

英语专业四级考试

2005

英语专业四级考试指导用书

历年真题解析

1996-2004

陈新仁 编著

TEM

中国对外翻译出版公司

2005 年

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TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

前 言

在全国高校英语专业指导委员会的不断规范和大力推广下,我国英语专业分级水平测试在全国实施已十载有余,在推动、促进广大院校英语专业教学实践与改革中发挥了巨大的积极作用,得到了广大英语教师的好评与支持。

在过去的几年中,本人一直从事英语专业的教学工作,自然与英语专业四、八级测试结下了不解之缘。不少学生反映希望能有一本真题详解类的辅导书以便应试,可市面上一直未有这类书面世。正是在这样的背景下,本人萌发了编写此书的念头。

在编写过程中,本人始终从应试者角度来策划解题思路,组织解题内容。对于那些可以轻松解答的题目,本书从简处之。对于那些颇费脑筋的题目,则力求详尽,从而帮助学生做到知其然,亦知其所以然。为此,本书不仅总是拆正解,而且经常释错解。在讲解过程中,本人有意识地融入了许多相关语法和词汇知识,介绍了一些行之有效的阅读、写作、翻译等方面的技巧,因此,本书不仅是一本真题解析书,也可充当高级英语的自学读本,相信这对广大读者提高英语水平会大有裨益。

由于本人水平有限,加之成书仓促,本书中值得商榷乃至谬误的地方在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

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※ O. T. = ORIGINAL TESTS

K & N = KEYS AND NOTES

T = TAPESCRIPTS

PART 1 ORIGINAL TESTS

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (1996)

— GRADE FOUR —

TIME LIMIT: 145 MIN

PART I WRITING

[45 MIN]

SECTION A COMPOSITION

[35 MIN]

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

Every college student would agree that life in college is not the same as it was in the middle school. Now, you have been asked by the Students' Union to write a passage entitled

THE MAIN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

MY COLLEGE LIFE AND MY MIDDLE SCHOOL LIFE

as part of an introduction programme for new students coming in September.

You are to write in three paragraphs.

In the first paragraph, state clearly what you think the main difference is between college and middle school life.

In the second paragraph, state which life you prefer and why.

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

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

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

[10 MIN]

Write a note of about 50—60 words based on the following situation:

Your friend has just won the first prize in the Provincial English Speech Contest. Write a note of congratulations.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy.

PART II DICTATION

[15 MIN]

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times.

During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 to 20 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.

PART III LISTENING COMPREHENSION

[25 MIN]

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

SECTION A STATEMENT

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

1. Joe went to court because he was a
A. law breaker. B. trainee lawyer.
C. friend of the judge. D. traffic policeman.
2. Where did the speaker think they were supposed to meet?
A. On the platform.
B. On the train.
C. Near the stairs.
D. At the information desk.
3. What is being described?
A. Telephone. B. Telegraph. C. Microfilm. D. Microscope.
4. How long was the coach delayed?
A. Three hours and forty five minutes.
B. Five and a half hours.
C. Two hours and forty five minutes.
D. Eight hours and fifteen minutes.
5. What does the speaker imply?
A. I want you to have a fully enjoyable holiday.
B. Your plans for the trip interest me a lot.
C. I think you should arrive according to the plan.
D. We are now making plans for your journey.
6. What does the speaker mean?
A. The shop told me this would happen.
B. I didn't know it would be like this.
C. It became smaller but still fits me.
D. The cardigan is well worth the price.
7. When will the writer's new book be published?
A. In the spring. B. In the summer.
C. In the autumn. D. In the winter.
8. What does the speaker mean?
A. Travelling by car is more dangerous than by air.
B. There are 300 air crashes each year in the US.
C. The air crashes each year kill about 50,000 people.
D. Travelling by plane is more dangerous than by car.

