

新大纲新标准

郑家顺考试捷径系列 (英语专业八级考试命题研究组 编)

TEM8 TEST

新题型 英语专业八级 全真题精讲

郑家顺◎主编

入门分析+技能实践+考前冲刺 把握试题中心与答题依据 省去查字典、问老师麻烦

TEM8



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前言

历年英语专业八级考试结果证明:要想过八级,必须做真题!

该书是在广泛征求多所高校八级强化班考生建议的基础上,通过我们在强化班教学的亲身体验而进行编写的。目前图书市场上大量的专业八级真题集存在着答案错误、解析简单或冗长(如“该句的译文是”,“该题的答案是”等词语反复出现,浪费大量空间)等缺点。遇到疑难问题,则要查字典、问老师。不仅要花费很多时间与精力,还很难掌握考试规律。该书正弥补了这方面的不足,同时增加了该书最具特色的解释部分。

★ **题目**:收录了 2000 年到 2008 年 9 套实考试题。按专业八级考试**新题型**的形式,汇编成 9 个 Test。其中 2000 年到 2004 年为整合新题型篇:**在原真题的基础上增加了新题型预测试题,这样考生可以一书两用(全真+预测)**。考生自测时每套试题须在 195 分钟内完成。

★ **解释部分**为该书最显著的特点。I. **听力**:听力给出书面材料,答题依据用黑体标出。II. **阅读理解**:a. 为便于考生理解原文,每篇均给出译文,主题或主题句均用黑体字注出,答题依据用波浪线标出。b. 选择项均引用原文给出答题依据,培养考生形成良好的定位阅读思维。III. **人文知识**:用较为简洁的语言释清英美文学、语言学以及英语国家概况。IV. **改错**:a. 词汇部分:对同义词、近义词、反义词、多义词以及固定搭配做了详细的辨析解释。b. 语法结构:用较为简洁的语言释清时态、语态、虚拟语气、非谓语动词以及从句(连接词、关系代词或关系副词)。其中词汇与语法结构中出现频率较高的、较易混淆的,做了总结并给出了部分例句。V. **翻译**:给出标准答案,用黑体标出关键点。VI. **作文**:给出作文写作套路,考生可背熟此套路,轻松应对八级作文。

因此该书省去了考生查字典、问老师等不必要的麻烦。

该书主要适用于考生对八级做题技巧的突破,也适用于具有高级英语水平的学生自学考试使用,同时也可作为强化班教师教学参考使用。相信您只要有效地利用此书,就可在这段时间里突破八级难关,掌握做题技巧,提高实际运用英语的能力。

本书的解释、译句、例句都是经过反复推敲、实践的,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者、同行专家不吝指正,以便改进。

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入门分析篇

2000 年英语专业八级试题(整合新题型)

Part I **Listening Comprehension** **(35 minutes)**
Section A Mini-Lecture

In this section you will hear a mini-lecture. You will hear the lecture ONCE ONLY. While listening, take notes on the important points. Your notes will not be marked, but you will need them to complete a gap-filling task after the mini-lecture. When the lecture is over, you will be given two minutes to check your notes, and another ten minutes to complete the gap-filling task on ANSWER SHEET ONE. Use the blank sheet for note-taking.

On Public Speaking

When people are asked to give a speech in public for the first time, they usually feel terrified no matter how well they speak in informal situations.

In fact, public speaking is the same as any other form of (1) _____ that (1) _____ people are usually engaged in. Public speaking is a way for a speaker to (2) _____ his thoughts with the audience. Moreover, the speaker (2) _____ is free to decide on the (3) _____ of his speech. (3) _____

Two key points to achieve success in public speaking:

- (4) _____ of the subject matter. (4) _____
- good preparation of the speech.

To facilitate their understanding, inform your audience beforehand of the (5) _____ of your speech, and end it with a summary. (5) _____

Other key points to bear in mind:

- be aware of your audience through eye contact.
- vary the speed of (6) _____. (6) _____
- use the microphone skillfully to (7) _____ yourself in speech. (7) _____
- be brief in speech; always try to make your message (8) _____. (8) _____

Example: the best remembered inaugural speeches of

the US presidents are the (9) _____ ones. (9) _____

Therefore, brevity is essential to the (10) _____ of a speech. (10) _____

Section B Interview

In this section you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your colored answer sheet.

Questions 1 to 5 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.

