



Model Tests **TEM-8**
考神团队[®] for
英语专业八级
押题试卷 ★ **最后八套** ★

考神团队 赵建昆 主 编

王 菲 曲 根 副主编

全8套押题试卷，考神团队诚意之作

中央广播电视大学出版社



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王菲 曲根 副主编

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前言

TEM-8 (Test For English Major-Grade Eight) 全国高校英语专业八级考试, 简称专八考试, 国内英文等级测试中含含金量最高的资格认证, 没有“之一”。所有英语专业的学生, 都把专八证书作为自己毕业前最后一份志在必得的“大礼”。

但是这份“大礼”真心不是想得就得。编者手头数据显示, 2013 年, 全国专八考试通过率平均不到 55%。专八考试之难, 一言难尽。

1. 专业到家的考题设置

专八考试包含了需要完全盲听加笔记的迷你演讲, 国际范儿十足的新闻听力, 定位模糊的长篇阅读, 百科知识汇集的人文知识, 看不出错误在哪里的改错, 原文都看不大懂的翻译和写到手发酸的作文。另外, 考试时间为 195 分钟, 长到令人无法喘息。

2. 无力吐槽的考试日期

专八考试一般定在每年 3 月第二个或第三个周六进行。考生多为大四学生, 在这个考试时间之前, 他们普遍经历的考试可能有期末、公务员以及考研, 他们一定经历的节日有圣诞、新年、春节、情人节 (选过), 他们可能经历的纠结有感情、学业、求职……但是, 在大学最后一个学期的开始, 他们又迎来了专八考试。

不知你拿到本书时距离专八考试还有多久, 我们希望, 越早越好。万“试”皆可裸考, 唯独专八除外。这场考试确定无疑, 要调动你本科四年英语的积累, 而大三或大四的你可能诸事缠身, 你需要指引和帮助。我们的建议是:

第一, 词汇书籍适合备考全程, 随时翻阅, 短时多次, 不断加深印象;

第二, 建议购买两本试题类图书, 第一本在每年 3 月考前 3 个月内做完, 第二本在 3 月初作为自我抽查检测用书;

第三, 在系列图书中, 押题试卷强调做题方法与破题技巧, 而题源美文则重视用文章消化所学。

我们从不否认坚持带来的量变, 但我们更强调方法带来的质变。这套专业八级备考丛书, 是一个向导, 是一个罗盘, 是一个灯塔, 指明你努力的方向。本书主编赵建昆老师 (微博: @建昆老师) 曾开创和引领北京新东方学校专业英语培训项目, 我们把很多教学思路糅合进书籍的编写, 定能让你在专八备考之时, 拨云见日, 化繁为简。

期待你的专八考试取得高分!

考神团队

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Chapter

1

第一章 全真模拟试题

MODEL TEST 1

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

In this section, you'll hear a mini-lecture. You'll hear the lecture ONCE ONLY. While listening, take notes on the important points. Your notes will not be marked, but you'll need them to complete a gap-filling task after the mini-lecture. When the lecture is over, you'll be given two minutes to check your notes, and another 10 minutes to complete the gap-filling task. Now listen to the mini-lecture.

Complete the gap-filling task. Some of the gaps below may require a maximum of THREE words. Make sure the word(s) you fill in is (are) both grammatically and semantically acceptable. You may refer to your notes.

Advertising and the Media

Advertising is important because no company can hope to (1) on any product without advertisements.

There are three categories of media:

• The (2)

A. Newspapers, with these characteristics:

- Newspaper ads reach huge numbers of people.
- Local businesses advertise directly to their potential customers.
- Newspaper advertising is cheap.
- But with (3), newspaper ads are not very exciting or glamorous.

B. Magazines:

One great advantage of magazine advertising is that magazines have (4). It allows a business to (5) to the people who are most interested in the product. The disadvantage is that advertising can be very expensive.

• The broadcast media

A. Radio:

It has two of the same advantages as newspapers. As for the disadvantages, radio ads must be short,



and they're not (6)

B. Television:

TV is the most dramatic, so TV ads are (7). But TV advertising is enormously expensive.

