

电子科技大学

2010 年攻读硕士研究生入学试题

考试科目: 244 英语

注: 请将所有答案写在答题纸上, 写在试卷或草稿纸上均无效

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (15%)

Directions: Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B) C) and D) and write the letter on the answer sheet.

1. When his son cried, he used to _____ him by telling him a very humongous story.
A. amaze B. satisfy C. amuse D. console
2. About 1,000 peasants held a(n) _____ protest demonstration against the government's policy to reduce the agricultural products.
A. impersonal B. impressive C. exciting D. confusing
3. In spite of his friends' objections, he wrote a book _____ his five-year prison experiences.
A. confessing B. stating C. documenting D. acknowledging
4. A basic _____ of physics is that all celestial objects have gravitational fields.
A. resumes B. assumption C. consumption D. inference
5. I warned you at the _____ not to trust him, but you wouldn't listen to me.
A. conclusion B. out set C. beginning D. initial
6. Nary found it very difficult to forget her _____ with John, although they had divorced each other about two years before.
A. obsession B. confusion C. perception D. relationship
7. She loved to ride but she often fell off the horse; she was _____ and utterly without fear on horseback.
A. reckless B. courageous C. brave D. rough
8. She is breast-feeding her baby but he needs _____ bottle-feeds, as she doesn't have enough milk.
A. implemented B. complemented C. supplementary D. sufficient
9. The government was _____ by the general and his soldiers; the whole country was thrown into confusion.
A. defeated B. overcome C. overthrown D. overwhelm
10. Many historians hold that establishment of economical development _____ is quite beneficial to the rapid development of Chinese economy.

- A. zones B. regions C. areas D. places
11. A number of young men were hired to occupy the _____ posts left by the retired workers.
- A. empty B. vacuum C. vacant D. void
12. From his expressions, I _____ that the interview had not gone well for him.
- A. inferred B. referred C. preferred D. offered
13. We watched the harbor and then the coastline _____ away into the morning mist.
- A. disappeared B. vanished C. faded D. diminished
14. Mary was very excited but her mother _____ her and made her calm.
- A. relaxed B. disturbed C. relieved D. smoothed
15. He was arrested for _____ the government's rule against taking large amounts of cash out of the country.
- A. objecting B. challenging C. defying D. contending
16. Her three sons were killed in the earthquake; this _____ her hopes and confidence. She attempted to commit suicide but was saved by her neighbor.
- A. defeated B. broke C. shattered D. destroyed
17. They _____ the businessman's daughter and demanded \$100,000 from him for her release.
- A. robbed B. bride C. eliminated D. kidnapped
18. I have managed to _____ him down a bit, but he was still much frightened by the traffic accident.
- A. smooth B. soothe C. defy D. comfort
19. He insisted on his wife, but soon he changed his mind for the sake of his 6-year-old daughter.
- A. separating B. breaking C. divorcing D. delivering
20. I am _____ to think that the ancient Greeks understood this better than we do.
- A. tending B. subject C. subjected D. expended
21. A UN official said that aid programs would be _____ until there was adequate protection for relief convey.
- A. depended B. suspended C. postponed D. expended
22. Two well-known corporations are _____
- A. cooperating B. combining C. operating D. blending
23. They insisted that Michael did not follow the correct _____ in applying for a visa.
- A. process B. procedure C. procession D. routine
24. The judge gave the young offender a light sentence out of _____, but his decision aroused great controversy.
- A. passion B. compassion C. suspension D. compensation
25. Mary _____ Bob for stealing her car, but her accusation was dismissed for lack of convincing evidence.
- A. accused B. charged C. sued D. scolded

26. An open wound should be kept clean and protected from _____.
 A. disease B. infection C. plague D. infectious
27. Many women are left as _____ providers in families after their husbands have died.
 A. prime B. senior C. supreme D. sole
28. Blake _____ his fingers at a passing waiter, who hurried across to them.
 A. snapped B. slipped C. clicked D. tapped
29. We tried to _____ him from climbing the mountain without a guide.
 A. dismiss B. embarrass C. discourage D. disturb
30. That way of speaking is _____ to the people in this small mountainous village.
 A. special B. specific C. peculiar D. especial

