

英语专业四级真题解析

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前 言

为了满足高校英语专业学生学习和专业四级考试的需要,我们编写了这本书。

对于大学英语专业的学生来说,专业四级考试是基本的,但也是有一定难度的,尤其是题目的量大,亟需要熟悉题目。英语专业四级考试时间为 140 分钟,题型包括写作、听写、听力理解、完形、语法和词汇、阅读理解等六大部分(称为 PART)。每一部分又分成若干节(称为 SECTION)。总的说来要在规定的时间内完成试卷,夺得高分,不但需要熟练掌握英语听说读写的各个方面技能,而且需要对题型的熟悉,对命题规律的熟悉。因此做真题,了解题目的类型、命题的特点以及难度,对参加并希望顺利通过专业四级考试的学生来说,是必需且必要的。

本书收集了自 1995 至 2002 年英语专业四级考试(TEM4)全真试题 8 套。我们按照原来的格式排列,旨在帮助考生熟悉题型和进行实战练习。为题高学生的应试能力,本书还提供了听力材料和详尽的答案及分析,其中不但讲解了正确答案,而且对其他选项涉及的语法和词汇也做了分析,读者可通过这些讲解复习和总结所学的知识,从而在练习中提高解题和学习的能力;并可通过题目的解答深入领会考试的考查目的和难点,从而针对自己的学习情况有目的地加强训练,有备应考。

为方便练习,本书配备 2 盘音带。需说明的是,音带中听写一项目目要求是读四遍,其中中间两遍是逐词或逐个词组朗读的,为了接省音带的篇幅,现改为读三遍,省去一遍逐词或逐个词组的朗读。

本书由郝飞雪主编;副主编为乔一鸣,闫虹,赵宏宇;沈万顺,崔大志,王文玉等老师也参加了编写。全真题编辑由沈万顺,王玉文担任。解答部分的编写分工为:听力部分(郝飞雪,赵宏宇);1996 年,1997 年,1999 年,2000 年,2001 年(乔一鸣);1995 年,1998 年(闫虹);2002 年(崔大志);在本书编写过程中,我们还得到了美籍教师 Barbara Gerisey 女士的热情帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

本书可作为准备英语专业四级考试的练习资料,可以供考前强化训练之用。考生应该通过做题,利用书上的答案和题目分析,检查自己的应试能力,发现自己不足和进行针对性的强化训练;还可以帮助英语教师,英语专业学生及其他英语学习者提高英语语言技能。

由于编者水平所限,书中错误在所难免,恳请读者指正。

编者

2002 年 12 月
于大连铁道学院

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全真试题 1(2002)

PART I WRITING

[45 min]

Section A Composition

[35 min]

Nowadays people are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of health. And they have different ways to stay healthy. For example, some exercise every day; others try to keep a balanced diet. What do you think is the best way to stay healthy?

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

The Best Way to Stay Healthy

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state what you think is the best way.

In the second part, support your view with one or two reasons.

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

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 on ANSWER SHEET ONE a note of about 50—60 words based on the following situation:

You have heard that your friend, Jack, wishes to sell his walkman. Write him a note expressing your interest in it, asking him about its condition and offering a price for it.

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 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

[20 min]

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your answer sheet.

Section A Statement

In this Section you will hear eight statements. At the end of each statement you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question.

1. The speaker is most probably a(n) _____.
A. architect. B. construction worker.
C. tourist guide. D. housing agent.
2. What does the statement mean?
A. Travel is much faster and convenient now than before.
B. People are now travelling much more than in old days.
C. Traveling to far-away places has become very common.
D. It used to take two more weeks to travel by coach than now.
3. The speaker feels sorry because _____.
A. he can't attend tomorrow's dinner.
B. his wife can't attend tomorrow's dinner.
C. the couple can't attend tomorrow's dinner.
D. the couple would be unable to cook the dinner.
4. Where is the speaker?
A. In the zoo. B. In the classroom.
C. In the library. D. At a meeting.
5. What does the statement mean?
A. One's success is largely dependent on intelligence.
B. Low motivation may lead to poor performance.
C. Motivated people are more likely to succeed.
D. Both motivation and intelligence are important.
6. What does the speaker suggest?
A. We should read word by word to get his meaning.
B. We should read line by line to get his meaning.
C. We should try to find the hidden meaning.