• (8)

A. Mail:

The ad goes directly to the potential customers. However, many people often throw it away without reading it.

B. Billboards:

Ads on billboards are colorful, eye-catching, the message is permanent, but the message must be short.

C. Signs and posters at the supermarket:

They are usually used in " (9) " advertising.

Every business depends on advertising to attract and (10). Advertisements are everywhere.

They affect our everyday lives.

SECTION B INTERVIEW

In this section you'll hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on an interview. At the end of the interview you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following five questions.

Now listen to the interview.

11. Which of the following is an advantage of hotels?

- A. A wide range of rooms is available.
- B. The rooms are comfy and inviting.
- C. Their prices are negotiable.
- D. The staff is responsive and helpful.

12. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of vacation rentals?

- A. They make you feel at home.
- B. They spice up special occasions.
- C. They are convenient and easy to book.
- D. They provide amenities at a standard fare.

13. According to the editor, when choosing vacation rentals, one should do the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. sign a contract with the owner
- B. read comments by former renters
- C. make sure the service is legitimate
- D. make reservations on eBay

14. Which is NOT mentioned as an occasion to be celebrated in vacation rentals?

- A. Romantic get-away.
- B. Incentive travel.
- C. Bachelorette party.
- D. Birthday get-away.



15. If you travel to _____ out of season, you'd better choose a hotel rather than a vacation rental.
A. Chicago B. Hawaii C. Florida D. Mexico

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

Question 16 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you'll be given 10 seconds to answer the question.

Now listen to the news.

16. Among the 21 species of sharks assessed by SSG, _____.

A. 10 are assessed as near threatened
B. 5 are listed as vulnerable
C. 5 are listed as near threatened
D. 21 are listed as endangered

Questions 17 and 18 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you'll be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

17. What is the main idea of the news item?

A. French workers' working condition is worsening.
B. The French government offers fishermen aid deal.
C. Fishermen have agreed to return to work soon.
D. Fishermen launch protests over rising fuel costs.

18. The protests by fishermen coincided with a workers' strike over Sarkozy's plans to _____.

A. downsize the workforce
B. trim workers' health insurance
C. cut back on pension spending
D. extend the retirement age

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

Now listen to the news.

19. According to USGBC, buildings take up _____ of carbon emissions in the U. S.

A. 17% B. over 1/3 C. almost 1/3 D. 70%

20. What is the biggest driving force for the green build movement?

A. Legislation. B. The need to cut costs.
C. Climate change. D. Soaring fuel prices.

PART II READING COMPREHENSION

In this section there are four reading passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

TEXT A

One of the unresolved—and rather bitter—disputes in evolutionary biology is between the creeps and the jerks. The creeps (so dubbed by the jerks) think that evolutionary change is gradual. The jerks (so dubbed by the creeps) think it happens in sudden jumps that are separated by long periods of stasis.

Probably, both are lame. Work done a couple of years ago by Mark Pagel of Reading University, in England, suggests that about a fifth of evolutionary change happens jerkily at around the time new species form. The rest creeps in gradually over the millennia.

Species, however, are not the only things that evolve. Languages do too. And in the current edition of *Science*, Dr. Pagel and his colleagues publish evidence that they do so in a way which looks intriguingly similar to what happens in species.

There was already some historical evidence for this. The English of Geoffrey Chaucer (born in the 14th century), for example, is incomprehensible to modern laymen, whereas that of William Shakespeare (born in the 16th) is not only comprehensible but held by some to be a model. Dr. Pagel, however, wanted to examine the question systematically and to include languages with no literary history in his analysis.

To do so he looked at three well-studied parts of the linguistic family tree: the Banut languages of Africa, the Indo-European group from Eurasia and the Austronesians of the Pacific. In all three cases it is pretty clear how the branches connect up, even if it is not always obvious when particular splits occurred.