Part II Grammar (10%)

Directions: Complete the following sentences with words given below. Change the form where necessary. Notice that there are words more than necessary.

outset ambition journal leap democracy legislation document
 compile mortgage renowned patriot questionnaire preach
 emigrate

31. They devoted all their energy to setting up a country of _____ and equality for all the people.
32. The secretary was fired for she lost some important _____ concerning the sale of the skyscrapers.
33. He was determined to fulfill his _____ to become a famous lawyer, no matter what trouble he might encounter.
34. In order to support his family, he had to leave school and work as a newspaperman for New York and other _____.
35. The thief made a _____ from the window and fell into the yard below.
36. The government will introduce _____ to control the sale of guns and other firearms.
37. The doctor _____ thousands of case histories to prove the relationship between smoking and cancer.
38. He is a true _____; he was worked devotedly for the unification of his country in spite of many troubles.
39. Unable to pay off his debt, he had to _____ his car and house for 100,000dollars.
40. They used to ask students to fill in the _____ concerning the teachers' performance.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)

Section A Directions: Go over the passage quickly and answer the questions.

The Modern Olympic Games

The Modern Olympic Games might have remained just a part of history without the dream of one Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin. Coubertin believed that sport and exercise were very important for the health and happiness of every man and also for the nation. He therefore tried, in 1892, to interest other Frenchmen in his dream of starting a modern form of the early Greek Games. His ideas were strongly criticized by many people, who did not really understand what he was trying to do. It is perhaps sad that the great work Pierre de Coubertin did to bring back the Games was never properly recognized during his lifetime. Gradually, however, people all over the world became interested in his ideas and at a meeting in Paris in 1894, with representatives from twelve different countries, plans were made to hold the first modern Games in Athens in 1896.

Organizing the first modern Games, however, was not without problems. The Greek government was unhappy with the decision to hold the Games in Athens, as they had serious economic problems at the time and did not feel they were in a position to spend the necessary money. It seemed therefore that the Games would be finished before they had even begun. Prince Constantine of Greece, however, gave his support to Coubertin and the newly-formed Olympic Committee and other rich Greeks soon followed his example. Enough money was collected in Greece and abroad to build a new stadium and pay all the other costs.

On 5th April, 1896, a crowd of over 60 000 people watched the King of Greece open the first modern Olympic Games. There were, however, very few competitors — only two hundred and eighty-five. Australia, Austria, Britain, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Sweden, Switzerland and the USA, were the only countries to send athletes to the Games and most of the athletes who did come had to pay for their own travel and other costs. There were ten sports in the first program — cycling, gymnastics, tennis, swimming, athletics, fencing, weight-lifting, rowing, wrestling and shooting; there were also other non-sporting events, such as concerts and ballet, just as there had been at the early Games.

At the first modern Olympics almost all the gold medals were won by American sportsmen, but the most famous of all the first medal winners was a young Greek named Spyros Louis, who came from a small village in the mountains near Athens. It was he who won the long and difficult race, the Marathon, and gave the Greeks the national win they had hoped for.

The Greeks would have been happy to keep the Games in Greece but Coubertin believed strongly that the Olympics should be truly international and would not allow this to happen. It was therefore decided to hold the next Games in Paris in 1900. Sadly, however, the Paris Games and the following Games, held in St. Louis, America, in 1904, were poor examples of Coubertin's dream and Coubertin himself did not even travel to the St. Louis Games. For these two Games were more like circus shows than serious

international sports meetings. Only fifteen non-Americans went to the 1904 Games, mainly because the high travel costs prevented others from competing. Olympic events were mixed with other sports and events, and the Games were organized to continue over many months, so that as much money as possible could be made by the organizers from the selling of tickets.

It was not until 1908, when the Games were held in London, that international rules and distances were introduced; until then the events had been the decision of the organizing nation alone. The London Games were far better organized than any of the other modern Games but it took many more years before Coubertin's dream of a truly international meeting of sportsmen became a reality. It was necessary to make many changes before the Olympic Games became as well-organized and as popular as they are today.