1. Nancy became a taxi driver because _____.
A. she owned a car
B. she drove well
C. she liked drivers' uniforms
D. it was her childhood dream
2. According to her, what was the most difficult about becoming a taxi driver?
A. The right sense of direction.
B. The sense of judgment.
C. The skill of maneuvering.
D. The size of vehicles.
3. What does Nancy like best about her job?
A. Seeing interesting buildings in the city.
B. Being able to enjoy the world of nature.
C. Driving in unsettled weather.
D. Taking long drives outside the city.
4. It can be inferred from the interview that Nancy is a(n) _____ mother.
A. uncaring
B. strict
C. affectionate
D. permissive
5. The people Nancy meets are _____.
A. rather difficult to please
B. rude to women drivers
C. talkative and generous with tips
D. different in personality

Section C News Broadcast

In this section you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your colored answer sheet.

Question 6 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question. Now listen to the news.

6. The primary purpose of the US anti-smoking legislation is _____.
A. to tighten control on tobacco advertising
B. to impose penalties on tobacco companies
C. to start a national anti-smoking campaign
D. to ensure the health of American children

Questions 7 and 8 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

7. The French President's visit to Japan aims at _____.
A. making more investments in Japan
B. stimulating Japanese businesses in France
C. helping boost the Japanese economy

D. launching a film festival in Japan

8. This is Jacques Chirac's _____ visit to Japan.

A. second

B. fourteenth

C. fortieth

D. forty-first

Questions 9 and 10 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

9. Afghan people are suffering from starvation because _____.

A. melting snow begins to block the mountain paths

B. the Taliban have destroyed existing food stocks

C. the Taliban are hindering food deliveries

D. an emergency air-lift of food was cancelled

10. _____ people in Afghanistan are facing starvation.

A. 160,000

B. 16,000

C. 1,000,000

D. 100,000

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(30 minutes)

In this section there are four reading passages followed by a total of 15 multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers on your colored answer sheet.

Text A

Despite Denmark's manifest virtues, Danes never talk about how proud they are to be Danes. This would sound weird in Danish. When Danes talk to foreigners about Denmark, they always begin by commenting on its tininess, its unimportance, the difficulty of its language, the general small-mindedness and self-indulgence of their countrymen and the high taxes. No Dane would look you in the eye and say, "Denmark is a great country." You're supposed to figure this out for yourself.

It is the land of the silk safety net, where almost half the national budget goes toward smoothing out life's inequalities, and there is plenty of money for schools, day care, retraining programmes, job seminars—Danes love seminars: three days at a study centre hearing about waste management is almost as good as a ski trip. It is a culture bombarded by English, in advertising, pop music, the Internet, and despite all the English that Danish absorbs—there is no Danish Academy to defend against it—old dialects persist in Jutland that can barely be understood by Copenhageners. It is the land where, as the saying goes, "Few have too much and fewer have too little," and a foreigner is struck by the sweet egalitarianism that prevails, where the lowliest clerk gives you a level gaze, where Sir and Madame have disappeared from common usage, even Mr. and Mrs. It's a nation of recyclers—about 55% of Danish garbage gets made into something new—and no nuclear power plants. It's a nation of tireless planners. Trains run on time. Things operate well in general.

Such a nation of overachievers—a brochure from the Ministry of Business and Industry says, "Denmark is one of the world's cleanest and most organized countries, with virtually no pollution, crime, or poverty. Denmark is the most corruption-free society in the Northern Hemisphere." So,

of course, one's heart lifts at any sighting of Danish sleaze: skinhead graffiti on buildings ("Foreigners Out of Denmark!"), broken beer bottles in the gutters, drunken teenagers slumped in the park.

Nonetheless, it is an orderly land. You drive through a Danish town, it comes to an end at a stone wall, and on the other side is a field of barley, a nice clean line: town here, country there. It is not a nation of jay-walkers. People stand on the curb and wait for the red light to change, even if it's 2 a. m. and there's not a car in sight. However, Danes don't think of themselves as a waiting-at-2-a. m. -for-the-green-light people—that's how they see Swedes and Germans. Danes see themselves as jazzy people, improvisers, more free spirited than Swedes, but the truth is (though one should not say it) that Danes are very much like Germans and Swedes. Orderliness is a main selling point. Denmark has few natural resources, limited manufacturing capability; its future in Europe will be as a broker, banker, and distributor of goods. You send your goods by container ship to Copenhagen, and these bright, young, English-speaking, utterly honest, highly disciplined people will get your goods around to Scandinavia, the Baltic States, and Russia. Airports, seaports, highways, and rail lines are ultramodern and well-maintained.