Dr. Pagel did not, however, need to know that. He only needed to know the shape of the tree. That was because his hypothesis was that if linguistic evolution is jerky, the jerks will happen at the points where languages split—the equivalent of species splits in biological evolution. The way to test that is to track back along the branches leading from each existing language, and count the number of splits on each path before you get to the common ancestor of all.

His hypothesis turned out to be correct. Languages are formed not, it seems, by a gradual drifting apart of two groups who no longer talk to each other, but by violent rupture. Around a third of the vocabulary differences between modern Bantu speakers arose this way, around a fifth of the differences between speakers of Indo-European languages, and around a tenth of the Austronesians. That compares with around a fifth for biological species.

All this suggests that the formation of both languages and species is an active process. For species, adaptations to novel environments and the need to avoid crossbreeding with those on the other side of the split are both plausible hypotheses. For languages, the explanation may be a cultural rather than biological need to distinguish populations. As Noah Webster, the compiler of the first American dictionary put it: “as an independent nation, our honor requires us to have a system of our own, in language as well as government.” In other words, if you don’t speak proper, you aren’t one of us.

21. According to the first three paragraphs, we know that _____.

- A. most evolutionary changes happen jerkily
- B. languages evolve gradually over the millennia



- C. languages evolve both “jerkily” and “creepily”
D. both the creeps and the jerks are right
22. The role of the fourth paragraph in the development of the topic is _____.
A. to compare the English of Geoffrey Chaucer and William Shakespeare
B. to show that languages also evolve by drawing on an example
C. to provide a contrast to the previous paragraph and introduce the next one
D. to offer evidence to the previous paragraph and introduce the next one
23. The goal of Dr. Pagel’s study was to _____.
A. examine the languages with no literary history
B. find out the ancestor of all languages studied
C. sketch the shape of the linguistic family tree
D. study language evolution systematically
24. What do we learn about Dr. Pagel and his study, according to the passage?
A. He studied languages without literary history.
B. Three understudied languages were involved in his study.
C. He only knew the shape of the linguistic family tree.
D. The hypothesis of the study was overthrown.
25. According to the passage, the formation of languages is for _____.
A. the adaptation to the new environments
B. the need to avoid crossbreeding
C. the biological need to distinguish populations
D. the cultural need to distinguish populations

TEXT B

What is the objective of mandating paid family leave? Proponents offer rationales that range from “It will help families” to “The U. S. is the only rich country that doesn’t have it.” The second is merely irrelevant; the first is plain wrong. Mandating paid family leave will help neither women nor their families, because legislation cannot change the laws of economics.

If the goal is to retain women in the labor force, then mandated family leave is a poor instrument at best, and thoroughly counter-productive at worst. People will buy less of something when its price increases. That is the law of demand, presented on the first day of Econ 101. Mandated paid family leave makes it more expensive to hire workers, particularly women. That makes employers less willing to hire women, especially those with limited education or skills who typically do the kind of work it’s easy to find someone else to do. If the objective is to help poor women remain employed, mandated paid family leave will do exactly the opposite.

The Americans With Disabilities Act, enacted in 1990, provides an object lesson about ignoring unintended consequences of feel-good policies meant to protect the vulnerable. The effect of the ADA was exactly the reverse of the intent—namely, to protect the disabled in the workplace. Within five years of the ADA’s passage, employment for disabled men fell to 49 percent, compared with 60 percent before the law



was enacted. Employers, faced with the cost of accommodation and the threat of litigation, chose the rational option: they cut back on hiring the disabled. When the cost of hiring a worker rises, demand for that worker falls. Mandated paid family leave will have the same effect on women for precisely the same reasons.

That's the demand side. But there is also a supply side effect.

In Germany, which had a generous paid family leave law, evidence shows it utterly failed to keep women in the labor force. In fact, very long parental leave correlates with women leaving the labor force permanently. In an effort to keep women in the labor market, Germany cut the duration of its paid parental leave by half in 2007. Within a year of that reform, there was a 14 percent surge in women returning to the work. Other studies show that any parental leave beyond 20 weeks actually reduces the incentive for a new mother to come back to work at all.