Since 1896 the Games have been held every four years, except for a break during the years of the two World Wars. Gradually the number of competitors who take part in each Games has grown and so has the number of countries. In 1896, only thirteen countries were represented and only two hundred and eighty-five competitors took part. Today, however, as many as one hundred and twenty-two countries send athletes to the Games and more than seven thousand men and women come to the Games to take part. In recent years, the number of events has grown to twenty-one, eleven of which are also open to women.

It is interesting that Coubertin, whose ideas were born in the late nineteenth century, probably never imagined that women would ever play a part in the new Olympics. Women had never competed in the early Greek Games; indeed, for many years they were not even allowed to watch. In modern times, the London Games in 1908 were the first in which women took a serious part — 36 women came to the Games to compete. The first woman to win an Olympic event was the British Tennis Player, Charlotte Cooper, who won a tennis event in 1900. From 1908, however, the number of events began to grow with the introduction of ladies' gymnastics. Athletics events for women were introduced in 1928 at the Games held in Amsterdam. Today, women are as highly-trained and as fit as men. Although in almost every sport women and men compete separately, in horse-riding events they compete against each other and women have shown over the years that they are just as good.

The International Olympic Committee, whose home is in Lausanne in Switzerland, is responsible for all the important decisions of the Olympic Movement. The members of this committee are chosen not by their governments but by members already on the committee and they are therefore above politics or group interests. Most of the members are simply rich men who wish to keep Coubertin's ideas alive. Not every country is represented, therefore, because this would mean more than 120 members and no decisions would ever be made.

However, each country must form a National Olympic Committee before it is

allowed to send competitors to the games and this committee must be recognized by the International Olympic Committee. At present, more than 136 countries have formed such a committee. The National Committees are responsible for organizing the national teams and for deciding which competitors to send. Competitors cannot choose to go to the Games — they must be chosen and this means competing against their own countrymen. It is not even enough to be the best in the country, for each competitor must be able to reach the standard expected for entry to the Games. These standards change each year as sportsmen and sportswomen improve. Some countries are not able to send all the competitors they would like to, even if they have reached the expected standard, because of the cost. The National Committee must then decide whether to send the competitors who have the most chance of winning or whether, instead, to send competitors to represent each sport even though some of them have little hope of doing well.

Not only the competitors but also the team manager must be paid for. The manager is an extremely important member of the team; he is responsible for the competitors while they are at the Games and his job includes, for example, getting the competitors to each event on time and helping with medical or personal problems. Most countries ask the people for money to help pay for the costs of travel and training. A lot of money is given by businesses and companies who also give, for example, clothes, shoes and uniforms.

The city where the Games are to be held is chosen by the International Olympic Committee; this is usually decided five years before the Games are to take place. Several cities may wish to hold the Games in any one year and the Committee decides only after it has listened to and seen the arguments and plans of each city. Once chosen, the city then has five years to prepare.

41. Coubertin planned to hold the first modern Olympic Games _____ in Athens.
A. 1894 B. 1896 C. 1899 D. 1900
42. The competitors of the first Olympic Games came from all of the following countries EXCEPT _____.
A. UK B. Hungary C. Switzerland D. Norway
43. Which of the following was NOT part of the first Olympic Games?
A. Concerts B. Circus C. Fencing D. Boxing
44. According to the passage, the most successful modern Olympic Games was the one held in _____.
A. Athens, Greece B. St. Louis, America C. Paris, France D. London, UK
45. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Women were not allowed to participate in the ancient Olympics.
B. Women were not allowed to watch the Olympic Games in the past.
C. Women appeared in the Amsterdam Olympic Games.
D. Before 1908 there were no women in the Olympic Games.
46. Women and men always compete separately except in _____.

- A. tennis B. racing C. swimming D. horse-riding
47. What do we learn about the International Olympic Committee (IOC)?
- A. Every country has its representatives in IOC.
B. The representatives in IOC speak for their own countries.
C. Most representatives in IOC are wealthy.
D. The representatives in IOC are elected by their own country.
48. It was _____ that are responsible for organizing the national teams and for deciding which competitors to send.
- A. the National Committee B. the members of the committee
C. Pierre de Coubertin D. the International Olympic Committee
49. Both the competitors and _____ must be paid for.
- A. companies B. team manager C. sportsmen D. representatives
50. Every city chosen to hold the Olympic Games usually have _____ to prepare.
- A. four years B. two years C. five years D. three years

Section B Directions: *There are 3 passages in this section. 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.*

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

If you want to teach your children how to say sorry, you must be good at saying it yourself, especially to your own children. But how you say it can be quite tricky.