SECTION B CONVERSATION

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

9. What does the man mean?
 - A. It's really nice to have a change.
 - B. They ought to have been changed long ago.
 - C. The curtains are of a wrong colour.
 - D. The curtains are still quite good.
10. The woman's usual attitude towards films is
 - A. mixed.
 - B. fascinated.
 - C. enthusiastic.
 - D. disinterested.
11. According to the conversation, the woman's sister
 - A. was probably upset.
 - B. had little education.
 - C. always writes like that.
 - D. usually never writes.
12. The man's purpose in visiting was to
 - A. take a course.
 - B. see the city.
 - C. go to the park.
 - D. take a rest.
13. What does the man indicate?
 - A. Most people like the museum.
 - B. It is difficult to get up early.
 - C. There might be varied opinions.
 - D. It is a problem to get there.
14. What does the woman mean?
 - A. She does not really need his help.
 - B. She has not started thinking about it yet.
 - C. She is very grateful to the man for his advice.
 - D. She has already talked with the man.
15. Which of the following best describes the woman's reaction?
 - A. Overjoyed.
 - B. Confused.
 - C. Surprised.
 - D. Supportive.
16. The woman is going to the supermarket tomorrow because
 - A. the supermarket is closing down after Christmas.
 - B. the man is going to help her with shopping.
 - C. tomorrow is the only day she is free before Christmas.
 - D. she wants to get enough food for the holiday period.
17. John is going to France because
 - A. he'll start a new business in properties.
 - B. he has been left property there.
 - C. he's made a fortune with his uncle.
 - D. his uncle wants his company there.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Question 18 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question. Now listen to the news.

18. What happened to the schoolboy?
- A. He forgot to lock the cold store door.
 - B. He was forced to work throughout the night.
 - C. He caught cold while working at the butcher's.
 - D. He was locked up by accident in a cold store.

Questions 19 & 20 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions. Now listen to the news.

19. Mr Warren Christopher
- A. believes there is hope for peace.
 - B. will report to the UN on Thursday.
 - C. will hold more talks before leaving the region.
 - D. is not sure that the peace process will succeed.
20. With whom did Mr Christopher NOT meet?
- A. The Syrian President.
 - B. The PLO leader.
 - C. The Jordanian President.
 - D. The Israeli Prime Minister.

Questions 21 & 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions. Now listen to the news.

21. The number of the escaped prisoners is
- A. 6.
 - B. 5.
 - C. 1.
 - D. 7.
22. Following the prison breakout, the Government is to
- A. restructure the prison service.
 - B. discipline some prison officers.
 - C. recruit more security staff.
 - D. look into security conditions.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 30 seconds to answer the three questions. Now listen to the news.

23. The aim of the agreement is to
- A. encourage trade in the region.
 - B. crack down on drug smuggling.
 - C. save the declining fishing industry.
 - D. strengthen cross-boarder police presence.
24. Which group of people is now taking advantage of the agreement?
- A. Canadian police.
 - B. Businessmen.
 - C. Drug traffickers.
 - D. Customs officers.

25. The percentage of cocaine brought through the coast has increased by
 A. 10%. B. 50%. C. 60%. D. 70%.

PART IV CLOZE

[15 MIN]

Decide which of the choices given below would correctly complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Choose the best one for each blank.

Since 1895 the National Trust(国家文物信托基金会) has worked for the preservation of places of historic interest and natural beauty in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Today the Trust — 26 is not a government department but a charity depending on the 27 support of the public and its own members — is the largest landowner and conservation society in Britain.

Wherever you go, you are close to land that is protected and 28 by the National Trust. Over 350 miles of 29 coastline; 90,000 acres of land, lakes and forests in one area of natural beauty 30; prehistoric and Roman ruins; moorlands and farmland, woods and islands; lengths of 31 waterways; even seventeen whole villages — all are open to the public at all times subject only 32 the needs of farming, forestry and the protection of wildlife.

But the Trust's protection 33 further than this. It has in its possession a hundred gardens and 34 two hundred historic buildings which it opens to paying visitors. Castles and churches, houses of 35 or historic importance, mills, gardens and parks 36 to the Trust by their former owners. Many houses retain their 37 content of fine furniture, pictures, and other treasures accumulated over 38, and often the donor himself continues to live in part of the house as a 39 of the National Trust. The walking-sticks in the hall, the flowers, silver-framed photographs, books and papers in the rooms are signs that the house is still loved and 40 and that visitors are welcomed as private individuals just as much as tourists.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 26. A. it | B. which | C. this | D. whether it |
| 27. A. deliberate | B. compulsory | C. spontaneous | D. voluntary |
| 28. A. maintained | B. watched | C. renewed | D. repaired |
| 29. A. unused | B. underdeveloped | C. unwanted | D. unspoilt |
| 30. A. besides | B. nearby | C. alone | D. beyond |
| 31. A. interior | B. inland | C. inside | D. inner |
| 32. A. by | B. at | C. to | D. on |
| 33. A. develops | B. extends | C. enlarges | D. prolongs |
| 34. A. some | B. nearby | C. on average | D. more |
| 35. A. architectural | B. archetype | C. architecture | D. archaeology |
| 36. A. are giving | B. have given | C. been given | D. have been given |
| 37. A. primitive | B. initial | C. elementary | D. original |
| 38. A. times | B. generations | C. years | D. age groups |
| 39. A. resident | B. dweller | C. tenant | D. housekeeper |

40. A. lived in B. kept over C. resided with D. taken up

PART V GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

[15 MIN]

There are twenty-five sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence.