Work-for-pay programs like the Earned Income Tax Credit are far more effective at helping women participate in the labor force than paid family leave. Getting rid of the "marriage penalty" would also help. Married women are currently taxed more heavily than single women in many countries, including the United States. Moving to a "neutral" tax system, where the level of taxation does not depend on marital status, would provide women with an improved incentive to increase participation in the labor force, according to a study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). It's all about demand, supply, and prices. When the after-tax wage (the "price") increases, more women will be willing to work (that is, supply increases). A tax cut has the advantage of not increasing costs to employers, so there is no decrease in demand, as there would be with a mandated paid leave provision.

It is furthermore not clear that mandated paid family leave is the option families find "friendliest" to their needs. By definition, paid leave creates a strong market bias toward full-time work, since those are the only workers eligible for the benefit. But there is plenty of evidence that flexible work arrangements and the availability of part-time work are highly successful at returning mothers to the workforce. Having both partners/parents working full time is not what all families want. As it is, U. S. women work full time at far higher rates than women in many countries, quite often because they have no choice. How is this family friendly?

If the goal is to help families, then the focus should be on implementing policy options that increase flexibility and choices that families have, not reduce them. At the same time, when employers struggle to comply with expensive or inflexible mandates, it makes it that much harder to accommodate the workers those policies are attempting to help.

To truly help families, the federal government should look for ways to reduce the regulatory burden on employers so that they can experiment with alternative work arrangements. On the other side, the tax code needs to change to reflect the social importance of family, by ending the marriage penalty and issuing higher child tax credits.

Families are the best judge of what is right for them, but they can only follow through when they have choices. Mandates like paid family leave take some of that choice away.

26. Paid family leave have the following effects on women EXCEPT that _____.

- A. it raises the cost of hiring women
- B. it causes some women to lose jobs permanently after a long parental leave
- C. it reduces the motivation of women to come back to work after a long parental leave
- D. it requires a higher tax on married women



27. Which of the following sentences implies a comparison instead of a contrast?
- A. If the objective is to help poor women remain employed, mandated paid family leave will do exactly the opposite. (Para. 2)
 - B. Mandated paid family leave will have the same effect on women for precisely the same reasons. (Para. 3)
 - C. Married women are currently taxed more heavily than single women in many countries, including the United States. (Para. 6)
 - D. A tax cut has the advantage of not increasing costs to employers, so there is no decrease in demand, as there would be with a mandated paid leave provision. (Para. 6)
28. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT good for women and their families?
- A. Earned Income Tax Credit.
 - B. Marriage penalty.
 - C. Part-time work arrangements.
 - D. Higher child tax credits.
29. Which of the following statements about paid family leave is true according to the passage?
- A. The U. S. is the only country that doesn't mandate paid family leave.
 - B. Paid family leave has the same effect on women as what the ADA has on disabled men.
 - C. In 2008 14% of women who had taken parental leave came back to work.
 - D. People who work part time can benefit from paid family leave.
30. Which of the following can be the best title for this passage?
- A. The Argument against Paid Family Leave.
 - B. Effects of Paid Family Leave.
 - C. Policies Better Than Paid Family Leave.
 - D. What Is Really Good for Women and Their Families.

TEXT C

We all know that emotions originate in the brain. But we usually talk about our emotions coming from our hearts. If someone you know doesn't give up easily, you might say, "He's got a lot of heart." Not every culture would agree—for instance, when Italians want to say someone has heart, they say instead "Ha fegato"; "He has liver."

But what about bad emotions? When you feel so sad or so angry that your heart "aches," could it actually be true? Two new studies add support to the theory that, yes, what goes on in your mind can, literally, break your heart. In the first study, just published in the Journal of the American College of Cardiology (J. A. C. C.), a team of eight researchers looking at more than 63,000 women who were participants in the ongoing Nurses Health Study, found that those who reported basic symptoms of depression (like feeling down and incapable of happiness) had a higher than normal risk of coronary heart disease. And women who were clinically depressed were more than twice as likely as other women to suffer sudden cardiac death. None of the participants had heart problems at the study's outset, but nearly 8% had symptoms of depression.