If you say to your children "I'm sorry I got angry with you, but ..." what follows that "but" can render the apology ineffective: "I had a bad day" or "your noise was giving me a headache" leaves the person who has been injured feeling that he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology.

Another method by which people appear to apologize without actually doing so is to say "I'm sorry you're upset"; this suggests that you are somehow at fault for allowing yourself to get upset by what the other person has done.

Then there is the general, all covering apology, which avoids the necessity of identifying a specific act that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again. Saying "I'm useless as a parent" does not commit a person to any specific improvement.

These pseudo-apologies are used by people who believe saying sorry shows weakness. Parents who wish to teach their children to apologize should see it as a sign of strength, and therefore not resort to these pseudo-apologies.

But even when presented with examples of genuine contrition, children still need help to become aware of the complexities of saying sorry. A three-year-old might need help in understanding that other children feel pain just as he does, and that hitting a playmate over the head with a heavy toy requires an apology. A six-year-old might need reminding that spoiling other children's expectations can require an apology. A

12-year-old might need to be shown that raiding the biscuit tin without asking permission is acceptable, but that borrowing a parent's clothes without permission is not.

51. If a mother adds "but" to an apology, _____.
A. she doesn't feel that she should have apologized
B. she does not realize that the child has been hurt
C. the child may find the apology easier to accept
D. the child may feel that he owes her an apology
52. According to the author, saying "I'm sorry you're upset" most probably means "_____".
A. You have good reason to get upset
B. I'm aware you're upset, but I'm not to blame
C. I apologize for hurting your feelings
D. I'm at fault for making you upset
53. It is not advisable to use the general, all-covering apology because _____.
A. it gets one into the habit of making empty promises
B. it may make the other person feel guilty
C. it is vague and ineffective
D. it is hurtful and insulting
54. We learn from the last paragraph that in teaching children to say sorry _____.
A. the complexities involved should be ignored
B. their ages should be taken into account
C. parents need to set them a good example
D. parents should be patient and tolerant
55. It can be inferred from the passage that apologizing properly is _____.
A. a social issue calling for immediate attention
B. not necessary among family members
C. a sign of social progress
D. not as simple as it seems

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Lead deposits, which accumulated in soil and snow during the 1960's and 70's, were primarily the result of leaded gasoline emissions originating in the United States. In the twenty years that the Clean Air Act has mandated unleaded gas use in the United States, the lead accumulation world-wide has decreased significantly.

A study published recently in the journal *Nature* shows that air-borne leaded gas emissions from the United States were the leading contributor to the high concentration of lead in the snow in Greenland. The new study is a result of the continued research led by Dr. Charles Boutron, an expert on the impact of heavy metals on the environment at the National Center for Scientific Research in France. A study by Dr. Boutron published in 1991 showed that lead levels in arctic (北极的) snow were declining.

In his new study, Dr. Boutron found the ratios of the different forms of lead in the leaded gasoline used in the United States were different from the ratios of European, Asian and Canadian gasoline and thus enabled scientists to differentiate (分区) the lead sources. The dominant lead ratio found in Greenland snow matched that found in gasoline from the United States.

In a study published in the journal *Ambio*, scientists found that lead levels in soil in the North-eastern United States had decreased markedly since the introduction of unleaded gasoline.

Many scientists had believed that the lead would stay in soil and snow for a longer period.

The authors of the *Ambio* study examined samples of the upper layers of soil taken from the same sites of 30 forest floors in New England, New York and Pennsylvania in 1980 and in 1990.

The forest environment processed and redistributed the lead faster than the scientists had expected.

Scientists say both studies demonstrate that certain parts of the ecosystem (生态系统) respond rapidly to reductions in atmospheric pollution, but that these findings should not be used as a license to pollute.

