants would die; CO<sub>2</sub> would thereby be returned to the atmosphere and gradually the temperature would rise

again. Thus, if this process occurred, there might be a long-term oscillation in the amount of  $\text{CO}_2$  present in the atmosphere, with regular temperature increases and decreases of a set magnitude.

Some climatologists argue that the burning of fossil fuels has raised the level of  $\text{CO}_2$  in the atmosphere and has caused a global temperature increase of at least  $1^\circ\text{C}$ . But a supposed global temperature rise of  $1^\circ\text{C}$  may in reality be only several regional temperature increases, restricted to areas where there are many meteorological stations and caused simply by shifts in the pattern of atmospheric circulation. Other areas, for example, the Southern Hemisphere oceanic zone, may be experiencing an equivalent temperature decrease that is unrecognized because of the shortage of meteorological recording stations.

31. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?

- A) What are the steps in the process that takes place as  $\text{CO}_2$  absorbs long-wavelength radiation?
- B) How might our understanding of the greenhouse effect be improved if the burning of fossil fuels were decreased?
- C) What might cause a series of regular increases and decreases in the amount of  $\text{CO}_2$  in the atmosphere?
- D) Why are there fewer meteorological recording stations in the Southern Hemisphere oceanic zone than elsewhere?

32. The author is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) explaining the effects that the burning of fossil fuels might have on climate
- B) illustrating the effects of  $\text{CO}_2$  on atmospheric radiation
- C) discussing effects that changes in the  $\text{CO}_2$  level in the atmosphere might have on climate
- D) challenging hypotheses about the effects of water vapor and  $\text{CO}_2$  on climate

33. The passage suggests that a large decrease in the amount of  $\text{CO}_2$  in the atmosphere would result in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) at least a slight decrease in global temperatures
- B) at the most a slight increase in short-wavelength radiation reaching the Earth
- C) a slight long-term increase in global temperatures
- D) a slight short-term increase in atmospheric water vapor content

34. The author refers to Venus primarily in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) show that the greenhouse effect works on other planets but not on Earth
- B) show the extent to which Earth's atmosphere differs from that of Venus
- C) support the contention that as water vapor increases, the amount of  $\text{CO}_2$  increases
- D) support the argument that the  $\text{CO}_2$  level in the atmosphere has a significant effect on climate

35. The discussion of climate in the passage suggests which of the following conclusions?

- A) Climate is not perfectly stable, and slight regional temperature variations can be considered a normal feature of the environment.
- B) We are unable at present to measure global temperature changes precisely.
- C) The most important cause of regional climatic fluctuations is the change in  $\text{CO}_2$  levels in the atmosphere.
- D) Both A) and B).

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Most shoplifters(商店扒手) agree that the January sales offer wonderful opportunities for the hard-working thief. With the shops so crowded and the staff so busy, it does not require any extraordinary talent to

help yourself to one or two little things and escape unnoticed. It is known, in the business, as 'hoisting'.

But the hoisting game is not what it used to be. Even at the height of the sales, shoplifters today never know if they are being watched by one of those evil little balls that hang from the ceilings of so many department stores above the most desirable goods.

As if that was not trouble enough for them, they can now be filmed at work and obliged to attend a showing of their performance in court.

Selfridges was the first big London store to install closed-circuit videotape equipment to watch its sales floors. In October last year the store won its first court case for shoplifting using as evidence a videotape clearly showing a couple stealing dresses. It was an important test case which encouraged other stores to install similar equipment.

When the balls, called sputniks(人造地球卫星), first made an appearance in shops it was widely believed that their only function was to frighten shoplifters. Their somewhat ridiculous appearance, the curious holes and lights going on and off, certainly made the theory believable.

It did not take long, however, for serious shoplifters to start showing suitable respect. Soon after the equipment was in operation at Selfridges, store detective Brian Chadwick was sitting in the control room watching a woman secretly putting bottles of perfume into her bag.

