

2007 National English Contest for College Students

(Level B - Preliminary)

Part I Listening Comprehension (25 minutes, 30 points)

Section A (10 points)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short recordings. At the beginning of each recording, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the question and the recording will be read only once. After each recording, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A. Asking the customer's opinion. | B. Offering a cheap sample. |
| C. Explaining a price rise. | |
| 2. A. She didn't know they were wanted. | B. It wasn't part of her job to do it. |
| C. She didn't know which notes to send. | |
| 3. A. A bowl. | B. A lamp. |
| | C. A vase. |
| 4. A. Repairing a printer. | B. Positioning a personal computer. |
| C. Selecting a CD player. | |
| 5. A. At a swimming pool. | B. In a sports hall. |
| C. On a football field. | |
| 6. A. Both of them. | B. The boy. |
| | C. The girl. |
| 7. A. The boss is unfair to him. | B. He has been ill. |
| C. He has too much to do. | |
| 8. A. Cancel her booking. | B. Postpone her flight. |

C. Change her destination.

9. A. A repair man. B. A friend. C. A retailer.
10. A. A supermarket. B. A concert hall. C. A racetrack.

Section B (10 points)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short news items. After each item, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the question and then the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

11. What does this news item mainly talk about?
A. Adults' health. B. Young people's health.
C. Children's health.
12. Which country didn't press Burma to speed up its reforms?
A. Vietnam. B. The Philippines. C. Thailand.
13. Which year is expected to be the hottest year on record?
A. 2006. B. 2007. C. 2008.
14. Why did the Iraqi government arrest the person?
A. He was one of Saddam's close followers.
B. He opposed the current Iraqi government.
C. He made a video of Saddam's execution.
15. When did they find that 13 people were dead in the accident?
A. On Monday. B. On Friday. C. On Saturday.
16. Why did Oprah Winfrey open a school for poor girls in South Africa?
A. To provide poor girls with a first-class education.
B. To raise revenue for South Africa.
C. To please President Nelson Mandela.
17. How many former American presidents attended Gerald Ford's funeral service?
A. 5. B. 3. C. 4.
18. Whose major responsibilities are for Iraqi issues?
A. John Negroponte. B. Mike McConnell. C. Donald Rumsfeld.

19. Which two countries led the boom in 2006?

- A. China and Japan. B. India and Japan. C. China and India.

20. What did Rice discuss with the Russian leaders?

- A. Human rights issues. B. North Korean issues.
C. American and Russian military issues

Section C (10 points)

Directions: In this section, you will hear a teacher telling new students about their course. For questions 21 -30, listen to what she says and complete the notes. You will need to write a word or a short phrase. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

Classes in Studio every afternoon

Room 51 on ____ (21) ____

On Fridays can use ____ (22) ____ for private study

Extra courses:

Monday: ____ (23) ____

Tuesday: ____ (24) ____

Wednesday: ____ (25) ____

Forms to register for extra courses from: ____ (26) ____

Saturday course on computer-aided design:

Open to ____ (27) ____ students only

Must provide own ____ (28) ____

For short absences, phone ____ (29) ____

For absences of more than two days, write to ____ (30) ____

Part II Multiple Choice (10 minutes, 15 points)

Section A (10 points)

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this section. For each blank 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.

31. The boxer recovered, although he had been _____ for ten minutes after the fight.
A. unconscious B. unaware C. dazzled D. diminished
32. If you took more than your share of the money, you should at once _____ by returning the extra amount.
A. come about B. make amends C. feel ashamed D. get punished
33. The news that the examination would be held two weeks earlier caused quite a _____ among the students.
A. fluctuation B. torrent C. flutter D. degradation
34. If you're going to run for mayor, just make sure there are no _____ in the cupboard! You know what the press is like.
A. skulls B. skeletons C. ghosts D. legends
35. Just as the builder is skilled in the handling of his bricks, _____ the experienced writer is skilled in the handling of his words.
A. as B. thus C. like D. so
36. The project _____ by the end of 2007, will expand the city's mobile phone network to cover 10,000,000 users.
A. accomplished B. being accomplished
C. having been accomplished D. to be accomplished
37. I must go now. _____, if you want that book, I'll bring it next time.
A. Specifically B. Simultaneously C. Incidentally D. Undoubtedly
38. For there _____ successful communication, all present must be attentive and get involved in the discussion.
A. is B. to be C. will be D. being
39. It is recommended that the project _____ until all the preparations have been made.
A. not be started B. will not be started
C. is not started D. is not to be started
40. - I'm sorry to tell you I failed the physics course, Mom.
- _____. The world won't end if you don't pass an exam.