56. The study published in the journal *Nature* indicates that _____.
A. the Clean Air Act has not produced the desired results
B. lead deposits in arctic snow are on the increase
C. lead will stay in soil and snow longer than expected
D. the US is the major source of lead pollution in arctic snow
57. Lead accumulation worldwide decreased significantly after the use of unleaded gas in the US _____.
A. was discouraged
B. was enforced by law
C. was prohibited by law
D. was introduced
58. How did scientists discover the source of lead pollution in Greenland?
A. By analyzing the data published in journals like *Nature* and *Ambio*.
B. By observing the lead accumulations in different parts of the arctic area.
C. By studying the chemical elements of soil and snow in Northeastern America.
D. By comparing the chemical compositions of leaded gasoline used in various countries.
59. The authors of the *Ambio* study have found that _____.
A. forests get rid of lead pollution faster than expected
B. lead accumulations in forests are more difficult to deal with
C. lead deposits are widely distributed in the forests of the US
D. the upper layers of soil in forests are easily polluted by lead emissions
60. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that scientists _____.

- A. are puzzled by the mystery of forest pollution
- B. feel relieved by the use of unleaded gasoline
- C. still consider lead pollution a problem
- D. lack sufficient means to combat lead pollution

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Johnny was three when he ran away from home for the first time. Somebody left the garden gate open. Johnny wandered out, crossed some fields, and two hours later, and arrived in the next village. He was just able to give his name and address.

By the time he was seven, Johnny used to vanish from home two to three times a year. Some-times he covered quite long distances on foot. On other occasions he got on a bus or even a train, and simply sat there until someone asked for his ticket. Generally the police brought him home. "Why do you do it?" they used to ask. "You aren't unhappy at home, are you? ..." "Of course not," Johnny replied. "Then why?" "I just like seeing places," Johnny told them.

Johnny continued to "see places" although everyone tried to stop him. His parents used to watch him closely, and so did his teachers; but sooner or later Johnny managed to slip away. As he grew older, his favorite trick was to hide on a long distance truck. Sometimes he used to travel hundreds of miles before anyone discovered him.

It is hardly surprising that eventually Johnny managed to get on board a plane. He was twelve at the time. It was a cargo plane and, a few hours later, Johnny found himself in Cairo. How did he get on board? No one knows! According to Johnny himself, it was easy: he just went into the airport, walked along some corridors and got on board the nearest plane.

In spite of all this, Johnny did well at school. He enjoyed maths and languages and, perhaps not surprisingly, he was especially good at geography. "What do you want to be when you grow up?" his teachers asked him. Johnny did not take long to answer that question. "An explorer!" he answered. "But it's difficult to become an explorer in this modern age." they tried to tell him, "unless you go into space!" But it was no use: Johnny knew what he wanted!

Just before he left school, Johnny saw a notice in one of the daily papers. An expedition was about to go to Brazil to travel up the Amazon

River. There were vacancies for three young people “willing to work hard and with a sense of adventure”. Johnny applied, and, two months later, he was on his way to Brazil.

61. The first time Johnny ran away from home, _____.
A. he was only 7 years old
B. he reached a town far away from home
C. he walked for two hours before he reached another village
D. he went into the fields after managing to open the garden gate
62. Johnny frequently left home because _____.
A. he was unhappy there
B. he loved walking long distances
C. he liked taking risks
D. he liked seeing new places
63. Johnny's favorite means of traveling was _____.
A. going around on foot B. taking a train
C. taking a bus D. hiding on a long distance truck
64. People around Johnny _____.
A. tried to stop Johnny from going away from home
B. watched Johnny day and night turn
C. talked him out of slipping away from home
D. kept following him to get him back
65. In school, Johnny _____.
A. was only good at geography
B. did well in all subjects
C. was always thinking of exploring
D. was interested in learning about space

Part IV Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) down below the passage. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

The Violin Concerto-Butterfly Lovers

The music of Liang Zhu, or “Butterfly Lovers”, is undoubtedly the best-known and most popular in all of China. It is also one of the few Chinese 66 that have often appeared on the international 67. Almost everyone in China can hum a few lines

of the violin concerto, which can be traced to a Chinese folk ____ 68 ____ "Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai".