41. You won't get a loan _____ you can offer some security.
A. lest B. in case C. unless D. other than
42. _____ time, he'll make a first-class tennis player.
A. Having B. Given C. Giving D. Had
43. I _____ the party much more if there hadn't been quite such a crowd of people there.
A. would enjoy B. will have enjoyed
C. would have enjoyed D. will be enjoying
44. This company has now introduced a policy _____ pay rises are related to performance at work.
A. which B. where C. whether D. what
45. He wasn't asked to take on the chairmanship of the society, _____ insufficiently popular with all members.
A. having considered B. was considered
C. was being considered D. being considered
46. This may have preserved the elephant from being wiped out as well as other animals _____ in Africa.
A. hunted B. hunting C. that hunted D. are hunted
47. The office has to be shut down _____ funds.
A. being a lack of B. from lack of
C. to a lack of D. for lack of
48. In international matches, prestige is so important that the only thing that matters is to avoid _____.
A. from being beaten B. being beaten
C. beating D. to be beaten
49. As it turned out to be a small house party, we _____ so formally.
A. need not have dressed up B. must not have dressed up
C. did not need to dress up D. must not dress up
50. Western Nebraska generally receives less snow than _____ Eastern Nebraska.
A. in B. it receives in C. does D. it does in
51. _____ no cause for alarm, the old man went back to his bedroom.
A. There was B. Since C. Being D. There being
52. The brilliance of his satires was _____ make even his victims laugh.
A. so as to B. such as to C. so that D. such that
53. If he _____ in that way for much longer he will find himself in the bankruptcy court.

- A. carries on B. carries off C. carried by D. carried away
54. Although the false banknotes fooled many people, they did not _____ to close examination.
- A. look up B. pay up C. keep up D. stand up
55. He must give us more time, _____ we shall not be able to make a good job of it.
- A. consequently B. otherwise C. therefore D. doubtlessly
56. When there was a short _____ in the conversation, I asked if anyone would like anything to drink.
- A. blank B. space C. pause D. wait
57. You can do it if you want to, but in my opinion it's not worth the _____ it involves.
- A. effort B. strength C. attempt D. force
58. The main road through Littlebury was blocked for three hours today after an accident _____ two lorries.
- A. involving B. including C. combining D. containing
59. Very few scientists _____ with completely new answers to the world's problems.
- A. come to B. come round C. come on D. come up
60. Hotel rooms must be _____ by noon, but luggage may be left with the porter.
- A. departed B. abandoned C. vacated D. displaced
61. Half the excuses she gives are not true, but she always seems to _____ them.
- A. get on with B. get away with
C. get up from D. get in on
62. The _____ physicist has been challenged by others in his field.
- A. respectable B. respectful C. respective D. respecting
63. With hundreds of works left behind, Picasso is regarded as a very _____ artist.
- A. profound B. productive C. prosperous D. plentiful
64. The city suffered _____ damage as a result of the earthquake.
- A. considered B. considerate C. considerable D. considering
65. Undergraduate students have no _____ to the rare books in the school library.
- A. access B. entrance C. way D. path

PART VI READING COMPREHENSION**[30 MIN]****SECTION A****[25 MIN]**

In this part 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 correct answer.

TEXT A

- 1 In the past thirty years many social changes have taken place in Britain. The greatest of these have probably been in the economic lives of women.
- 2 The changes have been significant, but, because tradition and prejudice can still

handicap women in their working careers and personal lives, major legislation to help promote equality of opportunity and pay was passed during the 1970s.

3 At the heart of women's changed role in society has been the rise in the number of women at work, particularly married women. As technology and society permit highly effective and generally acceptable methods of family planning there has been a decline in family size. Women as a result are involved in child-rearing for a much shorter time and related to this, there has been a rapid increase in the number of women with young children who return to work when the children are old enough not to need constant care and attention.

4 Since 1951 the proportion of married women who work has grown from just over a fifth to a half. Compared with their counterparts elsewhere on the Continent, British women comprise a relatively high proportion of the work-force, about two-fifths, but on average they work fewer hours, about 31 a week. There is still a significant difference between women's average earnings and men's, but the equal pay legislation which came into force at the end of 1975 appears to have helped to narrow the gap between women's and men's basic rates.