"As she turned to go," Chadwick recalled, "she suddenly looked up at the sputnik and stopped." She could not possibly have seen that the camera was trained on her because it is completely hidden, but she must have had a feeling that I was looking at her.

"For a moment she paused, then she returned to the counter and started putting everything back. When she had finished, she opened her bag towards the camera to show it was empty and hurried out of the store."

36. January is a good month for shoplifters because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they don't need to wait for staff to serve them
- B) they don't need any previous experience as thieves
- C) there are so many people in the stores
- D) there are more goods in the shops

37. The sputniks hanging from the ceilings are intended \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) as an amusing kind of decoration
- B) to frighten shoplifters by their appearance
- C) to make films that can be shown to the shoppers
- D) to be used as evidence against idling employees

38. The case in last October was important because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the store got the dresses back
- B) it repaid the investment in the equipment
- C) other shops found out about the equipment
- D) the kind of evidence supplied was accepted

39. The woman stealing perfume \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) figured out what the sputnik was for
- B) was frightened by its shape
- C) could see the camera filming her
- D) could see the detective watching her

40. The woman's action before leaving the store shows that she \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) was sorry for what she had done



- B) was afraid she would be arrested
- C) decided she didn't want what she had secretly put into her bag
- D) wanted to prove she had not intended to steal anything

### Part III

### Vocabulary

(15 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 answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

41. You cannot ignore the situation forever, so one day you will have to \_\_\_\_\_ consequences of your act.  
A) look up to                      B) wake up to                      C) stand up to                      D) face up to
42. Sometimes it is the way people say things, \_\_\_\_\_ what they actually say, \_\_\_\_\_ tells us whether they are serious or not.  
A) no matter/which              B) than/that                      C) more than/which              D) rather than/that
43. The report deals with Britain's industrial problem, \_\_\_\_\_ from technology gaps to lack of investment.  
A) diverting                      B) ranging                      C) differing                      D) alternating
44. The business is risky. But \_\_\_\_\_, we would be rich.  
A) had we succeeded              B) might we succeed              C) unless we succeed              D) should we succeed
45. The fire must have \_\_\_\_\_ after the staff had gone home.  
A) broken out                      B) broken up                      C) broken down                      D) broken off
46. His salary as a bus driver is much higher \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in comparison with the salary of a teacher              B) than a teacher  
C) than that of a teacher                      D) to compare as a teacher
47. The new tourist hotel will have \_\_\_\_\_ for more than one thousand people.  
A) convenience                      B) capacities                      C) capability                      D) accommodations
48. Investigation showed that purchasers tend to lay less emphasis on the function \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) than more on package              B) and more package              C) and more on package              D) than package
49. No practitioner without a license could \_\_\_\_\_ any medicine for a patient.  
A) ascribe                      B) describe                      C) subscribe                      D) prescribe
50. We often advise him not to drink more wine \_\_\_\_\_ is good for his health.  
A) as                      B) than                      C) that                      D) but
51. The bus driver acted with great presence of mind to \_\_\_\_\_ disaster.  
A) avert                      B) desert                      C) divert                      D) exert
52. When the girl first came to the big city, she was \_\_\_\_\_ by the crowds and traffic.  
A) puzzled                      B) perplexed                      C) bewildered                      D) confused
53. What is most obvious in this book are those details of everyday life which make Mrs. Richards anything \_\_\_\_\_ common.  
A) but                      B) for                      C) other than                      D) except for
54. The account he offered of the traffic accident does not \_\_\_\_\_ that of the reporter.  
A) consist with                      B) concern with                      C) comply with                      D) identify with
55. A staff member of the hotel who was charged with illegally \_\_\_\_\_ children, has been sentenced to one year in prison.  
A) attaining                      B) containing                      C) maintaining                      D) detaining
56. Business picked up in the stores during December, but \_\_\_\_\_ again after Christmas.

