

**TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (1996)  
-GRADE EIGHT-**

**PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (40 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 response for each question on your Colored Answer Sheet.*

**SECTION A TALK**

*Questions 1 to 5 refer to the talk in this section. At the end of the talk you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the following five questions. Now listen to the talk.*

1. The speaker thinks that.
  - A. car causes pollution only in some cities
  - B. 60% of the cities are affected by car pollution
  - C. 90% of the city residents suffer from car pollution
  - D. car is the main contributing factor in polluting air
2. Which of the following is not mentioned as a cause of car pollution?
  - A. Car tyres.
  - B. Car engines.
  - C. Car horns.
  - D. Car brakes.
3. Which of the following is not cited as a means to reduce the number of cars?
  - A. To pass laws to control the use of cars.
  - B. To improve public transport systems.
  - C. To increase car tax and car price.
  - D. To construct effective subway systems.
4. One of the mechanical solutions to car pollution is.
  - A. to change the mechanical structure of fuel
  - B. to improve on the exhaust pipe
  - C. to experiment with new engines
  - D. to monitor the amount of chemicals
5. According to the speaker, a sensible way to solve car pollution is that we should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. focus on one method only
- B. explore some other alternatives
- C. improve one of the four methods
- D. integrate all of the four methods

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## **SECTION B            INTERVIEW**

*Questions 6 to 10 are based on an interview with an architect. At the end of the interview you will be given 13 seconds to answer each of the following five questions. Now listen to the interview.*

6.        The interviewee's first job was with.
- A. a newspaper
  - B. the government
  - C a construction firm
  - D. a private company
7.        The interviewee is not self-employed mainly because.
- A. his wife likes him to work for a firm
  - B. he prefers working for the government
  - C. self-employed work is very demanding
  - D. self-employed work is sometimes insecure
8.        To study architecture in a university one must.
- A. be interested in arts
  - B. study pure science first
  - C. get good exam results
  - D. be good at drawing
9.        On the subject of drawing, the interviewee says that.
- A. technically speaking artists draw very well
  - B. an artist's drawing differs little from an architect's
  - C. precision is a vital skill for the architect
  - D. architects must be natural artists

10. The interviewee says that the job of an architect is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. more theoretical than practical
- B. to produce sturdy, well-designed buildings
- C. more practical than theoretical
- D. to produce attractive, interesting buildings

**SECTION C            NEWS BROADCAST**

*Questions 11 to 12 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 30 seconds to answer the two questions. Now listen to the news.*

11. The man was convicted for.

- A. dishonesty
- B. manslaughter
- C. murder
- D. having a gun

12. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Mark Eastwood had a license for a revolver.
- B. Mark Eastwood loved to go to noisy parties.
- C. Mark Eastwood smashed the windows of a house.
- D. Mark Eastwood had a record.

*Questions 13 to 15 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 45 seconds to answer the three questions. Now listen to the news.*

13. How many missing American servicemen have been positively confirmed dead in \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam so far?

- A.
- 67.
- B. 280.
- C.
- 84.
- D. 1,648.

14. According to the search operation commander, the recovery of the missing \_\_\_\_\_ Americans is slowed down because.

- A. the weather conditions are unfavorable
- B. the necessary documents are unavailable
- C. the sites are inaccessible
- D. some local people are greedy

15. According to the news, Vietnam may be willing to help American mainly because of.

- A. its changed policy towards America
- B. recent international pressure
- C. its desire to have the US trade embargo lifted
- D. the impending visit by a senior US military officer

## SECTION D NOTE-TAKING AND GAP-FILLING

*In this section you will hear a mini-lecture ONCE ONLY. While listening to the lecture, take notes on the important points. Your notes will not be marked, but you will need them to complete a 15-minute gap-filling task on ANSWER SHEET ONE after the mini-lecture. Use the blank paper for note-taking. Fill in each of the gaps with one word. You may refer to your notes. Make sure the word you fill in is both grammatically and semantically acceptable.*

### LAND USE

A problem related to the competition for land use is whether crops should be used to produce food or fuel.

1 areas will be examined in this respect. Firstly, the problem should be viewed in its 2 perspective. When oil prices rose sharply in the 1970s, countries had to look for alternatives to solve the resulting crisis.

In developing countries, one of the possible answers to it is to produce alcohol from 3 material.

This has led to a lot of research in this area particularly in the use of 4. The use of this material resulted from two economic reasons: a 5 in its price and low 6 costs.