The orderliness of the society doesn't mean that Danish lives are less messy or lonely than yours or mine, and no Dane would tell you so. You can hear plenty about bitter family feuds and the sorrows of alcoholism and about perfectly sensible people who went off one day and killed themselves. An orderly society can not exempt its members from the hazards of life.

But there is a sense of entitlement and security that Danes grow up with. Certain things are yours by virtue of citizenship, and you shouldn't feel bad for taking what you're entitled to, you're as good as anyone else. The rules of the welfare system are clear to everyone, the benefits you get if you lose your job, the steps you take to get a new one; and the orderliness of the system makes it possible for the country to weather high unemployment and social unrest without a sense of crisis.

11. The author thinks that Danes adopt a _____ attitude towards their country.
A. boastful B. modest C. deprecating D. mysterious
12. Which of the following is NOT a Danish characteristic cited in the passage?
A. Fondness of foreign culture. B. Equality in society.
C. Linguistic tolerance. D. Persistent planning.
13. The author's reaction to the statement by the Ministry of Business and Industry is _____.
A. disapproving B. approving C. noncommittal D. doubtful
14. According to the passage, Danish orderliness _____.
A. sets the people apart from Germans and Swedes
B. spares Danes social troubles besetting other people
C. is considered economically essential to the country
D. prevents Danes from acknowledging existing troubles
15. At the end of the passage the author states all the following EXCEPT that _____.

- A. Danes are clearly informed of their social benefits
- B. Danes take for granted what is given to them
- C. the open system helps to tide the country over
- D. orderliness has alleviated unemployment

Text B

But if language habits do not represent classes, a social stratification in to something as bygone as “aristocracy” and “commons”, they do still of course serve to identify social groups. This is something that seems fundamental in the use of language. As we see in relation to political and national movements, language is used as a badge or a barrier depending on which way we look at it. The new boy at school feels out of it at first because he does not know the right words for things, and awe-inspiring pundits of six or seven look down on him for not being aware that *racksy* means “dilapidated”, or *hairy* “out first ball”. The miner takes a certain pride in being one up on the visitor or novice who calls the cage a “lift” or who thinks that men working in a warm seam are in their “underpants” when anyone ought to know that the garments are called *hoggers*. The “insider” is seldom displeased that his language distinguishes him from the “outsider”.

Quite apart from specialized terms of this kind in groups, trades and professions, there are all kinds of standards of correctness at which most of us feel more or less obliged to aim, because we know that certain kinds of English invite irritation or downright condemnation. On the other hand, we know that other kinds convey some kind of prestige and bear a welcome cachet.

In relation to the social aspects of language, it may well be suggested that English speakers fall into three categories: the assured, the anxious and the indifferent. At one end of this scale, we have the people who have “position” and “status”, and who therefore do not feel they need worry much about their use of English. Their education and occupation make them confident of speaking an unimpeachable form of English; no fear of being criticized or corrected is likely to cross their minds, and this gives their speech that characteristically unselfconscious and easy flow which is often envied.

At the other end of the scale, we have an equally imperturbable band, speaking with a similar degree of careless ease, because even if they are aware that their English is condemned by others, they are supremely indifferent to the fact. The Mrs. Mops of this world have active and efficient tongues in their heads, and if we happened not to like their ways of saying things, well, we “can lump it”. That is their attitude. Curiously enough, writers are inclined to represent the speech of both these extreme parties with -in’ for -ing. On the one hand, “we’re goin’ huntin’, my dear sir”; on the other, “we’re goin’ racin’, mate.”

In between, according to this view, we have a far less fortunate group, the anxious. These actively try to suppress what they believe to be bad English and assiduously cultivate what they hope to be good English. They live their lives in some degree of nervousness over their grammar, their pronunciation, and their choice of words; sensitive, and fearful of betraying themselves.

Keeping up with the Joneses is measured not only in houses, furniture, refrigerators, cars, and clothes, but also in speech.

And the misfortune of the “anxious” does not end with their inner anxiety. Their lot is also the open or veiled contempt of the “assured” on one side of them and of the “indifferent” on the other. It is all too easy to raise an unworthy laugh at the anxious. The people thus uncomfortably stilted on linguistic high heels so often form part of what is, in many ways, the most admirable section of any society: the ambitious, tense, inner-driven people, who are bent on “going places and doing things”. The greater the pity, then, if a disproportionate amount of their energy goes into what Mr. Sharpless called “this shabby obsession” with variant forms of English—especially if the net result is (as so often) merely to sound affected and ridiculous. “Here”, according to Bacon, “is the first distemper of learning, when men study words and not matter. It seems to me that Pygmalion’s frenzy is a good emblem of this vanity: for words axe but the images of matter; and except they have life of reason and invention, to fall in love with them is to fall in love with a picture.”