- Thank you for your encouragement.

A. Let's face it

B. I'm so sad to hear that

C. Let's go to see the doctor

D. Don't go away

Section B (5 points)

Directions: There are 5 incomplete statements or questions about some English speaking countries in this section. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the most suitable answer from the given choices. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. Geographically speaking, which of the following terms covers the largest area?

A. Great Britain.

B. England.

C. The United Kingdom.

D. The British Isles.

42. In the twentieth century Britain experienced many wars, of which _____ brought the country the largest number of casualties.

A. the Invasion against Egypt

B. the First World War.

C. the Second World War.

D. the Falkland Islands War.

43. The ancestors of the English are _____.

A. Anglo-Saxons

B. Celts

C. Britons

D. Romans

44. The famous words "United we stand, divided we fall" were spoken by _____ and the famous speech "I have a dream" was delivered by Martin Luther King.

A. John F. Kennedy

B. George Washington

C. Thomas Jefferson

D. Abraham Lincoln

45. _____ is Canada's largest city.

A. Montreal

B. Vancouver

C. Toronto

D. Ottawa

Part III IQ Test (5 minutes, 5 points)

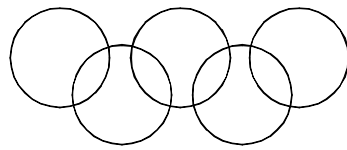
Directions: There are 5 IQ Test questions in this part. For each question there are 4

choices marked A, B, C and D. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

46. Henry is a beggar. He has the habit of picking up cigarette ends left by other people. He can always make one new cigarette out of seven ends. One Saturday night he collected 49 cigarette ends. The next day he made them into cigarettes and smoked them all. How many whole cigarettes did he smoke that day?

A. Ten. B. Seven. C. Nine. D. Eight.

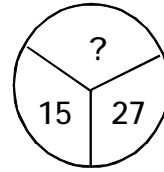
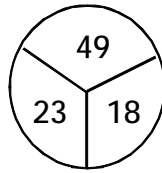
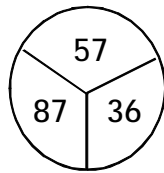
47. The five rings on the flag are Blue, Black, Red, Yellow and Green.



In how many different ways could the rings have been arranged in colour order?

A. 120. B. 100. C. 80. D. 60.

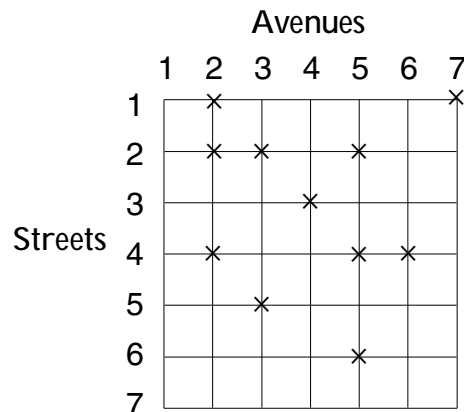
48. Which number is missing from the third circle?



A. 92. B. 93. C. 94. D. 95.

49. In New York, Manhattan Streets and Avenues are arranged in grid fashion. In the new town of 'Grid', they copied the New York system.

Eleven friends who all lived in street-corner dwellings, arranged to meet for lunch. On which street-corner should they meet, to give the least amount of total walking distance?



- A. Avenue 4, Street 2. B. Avenue 4, Street 3.
C. Avenue 4, Street 4. D. Avenue 4, Street 5.
50. Yesterday my doctor gave me some tablets. There were five in the box. He told me to take one every half hour. How long did they last?
- A. They lasted one and a half hours. B. They lasted 3 hours.
C. They lasted 2 hours. D. They lasted 4 hours.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (25 minutes, 40 points)

Section A (6 points)

Directions: There is one passage in this section with 6 questions. For each question, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 51–56 are based on the following passage.

Stress in the Workplace

What is stress?

Stress is the adverse reaction people have to excessive pressure. It isn't a disease. But if stress is intense and goes on for some time, it can lead to mental and physical ill health (e.g. depression, nervous breakdown, heart disease). Being under pressure can often improve performance, but when demands and pressures become excessive, they lead to stress. And it's clear from the recognised symptoms of stress that it's actually bad for you.



As an employer, is it my concern?