- D. We should try to find the lines and read them aloud.
7. How much does the overcoat cost at the regular price ?
A. 120. B. 15. C. 60. D. 45.
8. What does the speaker mean ?
A. The sports meet has been cancelled.
B. The sports meet has been held despite the rain.
C. The time has been set for the sports meet.
D. When the sports meet will be held is yet to be known.

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 the question.

9. What are the speakers probably going to do ?
A. To persuade Mary to spend more time on her lessons.
B. To help Mary to prepare for the upcoming concert.
C. To talk with Mary about going to the concert.
D. To ask Mary to stop worrying about the exam.
10. What can we learn about the man ?
A. He firmly believes in UFOs.
B. He is doubtful about UFOs.
C. He is sure many people have seen UFOs.
D. He thinks many people have lied about UFOs.
11. Which of the following has the man never been interested in ?
A. Electronic music. B. Civil engineering.
C. Electronics. D. Electronic engineering.
12. What does the man mean ?
A. The milk is safe to drink. B. The milk is not safe to drink.
C. She shouldn't have bought the milk. D. He wouldn't have milk for breakfast.
13. How many people were caught in the fire ?
A. 6. B. 5. C. 4. D. 7.
14. What can we learn from the conversation ?
A. The woman will attend her course at 7:45.
B. The woman will be late for the blood test.
C. The woman will have her blood tested before the first class.

D. The woman decides to miss the first class for her blood test.

15. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers ?

- A. Salesman and customer.
- B. Expert on jewelry and his wife.
- C. Estate agent and client.
- D. Husband and wife.

16. How does the man probably feel ?

- A. Nervous.
- B. Uninterested.
- C. Confident.
- D. Upset.

17. What do we know about Bill ?

- A. He is thoughtful.
- B. He is forgetful.
- C. He is careless.
- D. He is helpful.

Section C News Broadcast

Questions 18 and 19 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

18. Which of the following is NOT a condition for the reduction of debts ?

- A. Poverty elimination.
- B. Good government.
- C. Fight against corruption.
- D. Poor living standard.

19. By cancelling the debts owed to her, Britain intends to _____ a similar scheme proposed by the International Monetary Fund.

- A. reject
- B. restart
- C. follow
- D. review

Questions 20 and 21 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

20. What happened during the accident ?

- A. A train hit another train.
- B. A train killed 23 people.
- C. A train went off its tracks.
- D. A train was trapped inside the station.

21. Which of the following statements best describes the condition of the passengers ?

- A. No one was fatally injured.
- B. There were many heavy casualties.
- C. No one was hurt during the accident.
- D. Someone was killed during the accident.

Questions 22 and 23 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

22. The civil servants held a strike to protest _____.
A. spending cuts. B. reform measures.
C. pay cuts. D. low pay.
23. The civil servants' strike was staged _____ the general strike.
A. a few days after B. a few days before
C. a few weeks after D. a few weeks before

Questions 24 and 25 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

24. Which is the main idea of the news?
A. Industrial relations in Germany. B. The German energy industry.
C. Coalition in the government. D. Closure of nuclear reactors.
25. The decision to shut down nuclear reactors resulted from the demand from _____.
A. the Government. B. the energy industry.
C. a party in the coalition. D. a declining need for nuclear energy.

PART IV CLOZE

[15 min]

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on your answer sheet.