16. The attitude held by the assured towards language is _____.
 A. critical B. anxious C. self-conscious D. nonchalant
17. The anxious are considered a less fortunate group because _____.
 A. they feel they are socially looked down upon
 B. they suffer from internal anxiety and external attack
 C. they are inherently nervous and anxious people
 D. they are unable to meet standards of correctness
18. The author thinks that the efforts made by the anxious to cultivate what they believe is good English are _____.
 A. worthwhile B. meaningless C. praiseworthy D. irrational

Text C

Fred Cooke of Salford turned 90 two days ago and the world has been beating a path to his door. If you haven’t noticed, the backstreet boy educated at Blackpool grammar styles himself more grandly as Alastair Cooke, broadcaster extraordinaire. An honorable KBE, he would be Sir Alastair if he had not taken American citizenship more than half a century ago.

If it sounds snobbish to draw attention to his humble origins, it should be reflected that the real snob is Cooke himself, who has spent a lifetime disguising them. But the fact that he opted to renounce his British passport in 1941—just when his country needed all the wartime help it could get—is hardly a matter for congratulation.

Cooke has made a fortune out of his love affair with America, entrancing listeners with a weekly monologue that has won Radio 4 many devoted adherents. Part of the pull is the developed drawl. This is the man who gave the world “midatlantic”, the language of the disc jockey and public relations man.

He sounds American to us and English to them, while in reality he has for decades belonged

to neither. Cooke's world is an America that exists largely in the imagination. He took ages to acknowledge the disaster that was Vietnam and even longer to wake up to Watergate. His politics have drifted to the right with age, and most of his opinions have been acquired on the golf course with fellow celebrities.

He chased after stars on arrival in America, fixing up an interview with Charlie Chaplin and briefly becoming his friend. He told Cooke he could turn him into a fine light comedian; instead he is an impressionist's dream.

Cooke liked the sound of his first wife's name almost as much as he admired her good looks. But he found bringing up baby difficult and left her for the wife of his landlord. Women listeners were unimpressed when, in 1996, he declared on air that the fact that 4% of women in the American armed forces were raped showed remarkable self-restraint on the part of Uncle Sam's soldiers. His arrogance in not allowing BBC editors to see his script in advance worked, not for the first time, to his detriment. His defenders said he could not help living with the 1930s values he had acquired and somewhat dubiously went on to cite "gallantry" as chief among them. Cooke's raconteur style encouraged a whole generation of BBC men to think of themselves as more important than the story. His treacly tones were the model for the regular World Service reports From Our Own Correspondent, known as FOOCs in the business. They may yet be his epitaph.

19. At the beginning of the passage the writer sounds critical of _____.

- A. Cooke's obscure origins
B. Cooke's broadcasting style
C. Cooke's American citizenship
D. Cooke's fondness of America

20. The following adjectives can be suitably applied to Cooke EXCEPT _____.

- A. old-fashioned B. sincere C. arrogant D. popular

21. The writer comments on Cooke's life and career in a slightly _____ tone.

- A. ironic B. detached C. scathing D. indifferent

Text D

Mr. Duffy raised his eyes from the paper and gazed out of his window on the cheerless evening landscape. The river lay quiet beside the empty distillery and from time to time a light appeared in some house on Lucan Road. What an end! The whole narrative of her death revolted him and it revolted him to think that he had ever spoken to her of what he held sacred. The cautious words of a reporter won over to conceal the details of a commonplace vulgar death attacked his stomach. Not merely had she degraded herself, she had degraded him. His soul's companion! He thought of the hobbling wretches whom he had seen carrying cans and bottles to be filled by the barman. Just God, what an end! Evidently she had been unfit to live, without any strength of purpose, an easy prey to habits, one of the wrecks on which civilization has been reared. But that she could have sunk so low! Was it possible he had deceived himself so utterly about her? He remembered her outburst of that night and interpreted it in a harsher sense than he had ever done. He had no difficulty now in approving of the course he had taken.

As the light failed and his memory began to wander he thought her hand touched his. The

shock which had first attacked his stomach was now attacking his nerves. He put on his overcoat and hat quickly and went out. The cold air met him on the threshold; it crept into the sleeves of his coat. When he came to the public house at Chapel Bridge he went in and ordered a hot punch.