The researchers theorize that depression might have some direct physiological impact on the heart—like causing it to work harder in the face of stress. The study also found that the more depressed women were, the more likely they were to smoke cigarettes or have high blood pressure and diabetes—not exactly heart-healthy conditions. Or it may be that the anti-depressants prescribed to treat those with mood

problems were associated with heart ailments; in the study, sudden cardiac death was linked more strongly with antidepressant use than with women's symptoms of depression.

The anti-depressant theory is just that—a theory. It could be that the anti-depressant takers in the study were simply the most depressed. But if the theory is substantiated by further research, it would add to a growing body of evidence suggesting that anti-depressants carry a high risk (particularly for teenagers) when weighed against the drugs' still uncertain benefits. Scientists have already shown that anti-depressants are a bad idea for those about to undergo coronary artery bypass surgery.

No one is sure exactly how depression hurts the heart, and one plausible explanation is that the train runs in the opposite direction—a damaged heart and its consequent stress on the body might activate, somehow, genes or other physiological changes that contribute to depression.

But another new paper, also published in the J. A. C. C., lends credence to the idea that it is our moods that work on our hearts and not the other way around. In this paper, researchers from University College London reviewed the findings of 39 previously published articles and found that men who are angry and hostile are significantly more likely to have a cardiac event than those who aren't. That may sound unsurprising—we all know that anger can stress your heart. But it's important to note the difference between aggression and just being aggressive. Previous studies (here's one) have found that so-called type A's—those who are driven, competitive and obsessed with deadlines—are not more likely to experience heart disease. In other words, your type A co-workers who are annoyingly ambitious and dutiful are no more likely to have a heart attack than you are. Rather, it's the seething, angry types with underlying hostility who are the ticking time bombs. Anger, it turns out, is physiologically toxic.

The authors of the second paper offer the standard theories about how an angry emotion translates to a physical heart attack: angry people have a harder time sleeping; they take prescribed drugs less often; they eat worse, exercise less, smoke more and are fatter. These things add up: compared with the good-humored, those who were angry and hostile—but had no signs of heart problems at the outset—ended up with a 19% higher risk of developing coronary heart disease, according to the University College London paper.

The two studies reify gender stereotypes: women get their hearts broken through sadness; men "break" their hearts (via heart attack) through anger. But both studies suggest that men and women have a common interest in understanding that some causes of cardiac disease—poor diet or lack of exercise or bad sleep habits—may have a precipitating cause themselves. Whether male or female, letting yourself get overwhelmed by emotion can damage not only your mind but also that crucial organ, the heart.

31. The relationship between the first and second studies is that _____.
 A. each presents a different issue
 B. the second proves the first
 C. the second generalizes the first
 D. each presents one side of the picture
32. By citing the two studies, the author aims to indicate that _____.
 A. emotions influence men and women in quite different ways
 B. negative emotions have a negative effect on the heart
 C. men and women have different causes of heart diseases
 D. both positive and negative emotions have effects on the heart



33. Which of the following expressions is used literally, NOT metaphorically?
- A. He's got a lot of heart (Para. 1).
B. Break your heart (Para. 2).
C. The train runs in the opposite direction (Para. 5).
D. Who are the ticking time bombs (Para. 6).
34. Which of the following is NOT the factor that may lead to a physical heart attack?
- A. Sleep disorders.
B. A poor diet.
C. A heavy body.
D. An ambitious character.
35. Which of the following has been proven both practically and theoretically?
- A. Anger and hostility may contribute to a heart attack.
B. Anti-depressants are closely related to heart diseases.
C. Depression has some direct physiological impact on the heart.
D. Anti-depressants' disadvantages outweigh their advantages.