There are other starchy plants that can be used to produce alcohol, like the sweet 7 or the cassava plant in tropical regions, and 8 and sugar beet in non-tropical regions. The problem with these plants is that they are also the people's staple food in many poor countries.

Therefore, farmers there are faced with a choice: crops for food or for fuel. And farmers naturally go for what is more 9. As a result, the problems involved are economic in nature, rather than technological. This is my second area under consideration. Finally, there have already been practical applications of using alcohol for fuel. Basically, they come in two forms of use: pure alcohol as is the case in 10, and a combination of alcohol and gasoline known as gasohol in Germany.

1 2 3 4 (5) \_\_\_\_\_

6      7      8      9      10

**PART II                      PROOFREADING AND ERROR CORRECTION (15 MIN)**

The following passage contains TEN errors. Each line contains a maximum of one error and three are free from error. In each case, only one word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way.

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a “^” sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For an unnecessary word, cross out the unnecessary word with a slash “/” and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

If the line is correct, place a V in the blank provided at the end of the line

Example

When ^ art museum wants a new exhibit,        1        an

It never buys things in finished form and bangs        2        never        them on the wall. When a natural history museum        3        v wants an exhibition, it must often build it.        4        exhibit

**WATER**

The second most important constituent of the biosphere is liquid water. This can only exist in a very narrow range of temperatures, since water freezes at 0°C and boils at 100°C. This is only a tiny range compared with the low temperatures of some other planets and the hot interior of the earth, let the temperatures        1       

of the sun.

As we know, life would only be possible on the face of a        2       

planet had temperatures somewhere within this range.        3       

The earth's supply of water probably remains quite fairly        4       

constant in quantity. A certain number of hydrogen atoms, which are one of the main constituents of water, are lost by escaping from the atmosphere to out space, but they are probably just        5       

about replaced by new water rising away from the depths of the        6       

earth during volcanic action. The total quantity of water is not known, and it is about enough to cover the

surface of the globe 7

to a depth of about two and three-quarter kms. Most of it -97%

- is in the form of the salt waters of the oceans. The rest is fresh, but three quarter of this is in the form of ice at the Poles 8

and on mountains, and cannot be used by living systems when 9

melted. Of the remaining fraction, which is somewhat fewer than 10

1% of the whole, there is 10 – 20 times as much stored as underground water as is actually on the surface. There is also a minor, but extremely important, fraction of the water supply which is present as water vapor in the atmosphere.

### **PART III READING COMPREHENSION (40 MIN)**

#### **SECTION A READING COMPREHENSION (30 MIN)**

*In this section there are four reading passages followed by a total of fifteen multiple-choice questions. Read the passages carefully and then mark your answers on your Colored Answer Sheet.*

#### **TEXT A**

#### **STAYING HEALTHY ON HOLIDAY**

Do people who choose to go on exotic, far-flung holidays deserve free healthy advice before they travel? And even if they pay, who ensures that they get good, up-to-date information? Who, for that matter, should collect that information in the first place? For a variety of reasons, travel medicine in Britain is a responsibility nobody wants. As a result, many travelers go abroad ill prepared to avoid serious disease.

Why is travel medicine so unloved? Partly there's an identity problem. Because it takes an interest in anything that impinges on the health of travelers, this emerging medical specialism invariably cuts across the traditional disciplines. It delves into everything from seasickness, jet lag and the hazards of camels to malaria and plague. But travel medicine has a more serious obstacle to overcome. Travel clinics are meant to tell people how to avoid ending up dead or in a tropical diseases hospital when they come home. But it is notoriously difficult to get anybody pay out money for keeping people healthy.

Travel medicine has also been colonized by commercial interests - - the vast majority of travel clinics in Britain are run by airlines or travel companies. And while travel concerns are happy to sell profitable injections, they may be less keen to spread bad news about travelers' diarrhea in Turkey, or to take the time to spell out preventive measures travelers could take. "The NHS finds it difficult to define travelers' health," says Ron Behrens, the only NHS consultant in travel and tropical medicine and director of the travel clinic of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in London. "Should it come within the NHS or should it be paid for? It's a grey area, and opinion is split. No one seems to have any responsibility for defining its role," he says.

To compound its low status in the medical hierarchy, travel medicine has to rely on statistics that are patchy at best. In most cases we just don't know how many Britons contract diseases when abroad. And even if a disease is linked to travel there is rarely any information about where those afflicted went, what they ate, how they behaved, or which vaccinations they had. This shortage of hard facts and figures makes it difficult to give detailed advice to people, information that might even save their lives.