5 As more and more women joined the work-force in the 1960s and early 1970s there was an increase in the collective incomes of women as a whole and a major change in the economic role of large numbers of housewives. Families have come to rely on married women's earnings as an essential part of their income, rather than as "pocket money". At the same time social roles within the family are more likely to be shared, exchanged or altered.

66. The general idea of the passage is about

- A. social trends in contemporary Britain.
- B. changes in women's economic status.
- C. equal opportunity and pay in Britain.
- D. women's roles within the family.

67. According to the author, an increasing number of married women are able to work because

- A. their children no longer require their care.
- B. there are more jobs available nowadays.
- C. technology has enabled them to find acceptable jobs.
- D. they spend far less time on child care than before.

TEXT B

Nature's Gigantic Snowplough

1 On January 10, 1962, an enormous piece of glacier broke away and tumbled down the side of a mountain in Peru. A mere seven minutes later, when cascading ice finally came to a stop ten miles down the mountain, it had taken the lives of 4,000 people.

2 This disaster is one of the most devastating examples of a very common event: an avalanche of snow or ice. Because it is extremely cold at very high altitudes, snow rarely

melts. It just keeps piling up higher and higher. Glaciers are eventually created when the weight of the snow is so great that the lower layers are pressed into solid ice. But most avalanches occur long before this happens. As snow accumulates on a steep slope, it reaches a critical point at which the slightest vibration will send it sliding into the valley below.

3 Even an avalanche of light power can be dangerous, but the Peruvian catastrophe was particularly terrible because it was caused by a heavy layer of ice. It is estimated that the ice that broke off weighed three million tons. As it crashed down the steep mountainside like a gigantic snowplough, it swept up trees, boulders and tons of topsoil, and completely crushed and destroyed the six villages that lay in its path.

4 At present there is no way to predict or avoid such enormous avalanches, but, luckily, they are very rare. Scientists are constantly studying the smaller, more common avalanches, to try to understand what causes them. In the future, perhaps dangerous masses of snow and ice can be found and removed before they take human lives.

68. The first paragraph catches the reader's attention with a

- A. first-hand report.
- B. dramatic description.
- C. tall tale.
- D. vivid word picture.

69. In this passage devastating means

- A. violently ruinous.
- B. spectacularly interesting.
- C. stunning.
- D. unpleasant.

70. The passage is mostly about

- A. avalanches.
- B. glaciers.
- C. Peru.
- D. mountains.

TEXT C

1 I was born in Tuckahoe, Talbot County, Maryland. I have no accurate knowledge of my age, never having seen any authentic record containing it. By far the larger part of the slaves know as little of their age as horses know of theirs, and it is the wish of most masters within my knowledge to keep their slaves thus ignorant. I do not remember having ever met a slave who could tell of his birthday. They seldom come nearer to it than planting-time, harvesting, springtime, or falltime. A lack of information concerning my own was a source of unhappiness to me even during childhood. The white children could tell their ages, I could not tell why I ought to be deprived of the same privilege. I was not allowed to make any inquiries of my master concerning it. He considered all such inquiries on the part of a slave improper and impertinent. The nearest estimate I can give makes me now between twenty-seven and twenty-eight years of age. I come to this, from hearing my master say, some time during 1835, I was about seventeen years old.

2 My mother was named Harriet Bailey. She was the daughter of Issac and Betsey Bailey, both coloured, and quite dark. My mother was of a darker complexion than either my grandmother or grandfather.

3 My father was a white man. He was admitted to be such by all I ever heard speak of my parentage. The opinion was also whispered that my master was my father; but of the

correctness of this opinion, I know nothing; the means of knowing was withheld from me. My mother and I were separated when I was but an infant — before I knew her as my mother. It is a common custom, in the part of Maryland from which I ran away, to part children from their mothers at a very early age. Frequently, before the child has reached its twelfth month, its mother is taken from it, and hired out on some farm a considerable distance off, and the child is placed under the care of an older woman, too old for field labour. For what this separation is done, I do not know, unless it be to hinder the development of the child's affection towards its mother.

71. The author did not know exactly when he was born because
 - A. he did not know who his mother was.
 - B. there was no written evidence of it.
 - C. his master did not tell his father.
 - D. nobody on his farm knew anything about it.
72. In the mid-nineteenth century, slaves often
 - A. marked their birthdays by the season.
 - B. did not really care how old they were.
 - C. forgot the exact time when they were born.
 - D. pretended not to know each other's birthdays.
73. The author's mother told him
 - A. his father was black.
 - B. his father was white.
 - C. nothing about his father.
 - D. his master was his father.
74. According to the passage, when the author was very young his mother
 - A. ran away.
 - B. was light-skinned.
 - C. had several children.
 - D. was sent to work elsewhere.
75. The author had not spent much time with his
 - A. mother.
 - B. master.
 - C. grandfather.
 - D. grandmother.
76. The author was most probably raised
 - A. by his grandparents.
 - B. by an old woman slave.
 - C. with his master's support.
 - D. together with other children.