Yes. It's your duty in law to make sure that your employees aren't made ill by their

work. And stress can make your employees ill. Also, action to reduce stress can be very cost-effective. The costs of stress to your organisation may show up as high staff turnover, an increase in sickness absence, reduced work performance, poor timekeeping and more customer complaints. Stress in one person can also lead to stress in staff who have to cover for their colleague. Also, employers who don't take stress seriously may leave themselves open to compensation claims from employees who have suffered ill health from work-related stress.

Under health and safety law, what must I do about stress?

Where stress caused or made worse by work could lead to ill health, you must assess the risk. A risk assessment for stress involves:

- looking for pressures at work that could cause high and long-lasting levels of stress
- deciding who might be harmed by these pressures
- deciding whether you are doing enough to prevent that harm

If necessary, you must then take reasonable steps to deal with those pressures.

Isn't stress also caused by problems outside work?

Are you saying I have to do something about that?

You're not under a legal duty to prevent ill health caused by stress due to problems outside work (e.g. financial or domestic worries). But non-work problems can make it difficult for people to cope with the pressures of work, and their performance at work might suffer. So being understanding to staff in this position would be in your interests.

Are some people more likely to suffer from stress than others?

We're all vulnerable to stress, depending on the pressure we're under at any given time: even people who are usually very hardy. As an employer, you're responsible for making sure that work doesn't make your employees ill. If you notice that someone is particularly vulnerable because of their circumstances, look at how their work is organised. See if there are ways to relieve the pressures so that they do not become excessive. However, unless you know otherwise, you can assume that all your employees are mentally capable of withstanding reasonable pressure from work.

How do I recognise stress in a particular person?

Many of the outward signs of stress in individuals should be noticeable to managers and colleagues. Look, in particular, for changes in a person's mood or behaviour, such as

deteriorating relationships with colleagues, irritability, indecisiveness, absenteeism or reduced performance. Those suffering from stress may also smoke or drink alcohol more than usual or even turn to drugs. They might also complain about their health: for example, they may get frequent headaches.

Questions:

51. It is stated in the first paragraph that _____.
A. both stress and pressure produce bad reactions
B. there is a link between stress and other illnesses
C. stress can help you to do better
D. depression is caused by pressure
52. Why is it important for employers to take stress seriously?
A. The law requires them to make their workplaces stress-free.
B. Reducing stress can be very expensive.
C. Ignoring stress in employees may be expensive for the organisation.
D. Stressed workers complain a lot.
53. According to the health and safety law, employers must _____.
A. make sure that all pressures are removed
B. implement immediate procedures to reduce stress
C. analyse the causes of illness in the workplace
D. carry out a study to identify work-related stress
54. We learn from the fourth paragraph that _____.
A. employers are not obliged to deal with non-work related health problems
B. employers must be aware of their employees' home situations
C. stress at work may influence an employee's home life
D. employees need to be aware of the causes of stress
55. It can be learned from the fifth paragraph that employers _____.
A. must ensure that employees don't fall ill because of their job
B. should organise their work carefully
C. can help employees by reorganising their work
D. mustn't think that every employee can put up with stress
56. An employer may know when employees are under stress because _____.
A. they will give a warning signal
B. the outward signs are always visible

- C. consumption of cigarettes may increase
- D. they are always unhappy

Section B (7 points)

Directions: In this section, there is one passage followed by 7 statements. Go over the passage quickly and mark the answers on the Answer Sheet. For questions 57 – 63, mark

- Y (for Yes) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;
- N (for No) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;
- NG (for Not Given) if the information is not given in the passage.

Questions 57–63 are based on the following passage.

Which Airport?

The choice of where to fly from has never been greater, particularly for those flying on a package holiday. For each airport, we looked at the facilities (e.g. restaurants, waiting areas, etc.) offered before going through passport control (land-side) and after going through passport control (air-side).

Heathrow 4

The check-in hall is spacious and modern. There are few land-side shops but the essentials are available. A café with pine seating and a medium range of hot dishes and salads is situated upstairs. There are more facilities air-side. The shops are clustered into the central part of the 500-metre long hall, and expensive ranges are well represented. There's plenty of natural light from the windows that overlook the runway and lots of seating away from the shopping area.

Manchester 2

The check-in hall has a high glass roof which lets in natural light. The café is at one end and slightly separated from the rest of the facilities, which makes it much more pleasant. There's also an up-market coffee shop. Hundreds of seats – little used when we visited despite the passengers crowded below – are available upstairs. The departure lounge is bright and has plenty of space, and the cafeteria is pleasant.