People thinking about the origin of language for the first time usually arrive at the conclusion that it developed gradually as a system of grunts, hisses and cries and _____ 26 _____ a very simple affair in the beginning. _____ 27 _____ when we observe the language behaviour of _____ 28 _____ we regard as primitive cultures, we find it _____ 29 _____ complicated. It was believed that an Eskimo must have at the tip of his tongue a vocabulary of more than 10,000 words _____ 30 _____ to get along reasonably well, much larger than the active vocabulary of an average businessman who speaks English. _____ 31 _____, these Eskimo words are far more highly inflected (词尾变化的) than _____ 32 _____ of any of the well-known European languages, for a _____ 33 _____ noun can be spoken or written in _____ 34 _____ hundred different forms, each _____ 35 _____ a precise meaning different from that of any other. The forms of the verbs are even more _____ 36 _____. The Eskimo language is, therefore, one of the most difficult in the world to learn, _____ 37 _____ the result that almost no traders or explorers have _____ 38 _____ tried to learn it. Consequently, there has grown up, in communication between Eskimos and whites, a jargon _____ 39 _____ to the pidgin English used in Old China, with a vocabulary of from 300 to 600 uninflected words. Most of them are derived from Eskimo but some are derived from English, Danish, Spanish, Hawaiian and other languages. It is this

jargon that is usually _____ 40 _____ by travellers as the Eskimo language.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 26. A. must be | B. must have been | C. ought to be | D. should be |
| 27. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Probably | D. Undoubtedly |
| 28. A. whose | B. that | C. which | D. what |
| 29. A. conspicuously | B. usually | C. surprisingly | D. sufficiently |
| 30. A. so as | B. so that | C. as such | D. as well as |
| 31. A. However | B. Moreover | C. Though | D. Therefore |
| 32. A. the others | B. all others | C. these | D. those |
| 33. A. single | B. singular | C. plural | D. compound |
| 34. A. some | B. several | C. various | D. varied |
| 35. A. getting | B. causing | C. having | D. owning |
| 36. A. endless | B. multiple | C. uncountable | D. numerous |
| 37. A. with | B. for | C. owing to | D. as |
| 38. A. still | B. indeed | C. just | D. even |
| 39. A. alike | B. similar | C. related | D. relevant |
| 40. A. referred to | B. talked about | C. spoken | D. told |

PART V GRAMMAR & 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 best completes the sentence.

Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

41. She did her work _____ her manager had instructed.
A. as B. until C. when D. though
42. _____ of the twins was arrested, because I saw both at a party last night.
A. None B. Both C. Neither D. All
43. For some time now, world leaders _____ out the necessity for agreement on arms reduction.
A. had been pointing B. have been pointing
C. were pointing D. pointed
44. Have you ever been in a situation _____ you know the other person is right yet you cannot agree with him ?
A. by which B. that C. in where D. where
45. We've just installed two air-conditioners in our apartment, _____ should make great differences in our life next summer.

A. which B. what C. that D. they

46. AIDS is said _____ the number-one killer of both men and women over the past few years in that region.
A. being B. to be C. to have been D. having been
47. She managed to save _____ she could out of her wages to help her brother.
A. how little money B. so little money
C such little money D. what little money
48. Fool _____ Jane is, she could not have done such a thing.
A. who B. as C. that D. like
49. The experiment requires more money than _____.
A. have been put in B. being put in
C. has been put in D. to be put in
50. _____ for the fact that she broke her leg, she might have passed the exam.
A. Had it not been B. Hadnt it been
C. Was it not D. Were it not
51. "What courses are you going to do next semester?"
"I don't know. But its about time _____ on something."
A. Id decide B. I decided
C. I decide D. Im deciding
52. The police have offered a large _____ for information leading to the robbers arrest.
A. award B. compensation C. prize D. reward
53. I arrived at the airport so late that I _____ missed the plane.
A. only B. quite C. narrowly D. seldom
54. The popularity of the film shows that the reviewers' fears were completely _____.
A. unjustified B. unjust C. misguided D. unaccepted
55. The head of the Museum was _____ and let us actually examine the ancient manuscripts.
A. promising B. agreeing C. pleasing D. obliging
56. The multinational corporation was making a take-over _____ for a property company.
A. application B. bid C. proposal D. suggestion