The proprietor served him obsequiously but did not venture to talk. There were five or six working-men in the shop discussing the value of a gentleman's estate in County Kildare. They drank at intervals from their huge pint tumblers, and smoked, spitting often on the floor and sometimes dragging the sawdust over their heavy boots. Mr. Duffy sat on his stool and gazed at them, without seeing or hearing them. After a while they went out and he called for another punch. He sat a long time over it. The shop was very quiet. The proprietor sprawled on the counter reading the newspaper and yawning. Now and again a tram was heard swishing along the lonely road outside.

As he sat there, living over his life with her and evoking alternately the two images on which he now conceived her, he realized that she was dead, that she had ceased to exist, that she had become a memory. He began to feel ill at ease. He asked himself what else could he have done. He could not have lived with her openly. He had done what seemed to him best. How was he to blame? Now that she was gone he understood how lonely her life must have been, sitting night after night alone in that room. His life would be lonely too until he, too, died, ceased to exist, became a memory—if anyone remembered him.

22. Mr. Duffy's immediate reaction to the report of the woman's death was that of _____.
 A. disgust B. guilt C. grief D. compassion
23. It can be inferred from the passage that the reporter wrote about the woman's death in a _____ manner.
 A. detailed B. provocative C. discreet D. sensational
24. We can infer from the last paragraph that Mr. Duffy was in a (n) _____ mood.
 A. angry B. fretful C. irritable D. remorseful
25. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 A. Mr. Duffy once confided in the woman.
 B. Mr. Duffy felt an intense sense of shame.
 C. The woman wanted to end the relationship.
 D. They became estranged probably after a quarrel.

Part III

General Knowledge

(10 minutes)

There are ten multiple-choice questions in this section. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answers on your colored answer sheet.

26. Who were the first known inhabitants of Britain?
 A. The Celts. B. The Romans.
 C. The Beaker Folk. D. The Iberians.

27. The native people of Canada came from _____ in prehistoric times.
A. Asia B. Russia C. Europe D. South America
28. The United States of America is the _____ populous country in the world.
A. second B. third C. fourth D. sixth
29. The United Kingdom is a _____ State.
A. federal B. unitary C. republic D. feudal
30. The novel *Pride and Prejudice* was written by the famous woman writer _____.
A. Mary Shelley B. Charlotte Bront
C. Emily Bront D. Jane Austen
31. Whose masterpiece *The Great Gatsby* made him one of the greatest American novelists?
A. Wallace Stevens. B. Stephen Crane.
C. William Dean Howells. D. F. Scott Fitzgerald.
32. All of the following are major figures of literary modernism EXCEPT _____.
A. James Joyce B. Charles Lamb
C. T. S. Eliot D. Virginia Woolf
33. _____ does not study meaning in isolation, but in context.
A. Pragmatics B. Semantics C. Sense relation D. Concept
34. The morpheme "vision" in the common word "television" is a (n) _____.
A. bound morpheme B. free morpheme
C. bound form D. inflectional morpheme
35. English language belongs to _____.
A. Indo-European Family B. Sino-Tibetan Family
C. Austronesian Family D. Afroasiatic Family

Part IV Proofreading and Error Correction (15 minutes)

Proofread the given passage on ANSWER SHEET TWO as instructed.

The following passage contains TEN errors. Each line contains a maximum of ONE 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.

Example

When ^ art museum wants a new exhibit,

(1) _____ an _____

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

The grammatical words which play so large a part in English
 grammar are for the most part sharply and obviously different (1) _____
 from the lexical words. A rough and ready difference which may
 seem the most obvious is that grammatical words have “less
 meaning”, but in fact some grammarians have called them (2) _____
 “empty” words as opposed in the “full” words of vocabulary. (3) _____
 But this is a rather misled way of expressing the distinction. (4) _____

Although a word like *the* is not the name of something as *man* is,
 it is very far away from being meaningless; there is a sharp (5) _____
 difference in meaning between “*man* is vile and” “*the man* is
 vile”, yet *the* is the single vehicle of this difference in meaning. (6) _____

Moreover, grammatical words differ considerably among
 themselves as the amount of meaning they have, even in the (7) _____
 lexical sense. Another name for the grammatical words has been
 “little words”. But size is by no mean a good criterion for (8) _____
 distinguishing the grammatical words of English, when we
 consider that we have lexical words as *go*, *man*, *say*, *car*. Apart (9) _____
 from this, however, there is a good deal of truth in what some
 people say: we certainly do create a great number of obscurity (10) _____
 when we omit them. This is illustrated not only in the poetry of
 Robert Browning but in the prose of telegrams and newspaper headlines.