Stansted

Passengers can walk in a straight line from the entrance, through the check-in to the monorail that takes them to their plane. Land-side, there's a cluster of fast food outlets that sell baked potatoes, American burgers and filled rolls. All seating is in the same area away from the check-in and shops. There's a surprisingly small number of shops considering Stansted's claims to be a major London airport, although basic stores like a chemist and bookshop are here. The large departure lounge has blue seats and grey carpet. There's a large tax-free and luxury goods shopping area and a café.

Heathrow 2

Avoid travelling from here if you can. The check-in area is unpleasant with a claustrophobic low roof and scores of pillars. The upstairs café is noisy because it is next to the music shop. The departure lounge is also too small with illuminated advertisements hanging from its low ceiling.

Manchester 1

The large, low check-in hall is the least impressive part of the terminal. Beyond that is a pleasant shopping mall with a wide range of shops and snack bars. The self-service eating area has a good range of foods from steak and chips to salads. There is also a more formal restaurant mostly used for business lunches. The departure lounge is large and bright.

Edinburgh

The eating options range from a coffee shop to a self-service restaurant, and a reasonable variety of shops are scattered around the land-side area rather than being collected in one area. The air-side food arrangements are mainly limited to rolls and buns.

East Midlands

The check-in area is in a long, low building where the roof is supported by a forest of pillars which interrupt the line of vision. There's a café and bar upstairs along with a pizza restaurant during the summer. The main eating area is downstairs and mainly serves sandwiches and cakes along with a hot dish of the day. The departure lounge is pleasant with natural light and plenty of dark blue seats. The Sherwood Lounge has easy chairs and sofas and is aimed at commercial travellers.

Cardiff

The facilities are simple and the decoration is showing its age. Shopping is extremely limited with only bare essentials available. There are no books or magazines for sale. The restaurant is unappealing. The tiny departure lounge is dark and uninviting.

Statements:

- 57. Both Heathrow 4 and Stansted airports have shops which sell highly-priced goods.
- 58. Manchester 2 airport seems to have put its seating in the wrong place.
- 59. Both Heathrow 2 and Cardiff airports have a departure lounge which is very impressive.
- 60. Stores at Edinburgh airport sell not only rolls and buns, but other foods as well.
- 61. Heathrow 4 airport is the largest airport in the UK.
- 62. East Midlands airport changes its range of food according to the season.
- 63. Cardiff airport does not sell anything to read and needs modernising.

Section C (7 points)

Directions: You are going to read an article. Seven sentences have been removed from it. Choose from the sentences A – H the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

Memories of a Man I Won't Forget!

I wish you'd met my Uncle Bill. He was a tall man – so tall that he could change the bulbs in light sockets while hardly reaching above his head. He said that he wasn't supposed to reach up – it was something to do with a heart condition – and that being tall made life much easier. 64 Those accessible bulbs were an easy target for that lofty, blundering head of his.

I realized from the start that his problem was not so much tallness as clumsiness. He blundered into anything and everything and often had injuries (though not in fact burns) to prove how accident-prone he was.

A miserly man, my uncle always stuck replacement soles on his shoes as the old ones

wore through, no matter how shabby the uppers became – or how badly he injured himself in the process. _____ 65 _____ Well, strictly it wasn't the sticking that did it but the razor blade adjustments that followed. In his clumsiness, he nearly always stuck the soles slightly out of position. Once firmly glued they couldn't be moved but at least the protruding parts could be neatly trimmed away. _____ 66 _____

I can see him now in my mind's eye! There was the sole, slightly out of position, and there was my uncle, his fingers encrusted with firmly set glue. _____ 67 _____ Then he'd blunder round his house in search of lint and sticking plasters. Vases would topple, ornaments would get knocked off walls. He lived alone but his frequent visitors were used to the commotion my uncle made as he hurried round his untidy house. _____ 68 _____ Even going to answer the phone could cause calamities and a trail of damage.

_____ 69 _____ No, they were due to injured fingers, banged heads and falls down stairs. As a matter of fact he survived so many serious injuries that in the end I came to doubt that there was anything wrong with his heart at all. _____ 70 _____

Sentences:

- A. I think he preferred to claim a bad heart than admit to bad eyesight or total and utter clumsiness!
- B. He would set to work with his razor blade, and a minute later we'd hear his cry of pain and frustration.
- C. My uncle's visits to hospital never resulted from that famous heart condition of his.
- D. But how could even a clumsy man suffer injuries sticking soles on his shoes?
- E. And that's where the razor blades came in, and all the consequent injuries to fingers and thumbs.
- F. However, it also created problems for him.
- G. The slightest haste was enough to cause an accident.
- H. You should have seen him when he really got going!