57. The party's reduced vote was _____ of lack of support for its policies.
A. indicative B. positive C. revealing D. evident
58. There has been a _____ lack of communication between the union and the management.
A. regretful B. regrettable C. regretting D. regretted
59. The teacher _____ expects his students to pass the university entrance examination.
A. confidentially B. proudly C. assuredly D. confidently
60. The _____ family in Chinese cities now spends more money on housing than before.
A. normal B. average C. usual D. general
61. The new colleague _____ to have worked in several big corporations before he joined our company.
A. confesses B. declares C. claims D. confirms
62. During the reading lesson, the teacher asked students to read a few _____ from the novel.
A. pieces B. essays C. fragments D. extracts
63. During the summer holiday season it is difficult to find a(n) _____ room in the hotels here.
A. empty B. vacant C. free D. deserted
64. The old couple will never _____ the loss of their son.
A. get over B. get away C. get off D. get across
65. Scientific research results can now be quickly _____ to factory production.
A. used B. applied C. tried D. practiced

PART VI READING COMPREHENSION

[30 min]

Section A Reading Comprehension

[25 min]

In this Section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

TEXT A

Many of the home electric goods which are advertised as liberating the modern woman tend to have the opposite effect, because they simply change the nature of work instead of eliminating it. Machines have a certain novelty value, like toys for adults. It is certainly less tiring to put clothes in a washing machine, but the time saved does not really amount to much: the machine has to be watched, the clothes have to be carefully sorted out first, stains removed by hand, buttons pushed and water changed, clothes taken out, aired and ironed. It would be more liberating to pack it all off to a laundry and not necessarily more expensive, since no capital investment is required. Similarly, if you really want to save time you do not make cakes with an electric mixer, you buy one in a shop. If one compares the image of the woman in the women's magazine with the goods advertised by those periodicals, one realizes how useful a projected image can be commercially. A careful balance has to be struck: if you show a labour-saving device, follow it up with a complicated recipe on the next page; on no account hint at the notion that a woman could get herself a job, but instead foster her sense of her own usefulness, emphasizing the creative aspect of her function as a housewife. So we get cake mixes where the cook simply adds an egg herself, to produce "that lovely home-baked flavour the family love", and knitting patterns that can be made by hand, or worse still, on knitting machines, which became tremendously fashionable when they were first introduced. Automatic cookers are advertised by pictures of pretty young mothers taking their children to the park, not by professional women presetting the dinner before leaving home for work.

66. According to the passage, many of the home electric goods which are supposed to liberate women _____
- A. remove unpleasant aspects of housework.
 - B. save the housewife very little time.
 - C. save the housewife's time but not her money.
 - D. have absolutely no value for the housewife.
67. According to the context, capital investment refers to money _____
- A. spent on a washing machine.
 - B. borrowed from the bank.
 - C. saved in the bank.
 - D. lent to other people.
68. The goods advertised in womens magazines are really meant to _____
- A. free housewives from housework.
 - B. encourage housewives to go out to work.
 - C. turn housewives into excellent cooks.
 - D. give them a false sense of fulfillment.

TEXT B

The "standard of living" of any country means the average persons share of the goods

and services which the country produces. A country's standard of living, therefore, depends first and foremost on its capacity to produce wealth. "Wealth" in this sense is not money, for we do not live on money but on things that money can buy: "goods" such as food and clothing, and "services" such as transport and entertainment.

A country's capacity to produce wealth depends upon many factors, most of which have an effect on one another. Wealth depends to a great extent upon a country's natural resources, such as coal, gold, and other minerals, water supply and so on. Some regions of the world are well supplied with coal and minerals, and have a fertile soil and a favourable climate; other regions possess none of them.

Next to natural resources comes the ability to turn them to use. Some countries are perhaps well off in natural resources, but suffered for many years from civil and external wars, and for this and other reasons have been unable to develop their resources. Sound and stable political conditions, and freedom from foreign invasion, enable a country to develop its natural resources peacefully and steadily, and to produce more wealth than another country equally well served by nature but less well ordered. Another important factor is the technical efficiency of a country's people. Industrialized countries that have trained numerous skilled workers and technicians are better placed to produce wealth than countries whose workers are largely unskilled.

A country's standard of living does not only depend upon the wealth that is produced and consumed within its own borders, but also upon what is indirectly produced through international trade. For example, Britain's wealth in foodstuffs and other agricultural products would be much less if she had to depend only on those grown at home. Trade makes it possible for her surplus manufactured goods to be traded abroad for the agricultural products that would otherwise be lacking. A country's wealth is, therefore, much influenced by its manufacturing capacity, provided that other countries can be found ready to accept its manufactures.