Butterfly Lovers was ____ 69 ____ in 1958 by Chen Gang and He Zhanhao. The pair was exploring the feasibility of ____ 70 ____ Chinese music to a (Western) symphonic medium, ____ 71 ____ borrowed devices from Chinese folk theatrical music. The end result was a free-form ____ 72 ____ for the violin in one movement. Remaining ____ 73 ____ to the legend, the concerto may be divided into three sections as follows:

Part I describes Liang and Zhu's meeting (Liang is represented by the cello and Zhu, the violin), their joining hands in ____ 74 ____, the blossoming of their love; their study and ____ 75 ____ when Zhu goes home.

Part II ____ 76 ____ their resistance to the arranged marriage, their meeting at the tower, and the ____ 77 ____ deaths of the lovers. The violin's free rhapsodic ____ 78 ____ incorporates many syncopated chords (Zhu and her resistance to marriage) pitted ____ 79 ____ the orchestra (Zhu's father forcing the marriage) into a ____ 80 ____ play. The meeting at the tower is exemplified by the ____ 81 ____ between the cello solo (Liang) and the violin solo (Zhu). The ensuing section employs ____ 82 ____ theatrical devices to bring across the Liang's illness and death and ____ 83 ____ drama in Zhu's suicide (Chinese gong and reprise).

Part III wraps up the saga as the flute and harps spark the mystery of the ____ 84 ____ metamorphosis. The play of the butterflies is heard following a recapitulation of the love theme and mortals ____ 85 ____ their happiness.

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|-----|----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 66. | A. pieces | B. papers | C. bands | D. concerts |
| 67. | A. theatre | B. film | C. stage | D. music |
| 68. | A. song | B. dance | C. myth | D. legend |
| 69. | A. edited | B. forged | C. composed | D. formed |
| 70. | A. setting | B. attaching | C. mixing | D. relating |
| 71. | A. operating | B. performing | C. preparing | D. incorporating |
| 72. | A. concert | B. concerto | C. concern | D. concession |
| 73. | A. true | B. sensitive | C. indisputable | D. central |
| 74. | A. boyhood | B. girlhood | C. brotherhood | D. childhood |
| 75. | A. departure | B. separation | C. division | D. delivery |
| 76. | A. profiles | B. prevails | C. proclaims | D. portrays |
| 77. | A. actual | B. eventual | C. fatal | D. unavoidable |
| 78. | A. atmosphere | B. scene | C. sound | D. condition |
| 79. | A. into | B. to | C. with | D. against |
| 80. | A. dramatic | B. systemic | C. theatric | D. realistic |
| 81. | A. performance | B. action | C. interplay | D. communication |
| 82. | A. borrowed | B. coined | C. fake | D. rented |
| 83. | A. preceding | B. further | C. future | D. Distant |

84. A. iconic B. temporary C. upcoming D. permanent
85. A. echoing B. imitating C. responding D. representing

Part V Translation (10%)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in the brackets.

86. I myself locked the document up in the case, but now it isn't there. I'm sure _____
_____ (什么地方出了问题).
87. Dr. Li _____ (对目前的经济形势进行了评论), which
will make a great difference to the development of our economy.
88. _____ (她昏过去半小时), so she is unaware of what
happened just now.
89. The TV news reported that a big truck went out of control and
(猛地撞在了墙上) this morning.
90. As the management was not willing to _____ (收回不策略
的话), as a result, the workers' incentive to work faded into nothing.

Part VI Writing (15%)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **What Causes a Boom in Celebrating Foreign Festivals?**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 近几年大学校园出现了一股过洋节热。
2. 阐明导致该现象的原因。
3. 分析该现象对大学生活的影响。

答题卡 (Answer Sheet)

姓名_____ 准考证号_____

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (15%)

1-5	6-10	11-15
16-20	21-25	26-30

Part II Grammar (10%)

31-35	36-40
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Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)

41-45	46-50	51-55
56-60	61-65	

Part IV Cloze (10%)

66-70	71-75	76-80
81-85		

Part V Translation (10%)

86. _____

87. _____

88. _____

89. _____

90. _____

Part VI Writing (15%)**What Causes a Boom in Celebrating Foreign Festivals?**