Section D (10 points)

Directions: In this section, there is one passage followed by 5 questions. Read the passages carefully, then answer the questions in a maximum of 10 words.

Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 71–75 are based on the following passage.

High Dropout Rate in US

Many young people in the United States never finish high school. Exactly how many dropouts is another issue. Recent studies of dropout rates have had conflicting results. For one thing, schools define and measure their dropout rates differently.

Some researchers say about fifteen to twenty percent of public school students do not complete their education. But many other experts and policymakers believe that for the past twenty years, the dropout rate has been around thirty percent. For Latino and black students, the numbers are even higher. Researchers say almost half of them leave school.

At the same time, almost half the states let students leave school before the age of eighteen without informing their parents.

Finding a good job without a high school education is more and more difficult. A Northeastern University study in 2002 found that almost half of all dropouts aged sixteen to twenty-four did not have a job.

The lack of a high school education can also lead to other problems. An estimated two-thirds of prisoners in the United States dropped out of high school.

Recent studies have shown that the majority of students who drop out do not do it because they are failing. Many are bored with their classes or feel disconnected from their school and teachers. Some students feel that educators place low expectations on them. Teen pregnancies also add to the dropout problem.

During the past twenty years, there have been efforts to increase graduation rates through education reforms. Some communities are working on dropout prevention programs. These include alternative high schools to meet special needs.

Some programs, for example, provide free transportation and childcare to help young mothers and fathers finish school. Yet special programs can cost a lot, and many school systems have limited budgets.

Federal spending on second-chance programs to help students finish school has decreased from the 1970s. This was shown in a report last year from the Educational Testing Service.

Experts suggest “early warning systems” to help identify young schoolchildren at risk of dropping out of high school. They say schools also need to get parents more involved, especially if their children are missing school often.

Questions:

71. What is the researchers’ estimated percentage of school dropouts among Latino and black students?
72. What efforts have been made to increase graduation rates?
73. What has been done to help young parents complete their education?
74. Who made a report about the decrease of Federal spending on second – chance programs to help students finish school?
75. What do experts suggest setting up to help prevent students from dropping out of school?

Section E (10 points)

Directions: In this section, there is one passage followed by a summary. Read the passage carefully and complete the summary by choosing no more than three words from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 76–80 are based on the following passage.

Developing Environmental Management Strategies

Strong and sustainable economic activity depends on healthy environmental management. It is being increasingly recognized by the public, government and industry that there is a need to shift smoothly from a “react and cure” approach to an “anticipate and prevent” approach. The mechanism governing this change started to appear three to four years ago and the momentum for change has been gathering steadily ever since.

Whilst the need to embrace these changes is almost universally accepted, the mechanisms for change and the priorities for action have been far from clear. The public and the media point to anecdotal evidence of lack of progress, or setbacks, over a

bewildering range of topics. These incidents are catalogued by local and national pressure groups to enhance their own campaigns for change. The Government, under pressure from the European Community, has introduced legislation which, although progressive, often appears to industry to be fragmented and difficult to digest.

There is, therefore, a clear and often expressed need on the part of British and European management for techniques to identify and prioritize the key environmental issues for allocation of resources and action. The technique emerging as the most effective is a strategy which involves the formulation of a policy statement setting out the organization's philosophy on the environment and the aims to be achieved. A detailed assessment of the environmental status and performance of the operation is then undertaken, key issues identified and targets set. The performance of the operation or unit is regularly audited to measure progress towards the targets set. This environmental strategy is often called an Environmental Management System or simply referred to as an Environmental Audit.

Summary:

There has been a steady movement towards more efficient, proactive environmental management. Whilst the (76) _____ is generally accepted, the means have yet to be agreed upon. Attempts at introducing (77) _____ have, so far, been unsatisfactory. Techniques are currently being defined for allocating (78) _____ for action on key environmental issues. The most useful approach is to draw up a (79) _____ which clarifies the environmental attitudes and aims of the organization. Performance and progress towards these targets can then be measured. A detailed evaluation or (80) _____ is regularly carried out.

Part V Cloze (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the passage. Use the word given in each bracket to form a word that fits in each blank. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

The Continuing Popularity of the Fountain Pen

The fountain pen is still a very attractive and practical object, even in these days of cheap, (81) _____ (dispose) ball-point and felt-tip pens. Few owners are (82) _____ (differ) to it. Emotions range from a casual attraction to absolute passion. However, though the reasons for such profound (83) _____ (attach) to the pen are many, the way people feel is (84) _____ (universe).