A recent leader in the British Medical Journal argued: "Travel medicine will emerge as a credible discipline only if the risks encountered by travelers and the relative benefits of public health interventions are well defined in terms of their relative occurrence, distribution and control. " Exactly how much money is wasted by poor travel advice? The real figure is anybody's guess, but it could easily run into millions. Behrens gives one example. Britain spends more than £1 million each year just on cholera vaccines that often don't work and so give people a false sense of security: "Information on the prevention and treatment of all forms of diarrhea would be a better priority", he says.

16. Travel medicine in Britain is.
- A. not something anyone wants to run
  - B. the responsibility of the government
  - C. administered by private doctors
  - D. handled adequately by travel agents
17. The main interest of travel companies dealing with travel medicine is to.
- A. prevent people from falling ill
  - B. make money out of it
  - C. give advice on specific countries
  - D. get the government to pay for it
18. In Behren's opinion the question of who should run travel medicine.
- A. is for the government to decide
  - B. should be left to specialist hospitals
  - C. can be left to travel companies
  - D. has no clear and simple answer
19. People will only think better of travel medicine if.
- A. it is given more resources by the government
  - B. more accurate information on its value is available
  - C. the government takes over responsibility from the NHS
  - D. travelers pay more attention to the advice they get

## **TEXTB**

### **THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

While the roots of social psychology lie in the intellectual soil of the whole western tradition, its present flowering is recognized to be characteristically an American phenomenon. One reason for the striking upsurge of social psychology in the United States lies in the pragmatic tradition of this country. National

emergencies and conditions of social disruption provide special incentive to invent new techniques, and to strike out boldly for solutions to practical social problems. Social psychology began to flourish soon after the First World War. This event, followed by the great depression of the 1930s, by the rise of Hitler, the genocide of Jews, race riots, the Second World War and the atomic threat, stimulated all branches of social science. A special challenge fell to social psychology. The question was asked: How is it possible to preserve the values of freedom and individual rights under condition of mounting social strain and regimentation? Can science help provide an answer? This challenging question led to a burst of creative effort that added much to our understanding of the phenomena of leadership, public opinion, rumor, propaganda, prejudice, attitude change, morale, communication, decision-making, race relations, and conflicts of war.

Reviewing the decade that followed World War II, Cartwright [1961] speaks of the "excitement and optimism" of American social psychologists, and notes "the tremendous increase in the total number of people calling themselves social psychologists." Most of these, we may add, show little awareness of the history of their field.

Practical and humanitarian motives have always played an important part in the development of social psychology, not only in American but in other lands as well. Yet there have been discordant and dissenting voices. In the opinion of Herbert Spencer in England, of Ludwig Gumplowicz in Austria, and of William Graham Sumner in the United States, it is both futile and dangerous for man to attempt to steer or to speed social change. Social evolution, they argued, requires time and obeys laws beyond the control of man. The only practical service of social science is to warn man not to interfere with the course of nature (or society). But these authors are in minority. Most social psychologists share with Comte an optimistic view of man's chances to better his way of life. Has he not already improved his health via biological sciences? Why should he not better his social relationship via social science? For the past century this optimistic outlook has persisted in the face of slender accomplishment to date. Human relations seem stubbornly set. Wars have not been abolished, labor troubles have not abated, and racial tensions are still with us. Give us time and give us money for research, the optimists say.

20. Social psychology developed in the USA.

- A. because its roots are intellectually western in origin
- B. as a direct response to the great depression
- C. to meet the threat of Adolf Hitler and his policy of mass genocide
- D. because of its pragmatic traditions for dealing with social problem

21. According to the author, social psychology should help him to.

- A. preserve individual rights
- B. become healthier
- C. be aware of history
- D. improve material welfare

22. Who believed that man can influence social change for the good of society?

- A. Cartwright.
- B. Spencer.
- C. Sumner.

D. Comte.

## TEXTC

### GOD AND MY FATHER

I thought of God as a strangely emotional being. He was powerful; he was forgiving yet obdurate, full of warmth and affection. Both his wrath and affection were fitful, they came and they went, and I couldn't count on either to continue: although they both always did. In short God was much such a being as my father himself.

What was the relation between them, I wondered – these two puzzling deities?

My father's ideas of religion seemed straightforward and simple. He had noticed when he was a boy that there were buildings called churches; he had accepted them as a natural part of the surroundings in which he had been born. He would never have invented such things himself. Nevertheless they were here. As he grew up he regarded them as unquestioningly as he did banks. They were substantial old structures; they were respectable, decent, and venerable. They were frequented by the right sort of people. Well, that was enough.