69. The standard of living in a country is determined by _____
- A. its goods and services.
 - B. the type of wealth produced.
 - C. how well it can create wealth.
 - D. what an ordinary person can share.
70. A country's capacity to produce wealth depends on all the factors EXCEPT _____
- A. peoples share of its goods.
 - B. political and social stability.
 - C. qualities of its workers.
 - D. use of natural resources.
71. According to the passage, _____ play an equally important role in determining a countrys standard of living.
- A . farm products
 - B. industrial goods
 - C. foodstuffs
 - D. export import

TEXT C

How we look and how we appear to others probably worries us more when we are in our teens or early twenties than at any other time in our life. Few of us are content to accept ourselves as we are, and few are brave enough to ignore the trends of fashion.

Most fashion magazines or TV advertisements try to persuade us that we should dress in a certain way or behave in a certain manner. If we do, they tell us, we will be able to meet new people with confidence and deal with every situation confidently and without embarrassment. Changing fashion, of course, does not apply just to dress. A barber today does not cut a boy's hair in the same way as he used to, and girls do not make up in the same way as their mothers and grandmothers did. The advertisers show us the latest fashionable styles and we are constantly under pressure to follow the fashion in case our friends think we are odd or dull.

What causes fashions to change? Sometimes convenience or practical necessity or just the fancy of an influential person can establish a fashion. Take hats, for example. In cold climates, early buildings were cold inside, so people wore hats indoors as well as outside. In recent times, the late President Kennedy caused a depression in the American hat industry by not wearing hats; more American men followed his example.

There is also a cyclical pattern in fashion. In the 1920s in Europe and America, short skirts became fashionable. After World War Two, they dropped to ankle length. Then they got shorter and shorter until the miniskirt was in fashion. After a few more years, skirts became longer again.

Today, society is much freer and easier than it used to be. It is no longer necessary to dress like everyone else. Within reason, you can dress as you like or do your hair the way you *like* instead of the way you *should* because it is the fashion. The popularity of jeans and the "untidy" look seems to be a reaction against the increasingly expensive fashions of the top fashion houses.

At the same time, appearance is still important in certain circumstances and then we must choose our clothes carefully. It would be foolish to go to an interview for a job in a law firm wearing jeans and a sweater; and it would be discourteous to visit some distinguished scholar looking as if we were going to the beach or a night club. However, you need never feel depressed if you don't look like the latest fashion photo. Look around you and you'll see that no one else does either !

72. The author thinks that people are _____

- A. satisfied with their appearance.
- B. concerned about appearance in old age.
- C. far from neglecting what is in fashion.
- D. reluctant to follow the trends in fashion.

73. Fashion magazines and TV advertisements seem to link fashion to _____

- A. confidence in life.
- B. personal dress.

C. individual hair style.

D. personal future.

74. Causes of fashions are _____

A. uniform.

B. varied.

C. unknown.

D. inexplicable.

75. Present-day society is much freer and easier because it emphasizes _____

A. uniformity.

B. formality.

C. informality.

D. individuality.

76. Which is the main idea of the last paragraph ?

A. Care about appearance in formal situations.

B. Fashion in formal and informal situations.

C. Ignoring appearance in informal situations.

D. Ignoring appearance in all situations.

TEXT D

Massive changes in all of the world's deeply cherished sporting habits are underway. Whether it's one of London's parks full of people playing softball, and Russians taking up rugby, or the Superbowl rivaling the British Football Cup Final as a televised spectator event in Britain, the patterns of players and spectators are changing beyond recognition. We are witnessing a globalization of our sporting culture.

That annual bicycle race, the Tour de France, much loved by the French is a good case in point. Just a few years back it was a strictly continental affair with France, Belgium and Holland, Spain and Italy taking part. But in recent years it has been dominated by Colombian mountain climbers, and American and Irish riders.

The people who really matter welcome the shift toward globalization. Peugeot. Michelin and Panasonic are multi-national corporations that want worldwide returns for the millions they invest in teams. So it does them literally a world of good to see this unofficial world championship become just that.