TEXT D

Saudi Arabia, the oil industry's swing producer, has become its flip-flopper. In February, it persuaded OPEC to cut its total production quotas by 1m barrels per day (bpd), to 23.5m, as a precaution against an oil-price crash this spring. That fear has since been replaced by its opposite. The price of West Texas crude hit \$40 last week, its highest since the eve of the first Iraq war, prompting concerns that higher oil prices could sap the vigour of America's recovery and compound the frailty of Europe's. On Monday May 10th, Ali al-Naimi, Saudi Arabia's energy minister, called on OPEC to raise quotas, by at least 1.5 m bpd, at its next meeting on June 3rd.

Thus far, the high oil price has been largely a consequence of good things, such as a strengthening world economy, rather than a cause of bad things, such as faster inflation or slower growth. China's burgeoning economy guzzled about 6m bpd in the first quarter of this year, 15% more than a year ago, according to Goldman Sachs. Demand was also strong in the rest of Asia, excluding Japan, growing by 5.2 to 8.1 m bpd. As the year progresses, the seasonal rhythms of America's drivers will dictate prices, at least of the lighter, sweeter crudes. Americans take to the roads en masse in the summer, and speculators are driving up the oil price now in anticipation of peak demand in a few months' time.

Until recently, the rise in the dollar price of oil was offset outside America and China by the fall in the dollar itself. But the currency has regained some ground in recent weeks, and the oil price has continued to rise. Even so, talk of another oil-price shock is premature. The price of oil, adjusted for inflation, is only half what it was in December 1979, and the United States now uses half as much energy per dollar of output as it did in the early 1970s. But if oil cannot shock the world economy quite as it used to, it can still give it "a good kick", warns Goldman Sachs. If average oil prices for the year come in 10% higher than its forecast, it reckons GDP growth in the Group of Seven (G7) rich nations will be reduced by 0.3%, or \$70 billion.

The Americans are certainly taking the issue seriously. John Snow, their treasury secretary, called OPEC's February decision "regrettable", and the rise in prices since then "not helpful". Washington pays close heed to the man at the petrol pump, who has seen the average price of a gallon of unleaded petrol rise by 39 cents in the past year. And the Saudis, some mutter, pay close heed to Washington.

Besides, the high oil price may have filled Saudi coffers, but it has also affronted Saudi pride. Mr. al-



Naimi thinks the high price is due to fears that supply might be disrupted in the future. These fears, he says, are “unwarranted”. But the hulking machinery in the Arabian desert that keeps oil flowing round the world presents an inviting target to terrorists should they tire of bombing embassies and nightclubs. On May 1st, gunmen killed six people in a Saudi office of ABB Lummus Global, an American oil contractor. Such incidents add to the risk premium factored into the oil price, a premium that the Saudis take as a vote of no confidence in their kingdom and its ability to guarantee the supply of oil in the face of terrorist threats.

36. What does the author mean by “Saudi Arabia... has become its flip-flopper” (Para. 1)?
- A. Saudi Arabia objected to the fall in the oil price.
 - B. Saudi Arabia wished to reduce the oil production.
 - C. Saudi Arabia was concerned about the world economy.
 - D. Saudi Arabia reversed its earlier decision.
37. Which of the following does NOT contribute to the high oil price?
- A. The reduced oil production of Saudi Arabia.
 - B. The rapid growth of China's economy.
 - C. The seasonal demand of American drivers for oil.
 - D. Speculators' activities of bidding up the oil price.
38. According to Goldman Sachs, the rise of oil price _____.
- A. is largely offset by the fall of U. S. currency
 - B. will inevitably trigger another oil price shock
 - C. could affect world economy negatively
 - D. is enough for Americans to take it seriously
39. John Snow's remarks are mentioned in the passage to show _____.
- A. his attitude towards OPEC's decision to raise quotas of Saudi Arabia
 - B. his views about the effect of the high oil price
 - C. Americans' concern about the oil price
 - D. Washington's hatred of the man at the petrol pump
40. What does the author mainly discuss in the last paragraph?
- A. The hurt of Saudi pride.
 - B. The possible disruption of oil supply.
 - C. The next target of terrorists.
 - D. The attack on an American oil contractor.