On the other hand he never allowed churches – or banks – to dictate to him. He gave each the respect that was due to it from his point of view; but he also expected from each of them the respect he felt due to him.

As to creeds, he knew nothing about them, and cared nothing either; yet he seemed to know which sect he belonged with. It had to be a sect with the minimum of nonsense about it; no total immersion, no exhorters. no holy confession. He would have been a Unitarian, naturally, if he'd lived in Boston. Since he was a respectable New Yorker; he belonged in the Episcopal Church.

As to living a spiritual life, he never tackled that problem. Some men who accept spiritual beliefs try to live up to them daily: other men who reject such beliefs, try sometimes to smash them. My father would have disagreed with both kinds entirely. He took a more distant attitude. It disgusted him where atheists attacked religion: he thought they were vulgar. But he also objected to having religion make demands upon him he felt that religion was too vulgar, when it tried to stir up men's feelings. It had its own proper field of activity, and it was all right there, of course; but there was one place religion should leave alone, and that was a man's soul. He especially loathed any talk of walking hand in hand with his Savior. And if he had ever found the Holy Ghost trying to soften his heart, he would have regarded its behavior as distinctly uncalled for; even ungentlemanly.

23. The writer says his father's idea of religion seemed straightforward and simple because his father.

- A. had been born in natural surroundings banks and churches
- B. never really thought of God as having a real existence
- C. regarded religion as acceptable as long as it did not interfere
- D. regarded religion as a way that he could live a spiritual life

24. The writer's father would probably agree with the statement that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. both spiritualists and atheists are vulgar
- B. being aware of different creeds is important
- C. religion should expect heart and soul devotion

D. churches like banks are not to be trusted

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## TEXT D

### ETIQUETTE

In sixteenth-century Italy and eighteenth-century France, waning prosperity and increasing social unrest led the ruling families to try to preserve their superiority by withdrawing from the lower and middle classes behind barriers of etiquette. In a prosperous community, on the other hand, polite society soon absorbs the newly rich, and in England there has never been any shortage of books on etiquette for teaching them the manners appropriate to their new way of life.

Every code of etiquette has contained three elements; basic moral duties; practical rules which promote efficiency; and artificial, optional graces such as formal compliments to, say, women on their beauty or superiors on their generosity and importance.

In the first category are considerations for the weak and respect for age. Among the ancient Egyptians the young always stood in the presence of older people. Among the Mponguwe of Tanzania, the young men bow as they pass the huts of the elders. In England, until about a century ago, young children did not sit in their parents' presence without asking permission.

Practical rules are helpful in such ordinary occurrences of social life as making proper introductions at parties or other functions so that people can be brought to know each other. Before the invention of the fork, etiquette directed that the fingers should be kept as clean as possible; before the handkerchief came into common use, etiquette suggested that after spitting, a person should rub the spit inconspicuously underfoot.

Extremely refined behavior, however, cultivated as an art of gracious living, has been characteristic only of societies with wealth and leisure, which admitted women as the social equals of men. After the fall of Rome, the first European society to regulate behavior in private life in accordance with a complicated code of etiquette was twelfth-century Provence, in France.

Provence had become wealthy. The lords had returned to their castle from the crusades, and there the ideals of chivalry grew up, which emphasized the virtue and gentleness of women and demanded that a knight should profess a pure and dedicated love to a lady who would be his inspiration, and to whom he would dedicate his valiant deeds, though he would never come physically close to her. This was the introduction of the concept of romantic love, which was to influence literature for many hundreds of years and which still lives on in a debased form in simple popular songs and cheap novels today.

In Renaissance Italy too, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a wealthy and leisured society developed an extremely complex code of manners, but the rules of behavior of fashionable society had little influence on the daily life of the lower classes. Indeed many of the rules, such as how to enter a banquet room, or how to use a sword or handkerchief for ceremonial purposes, were irrelevant to the way of life of the average working man, who spent most of his life outdoors or in his own poor hut and most probably did not have a handkerchief, certainly not a sword, to his name.

Yet the essential basis of all good manners does not vary. Consideration for the old and weak and the avoidance of harming or giving unnecessary offence to others is a feature of all societies everywhere and at all levels from the highest to the lowest.

25. One characteristic of the rich classes of declining society is their tendency to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. take in the recently wealthy

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