- A) dropped off                      B) dropped out                      C) dropped over                      D) dropped on
57. In principle, they were ready for the Cavendish to \_\_\_\_\_ some of the thermonuclear work.  
A) put on                      B) turn on                      C) bring on                      D) take on
58. President John Kennedy was \_\_\_\_\_ in Dallas in 1963.  
A) massacred                      B) slaughtered                      C) suicided                      D) assassinated
59. His body was covered with red belts, and his arms \_\_\_\_\_ elephant hide.  
A) assembled                      B) assemble                      C) resembled                      D) resemble
60. His long service with the company was \_\_\_\_\_ with a present.  
A) admitted                      B) acknowledged                      C) attributed                      D) accepted
61. In fact, the Indians took all and gave all, such as they had, with good will, but it seemed to me that they were a people very \_\_\_\_\_ in everything.  
A) sufficient                      B) abundant                      C) deficient                      D) adequate
62. The U. S. government lost no time in \_\_\_\_\_ themselves and their part in this scandal.  
A) flattering                      B) whitewashing                      C) glorifying                      D) distinguishing
63. The professor tried to \_\_\_\_\_ interest in archaeology by taking his students on expeditions.  
A) illuminate                      B) stimulate                      C) accumulate                      D) simulate
64. Hudson said he could not kill a living thing except for the \_\_\_\_\_ of hunger.  
A) sensation                      B) cause                      C) purpose                      D) motive
65. The learned scholar recommended that he \_\_\_\_\_ until after he had learnt anatomy.  
A) will not take up sculpture                      B) had not taken up sculpture  
C) not take up sculpture                      D) not took up sculpture
66. People were astonished when they heard that the accused man had \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) got through                      B) got off                      C) got in                      D) got on
67. I admire artists, although I am \_\_\_\_\_ but an artistic person myself.  
A) all                      B) everything                      C) nothing                      D) anything
68. "I can hardly imagine Diana like that!" cried Alan, \_\_\_\_\_ with joy.  
A) overwhelmed                      B) overjoyed                      C) exhausting                      D) overcoming
69. Your job is not to make decisions but to \_\_\_\_\_ the decisions we make.  
A) complete                      B) accomplish                      C) implement                      D) supplement
70. The two boys \_\_\_\_\_ the airs of great importance in the class.  
A) disguised                      B) assumed                      C) affected                      D) pretended

## 试 卷 二

### 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 change a word, add a word or delete (删去) a word. 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 ( ^ ) in the correct place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and be sure to put a slash ( / ) in the blank.

**Example:** Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our periods                      1. time  
Many of the arguments having used for the study of litera-                      2. /  
ture as a school subject are valid for ^ study of television.                      3. the

If indeed silence is golden, it is also becoming as rare as gold. It seems that the progress of man includes a rising volume of noise. In every home a stereo or television fill the rooms sound. Between sunrise and sunset, streets and highways are a constant source of voice from cars, buses, and trucks. You can pass any factory or construction area and the roar of their machinery will make your ears ringing. Music is played in every supermarket, most restaurants, and many offices. Big cities of the world are wellknown by their noisiness.

Noise pollution is the new side effect of our technological age. Day or night, the sound of the work fills the air. It seems that the smoothing effects of silence are nowhere to be found. Even the quiet of our carefully protected wilderness areas can be invaded at any moment by a passing jet.

We are learning, finally, that silence is natural resource and must be protected by law. It appears that we all find company in sound, if we all demand a little quiet from time to time.

71. \_\_\_\_\_

72. \_\_\_\_\_

73. \_\_\_\_\_

74. \_\_\_\_\_

75. \_\_\_\_\_

76. \_\_\_\_\_

77. \_\_\_\_\_

78. \_\_\_\_\_

79. \_\_\_\_\_

80. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **City Life and Suburban Life**. You should write about 150 words and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 最近几年越来越多的人迁往近郊居住
2. 城市生活和近郊生活各有特点
3. 比较起来,我喜欢的是...

### City Life and Suburban Life

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