This is undoubtedly an economic-based revolution we are witnessing here, one made possible by communications technology, but made to happen because of marketing considerations. Sell the game and you can sell Coca Cola or Budweiser as well.

The skilful way in which American football has been sold to Europe is a good example of how all sports will develop. The aim of course is not really to spread the sport for its own sake, but to increase the number of people interested in the major money-making events. The economics of the Superbowl are already astronomical. With seats at US \$125, gate receipts alone were a staggering \$10,000,000. The most important statistic of the day, however, was the \$100,000,000 in TV advertising fees. Imagine how much that becomes when the eyes of the world are watching.

So it came as a terrible shock, but not really as a surprise, to learn that some people are now suggesting that soccer change from being a game of two 45-minute halves, to one of four 25-minute quarters. The idea is unashamedly to capture more advertising revenue, without giving any thought for the integrity of a sport which relies for its essence on the flowing na-

ture of the action.

Moreover, as sports expand into world markets, and as our choice of sports as consumers also grows, so we will demand to see them played at a higher and higher level. In boxing we have already seen numerous, dubious world title categories because people will not pay to see anything less than a “World Title” fight, and this means that the title fights have to be held in different countries around the world !

77. Globalization of sporting culture means that _____
- A. more people are taking up sports.
 - B. traditional sports are getting popular.
 - C. many local sports are becoming international.
 - D. foreigners are more interested in local sports.
78. Which of the following is NOT related to the massive changes ?
- A. Good economic returns.
 - B. Revival of sports.
 - C. Communications technology.
 - D. Marketing strategies.
79. What is the authors attitude towards the suggestion to change soccer into one of four 25-minute quarters ?
- A. Favourable.
 - B. Unclear.
 - C. Reserved.
 - D. Critical.
80. People want to see higher-level sports competitions mainly because _____
- A. they become more professional than ever.
 - B. they regard sports as consumer goods.
 - C. there exist few world-class championships.
 - D. sports events are exciting and stimulating.

Section B Skimming and Scanning **[5 min]**

In this Section there are seven passages with a total of ten multiple-choice questions. Skim or scan them as required and then mark your answers on your answer sheet.

TEXT E

First read the following question.

81. The main purpose of the passage is to _____
- A. warn people of pickpockets.
 - B. tell people what to wear.
 - C. describe how to catch thieves.
 - D. explain how to contact the police.

*Now, go through **TEXT E** quickly and answer Question 81.*

Pickpockets operate in crowded places in the hope of getting easy pickings. Don’t make it easy for them. Keep wallets, purses and other valuables out of sight. If wearing a jacket,

an inside pocket is the best place to use. If not, your possessions are safest in a pocket with a button-down flap.

Please co-operate with the police by reporting any crime or suspicious activity immediately, either by dialling 110 or calling at your nearest police station.

TEXT F

First read the following question.

82. The main topic of the passage is _____
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| A. agricultural products. | B. irrigation methods. |
| C. natural resources. | D. water shortages. |

*Now, go through **TEXT F** quickly and answer Question 82.*

It is widely accepted that China is a country faced with severe water shortages. Insufficient water resources have slowed agricultural development. And to make matters worse, some of the traditional Chinese irrigation methods have wasted an astonishing amount of water.

In China today, the utilization efficiency of farming water is about 30—40 per cent. This figure stands in sharp contrast to developed countries' utilization average of 70—80 per cent. The low utilization efficiency has resulted from the adoption of some traditional Chinese irrigation methods.

Only by using modern irrigation methods can we reduce water shortage in agriculture. One of the advantages of modern irrigation methods is that they alone can save 20—30 per cent of the present volume of wasted irrigation water.

TEXT G

First read the following question.

83. The letter is about _____
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. cities in South-east Asia. | B. holiday greetings. |
| C. sightseeing. | D. travel plans. |

*Now, go through **TEXT G** quickly and answer Question 83.*

May 5th 200 _

Dear Mark,

Hello again ! Here are my holiday plans. I'll leave on a tour of South-east Asia in August and will arrive in Singapore in September. Hope we'll be able to meet there. These are my travel plans;

August 28 th	London—Tokyo
September 1 st	Tokyo—Bangkok