TEXT D

Please Recycle That Bobsled Run(大雪橇滑道)

1 For the 1992 Winter Games, French organizers constructed a new motorway, parking lots and runs for skiing in the Alps. Environmentalists screamed "Disaster!". Thus warned, the Norwegians have adopted "green" advice and avoided great blots on the landscape. The speed-skating rink was built to look like an overturned ship, and placed so as not to disturb a bird sanctuary. Dug into a mountainside, the hockey arena is well concealed and energy efficient. The bobsled run is built out of wood not metal and hidden among trees. No wonder the president of the International Olympic Committee has called these the first "Green

Games”.

2 Lillehammer’s opening ceremonies featured a giant Olympic Torch burning biogas produced by rotting vegetation. During construction, builders were threatened with \$ 7,500 fines for felling trees unnecessarily. Rare trees were carefully transplanted from hillsides. Food is being served on potato-based plates that will be fed, in turn, to pigs. Smoking has been banned outdoors as well as in, with enforcement by polite requests.

3 Environmentalists have declared partial victory: though Coca-Cola’s plan to decorate the town with banners has been scaled back, there are still too many billboards for strict green tastes. Perhaps, but after the Games, athlete housing will be converted into vacation homes or shipped to the northlands for student dormitories. Bullets will be plucked from biathlon targets and recycled to keep the lead from poisoning ground water. And these tricks won’t be forgotten. Embarrassed by environmental protests, the I. O. C. claims that green awareness is now entrenched — along with sport and culture — as a permanent dimension of the Olympic Charter.

4 Indeed, Sydney was successful in becoming host for the 2000 Summer Games in part on the strength of its endorsement from Greenpeace. Aspiring host cities are picking up the code. Salt Lake City, bidding for the 2002 Games, may opt to use the bobsled run that Calgary built for the ’88 Games. after that, who could deny that recycling is an Olympic movement?

77. Which of the following countries has not paid enough attention to the “green” issues?

- A. Norway. B. France. C. America. D. Australia.

78. In which area did the environmentalists fail in Lillehammer?

- A. Energy. B. Smoking. C. Housing. D. Advertising.

79. Which of the following describes the I. O. C. ’s attitude towards the environmentalists’ protests?

- A. Trying to commit themselves.
B. Showing indifference and contempt.
C. Arguing for practical difficulties.
D. Negotiating for gradual changes.

80. The 2002 Games might be held in

- A. Oslo. B. Calgary.
C. Sydney. D. Salt Lake City.

SECTION B SKIMMING AND SCANNING

[15 MIN]

In this section there are seven passages with a total of ten multiple-choice questions. Skim or scan them as required and then answer the questions.

TEXT E

First read the following question.

81. The schoolboy was reported to have had an accident with

- A. a train. B. fire. C. electricity. D. traffic.

Now skim Text E below and answer question 81.

SCHOOLBOY JOHN DOYLE suffered a 25,000-volt electric shock and lived. Last night he sat up in a hospital bed and learned how lucky he was to be alive. John, 11, had gone train-spotting for the first time in his life on a footbridge near his home. He fell off the 20ft-high bridge, landed among power cables and ended up on the rails. He was dragged clear by his friends just before an express train roared past. He has burns to one ankle and will need a skin graft. His mother said the accident has put her son off train-spotting for life.

TEXT F

First read the following question.

82. The main purpose of the letter is to
- A. apply for an advertised job.
B. make further inquiries about a job.
C. to apply for a Ph. D programme.
D. get information about medical research.

Now skim Text F below and answer question 82.

38 Morgan Road,
Harbury,
Lincolnshire.

The Administrative Officer,
Swiss Medico Ltd,
PO Box 1263,
Zurich, Switzerland.
Dear Sir,

17 March 199 __

I am writing to respond to your advertisement in the "Daily Globe".

I am at present employed as a translator in a medical research organization and also act as interpreter there. I joined this organization two years ago.

I am 31 and single. I read French and German at Howland College, Cambridge and stayed here to take my Ph. D in the dialects of North-East France.

I should be interested in working for your company for two reasons: firstly, I should like to live abroad and secondly, the work would involve medical/scientific translation which is my particular field.

I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,
Rupert Johnson