Part V Translation (60 minutes)

Section A Chinese to English

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

中国科技馆的诞生来之不易。与国际著名科技馆和其他博物馆相比,它先天有些不足,后天也常缺乏营养,但是它成长的步伐却是坚实而有力的。它在国际上已被公认为后起之秀。

世界上第一代博物馆属于自然博物馆,它是通过化石、标本等向人们介绍地球和各种生物的演化历史。第二代属于工业技术博物馆,它所展示的是工业文明带来的各种阶段性结果。这两代博物馆虽然起到了传播科学知识的作用,但是,它们把参观者当成了被动的旁观者。

世界上第三代博物馆是充满全新理念的博物馆。在这里,观众可以自己动手操作,自

已细心体察。这样,他们可以更贴近先进的科学技术,去探索科学技术的奥妙。

中国科技馆正是这样的博物馆!它汲取了国际上一些著名博物馆的长处,设计制作了力学、光学、电学、热学、声学、生物学等展品,展示了科学的原理和先进的科技成果。

Section B English to Chinese

Translate the underlined part of the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET THREE.

If people mean anything at all by the expression "untimely death", they must believe that some deaths run on a better schedule than others. Death in old age is rarely called untimely—a long life is thought to be a full one. But with the passing of a young person, one assumes that the best years lay ahead and the measure of that life was still to be taken.

History denies this, of course. Among prominent summer deaths, one recalls those of Marilyn Monroe and James Deans, whose lives seemed equally brief and complete. Writers cannot bear the fact that poet John Keats died at 26, and only half playfully judge their own lives as failures when they pass that year. The idea that the life cut short is unfilled is illogical because lives are measured by the impressions they leave on the world and by their intensity and virtue.

Part VI

Writing

(45 minutes)

Some people simply see education as going to schools or colleges, or as a means to secure good jobs; most people view education as a lifelong process. In your opinion, how important is education to modern man?

Write a composition of about 300 words on the following topic:

EDUCATION AS A LIFELONG PROCESS

In first part of your writing you should present your thesis statement, and in the second part you should support the thesis statement with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.

KEYS

★Part I Listening Comprehension

- (1) talk (2) share (3) direction (4) knowledge (5) subject/topic
 (6) speaking/ speech (7) comfort (8) short (9) shortest (10) success

1 ~ 5	6 ~ 10
DBBCD	DCDCA

★Part II Reading Comprehension

11 ~ 15	16 ~ 20	21 ~ 25
BAACD	DBBCB	CACDC

★Part III General Knowledge

26 ~ 30	31 ~ 35
DABBD	DBABA

★Part IV Proofreading and Error Correction

- (1) the → / (2) but → and (3) in → to (4) misled → misleading (5) away → /
 (6) single → only (7) as → in (8) mean → means (9) as → like 或 have ∧ → such
 (10) obscurity → obscurities

试题详解

★Part I Listening Comprehension

Tape Scripts for Listening Comprehension

Section A Mini-Lecture

Good morning. Today I'd like to discuss with you the secrets of good conversation, that is, how to talk to anyone, anytime, anywhere.

When someone tells you that you have to give a speech, your response may be "I've got to do what?" But it's important to remember that speeches are like anything else in life there's always a "first time". People, even those who are wonderful talkers in a conversational setting, are often terrified over the prospect of giving their first speech. Some are scared about it no matter how many speeches they have given before. I suspect you may have the same experience, or have seen others in similar situations. I give speeches many times a year to groups of every possible description. My secret is simply that I think of public speaking as no different from any other form of (1) **talk**. It's a way of (2) **sharing** my thought with other people. You know, in one sense, it's actually easier than social conversation because you are (3) **in complete control of where the talk is going**. At the same time you have to have something to say, of course. This leads us to the first key of being a successful public speaker: (4) **Talk about something you know about**.

The second key to being a good speaker is to follow the motto of the Boy Scouts—Be well prepared. Never go to a speech without some prior work on it. If you are talking about a (5) **subject** you know well, as I've just advised, preparing the speech itself should not be too difficult. If you let the audience know where you're going at the beginning, they will follow you more easily through the body of your speech. At the end of your speech, try to summarize your most important points in slightly different words from the ones you used in your opening.