What exactly is it then about this small cylindrical object that provokes such (85) _____ (intense) of feeling? The most likely answer to this question is that (86) _____ (base) the fountain pen is far more than a mere writing instrument. It is often seen as an (87) _____ (assert) of the owner's social standing. For some, the ornamentation is where its undoubted (88) _____ (attract) lies. It can be adorned with gold, with diamonds or inlaid with floral or geometric designs.

A fountain pen should only be loaned out in (89) _____ (except) circumstances, since in no time at all it will be altered by the second user's hand. This is one of the (90) _____ (distinct) characteristics of the instrument, which makes each one unique and personal to its owner.

Part VI Translation (15 minutes, 20 points)

Section A (10 points)

Directions: Translate the underlined sentences of the following passage into Chinese. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

Divided We Stand

Marriage is big lately; actually it's unmarriage that seems to be capturing our attention. From the award-winning American Beauty to the Bruce Willis-Mishelle Pfeiffer movie,

The Story of Us, the institution of marriage is being turned inside out, and it's not a pretty sight. To judge by these films, modern marriage involves a lot of broken crockery and busted expectations. (91) While many current Hollywood depictions of marriage may be overly pessimistic, statistics in America are alarming: each year half as many Americans get divorced as marry.

Marriage counselors say couples often choose to separate as a last-ditch effort to change their relationship, and possibly themselves. But a separation can give couples time to calm down, renegotiate the rules of the relationship and gain some needed distance.

For a separation to work, it needs to be well defined. "Structured Separations" tend to be the most productive. Couples facing separation do best if they establish some basic ground rules first. (92) They should mutually agree on the length of the separation – three to six months is average – and both must continue to work on their own problems during that time, either with or without a counselor.

Couples should agree not to see lawyers during their separation. Lawyers have a way of moving marriage toward divorce. (93) During their period of trial separation couples should not pursue each other at all, either to fight or to reconcile, but should agree in advance on what kind of contact they will have. Separated couples can agree to speak on the phone for a prearranged period, for instance, or meet once a week. (94) Some therapists advise their clients to agree not to talk to each other about their relationship during these encounters and to use the time apart to reflect on their own lives and see what they can change about themselves. If there are children involved, both parties need to agree on all the ground rules having to do with kids. Parents should also be aware that repeated separations and reconciliations are difficult and confusing for children.

A separation, while painful, can help keep the anger down and give a couple time to think. (95) If both are unsure about the future of the marriage, it can provide a timeout, during which they can see what life would be like without the other. Sometimes, a separation can lead back into marriage. Sometimes it leads to divorce. But if couples are able to clarify things, it will improve their marriage – or, make their divorce better.

Section B (10 points)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets. Remember to write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

96. 目前世界上还存在着种族歧视、政治冲突和国家间的领土纠纷。(there be)
97. 实际上,孩子们与父母之间的分歧并不像我们想象的那样大。(expect)
98. 许多人没有认识到时间的重要性,这很令人遗憾。(realize)
99. 他继续给大家讲他在国外的所见所闻。(proceed)
100. 为了使更多的年轻人能够接受高等教育,许多大学扩大了招生人数。(enlarge)

Part VII Writing (30 minutes, 30 points)

Task I (10 points)

Directions: You are interested in attending a language course in England next summer. You have seen the advertisement below. You have also talked to your English teacher and she has suggested some things that you should check before you register.

Read the advertisement below, together with your teacher's note. Then write to the language school, asking for information about the points mentioned by your teacher, and anything else that you think is important.

Summer Language Courses



2 weeks, 3 weeks, 1 month
Beautiful English market town. Full sports and social programme. Accommodation with friendly English families. Helpful teachers. Small classes.
Full details from: Peter Brown
The Smart School of English, High Street, Little Bonnington

It's a great idea for you to do a language course in England. Be careful to choose a good school. When you write, ask about these things:

- student numbers, ages
- details of sports programme, etc.
- local facilities
- teachers' qualifications

Let me know if you need any more help.
Good luck!

Write a letter of at least 100 words in an appropriate style on the Answer Sheet. Do not write your address or name.

Task II (20 points)

Directions: Read the following poem and write an essay in which you should discuss its moral and express your personal views.

Work while you work and play while you play.
For that is the way to be happy and great.
All that you do, do with your might.
Things done by halves are never done right.

You should write no less than 180 words. Now write the essay on the Answer Sheet.