PART III GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

There are ten multiple-choice questions in this section. Mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

41. Which of the following is NOT the member of the United Nations Security Council?
- A. Britain.
 - B. China.
 - C. Japan.
 - D. France.



42. The present British foreign policy is mainly influenced by the following factors except _____.
A. its imperial history
B. its geopolitical traits
C. its special relationship with the United States
D. its schizophrenic attitude to Europe
43. Christmas Day, December 25th, celebrates the _____ of Christ, and is the greatest of Christian festivals.
A. birth B. death C. crucifixion D. resurrection
44. The two channels run by the Independent Television Commissions (ITC) in Britain are funded by _____.
A. license fees B. the Board of Governor
C. the government D. advertising
45. Edinburgh International Festival of Music and Drama takes place for a period of 3 to 4 weeks between _____ when Edinburgh becomes a center of cultural activity.
A. July and August B. August and September
C. September and October D. October and November
46. The climate of the United States is mainly influenced by _____.
A. Gulf Stream B. Labrador Current
C. California Current and Japan Current D. all of the above
47. The Pacific waters provide rich sources of fish and shell-fish for _____ in the U. S. .
A. California, Oregon and Washington B. New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island
C. Michigan, Illinois and Missouri D. Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana
48. Which of the following statements is UNTRUE concerning the first immigrants in American history?
A. They wanted to evade religious and political persecution.
B. They desired to seek a comfortable life in the New World.
C. They had to work for their masters as indentured servants.
D. They hoped to work in the manufacturing industries of the U. S. .
49. The Union Army under the command of _____ defeated the Confederate Army at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania during the Civil War.
A. Abraham Lincoln B. Ulysses S. Grant
C. Robert E. Lee D. Andrew Jackson
50. In September 1783, Britain and the U. S. signed _____, which marked the independence of the United States.
A. the Treaty of Paris B. the Declaration of Independence
C. the Articles of Confederation D. the Great Compromise of July 16

PART IV PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION

The passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proof-read the passage and correct it in the following way:

Developing a bad habit is easier than many might think. "You can become addicted potentially anything you do," says Mark Griffiths, an addiction researcher at Nottingham Trent University in the UK, "because addictions rely in constant rewards." Indeed, although definitions of addiction vary, there is a body of evidence that suggests drug addictions and nondrug habits should share the same neural pathways. While only a hardcore few can be considered true technology addicts, an entirely unscientific survey of the web, and of New Scientist staff, has revealed what prevalent techno-addictions may have become.

The web at particular has opened up a host of opportunities for overindulgence. Take Wikipedia. Updating the entries—something anyone can do—has become almost a way of life for some. There are more than 2,400 "Wikipedians", which have edited more than 4,000 pages each. "It's clearly like crack for some people," says Dan Closely at Cornell University in New York, who has studied how websites such as Wikipedia foster a community. To committed Wikipedians, he says, the site is less than a useful information resource; it's the embodiment of an ideology of free information for all.

E-mail is another area where things can get out of the hand. While e-mail has led to a revival of the habit of penning short notes to friends and acquaintances, the ease with that we can do this means that we don't always think hard enough about where our casual comments could end up. This was the undoing of U. S. broadcaster Keith Olbermann, who earlier this year sent a private e-mail which he described a fellow MSNBC reporter as "dumber than a suitcase of rocks". Unfortunately for Olbermann, the words found their way into the New York Daily News.

PART V TRANSLATION

SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH

Translate the following text into English. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET THREE.

目前,亚洲的发展不仅面临着新的机遇,也面临着新的挑战。总体上,亚洲依然是当今世界最具经济活力和发展潜力的地区。经济全球化的深入发展和科学技术的迅猛进步,有利于亚洲各国利用国际资本,引进先进技术,开拓国际市场,推动本国经济的发展。但是,亚洲某些地区的安全形势仍不容乐观,反对恐怖主义的斗争尚待深入。经济全球化在带来发展机遇的同时,也增加了国际经济环境的不确定性,增加了本地区内发展中经济结构调整的难度和遭遇外部冲击的风险。