

冲击波

英语专业八级 题库与解析

8

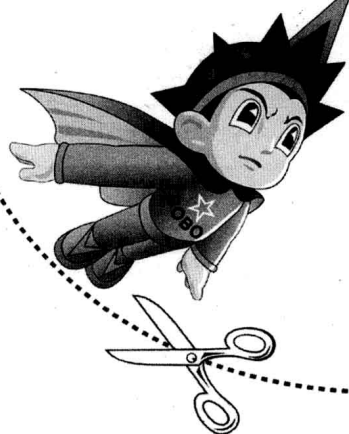
Test Bank and Item
Analysis of TEM-8

主编 申富英 刘翠珍 马腾华



大连理工大学出版社
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大连理工大学出版社
Dalian University of Technology Press



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语专业八级题库与解析 / 申富英, 刘翠珍, 马腾华
主编. —大连: 大连理工大学出版社, 2008. 8
(冲击波系列)
ISBN 978-7-5611-4309-4

I. 英… II. ①申… ②刘… ③马… III. 英语—高等学校—
水平考试—解题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 118852 号

大连理工大学出版社出版

地址: 大连市凌水河 邮政编码: 116024

电话: 0411-84708842 传真: 0411-84701466 邮购: 0411-84707961

E-mail: dutp@dutp.cn URL: <http://www.dutp.cn>

大连理工印刷有限公司印刷 大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸: 185mm × 260mm	印张: 17.375	字数: 596 千字
附件: 光盘 1 张		印数: 1~8000
2008 年 8 月第 1 版	2008 年 8 月第 1 次印刷	

责任编辑: 张婵云 王敏	责任校对: 宋日 于芳
封面设计: 孙宝福	

ISBN 978-7-5611-4309-4

定 价: 32.80 元

Preface

前言

《英语专业八级题库与解析》是根据《高等学校英语专业高年级英语教学大纲》和《高等学校英语专业八级考试大纲(2004 年新版)》的要求,并参照“高等学校英语专业八级考试”的题型编写而成的。全书共分听力理解、阅读理解、人文知识、改错、英汉互译五章。其目的是通过超大量的模拟训练和详细而重点突出的讲解,帮助英语专业本科高年级的学生从整体上提高他们的听、说、读、写能力,使他们在英语专业八级考试中取得理想成绩。

本书有以下几个突出特点:

一、紧扣大纲,突出重点。本书严格按照《高校英语专业八级考试大纲(2004 年新版)》和《高等学校英语专业高年级英语教学大纲》对听、读、译、写的题型、难度和范围的要求编写而成,其题型设置、重点难点的分布和覆盖范围与大纲提供的样题和历年考试真题保持一致,力争做到难度适中。作者一向认为,英语考试的重点永远是重点,难点是所有人的难点,因此,作者在本书中特别注意重点难点内容的重现率,以期读者通过对这些重点难点内容的反复练习,能将其全面和彻底掌握。

二、信息超大,内容全面。本书一部分内容选自往年的英语专业八级考试真题,而更多的则是作者在过去辅导英语专业八级考试中积累的大量的、对重点内容有查缺补漏作用的、来自当前国内权威考试的资料,这约 1500 题几乎可以全部覆盖所有的已测试过的和将来可能测试的英语的重点和难点。作者坚信,通过对这些内容的全面掌握,读者能够在考试中取得理想成绩。

三、解释详尽,举一反三。本书对阅读理解和改错等题型都做了详尽的解析。在详解中不



仅说明了选择正确答案的原因,而且还举出了实例进行说明;让学生不仅知其然,而且知其所以然,使他们能够举一反三,提高英语水平和应试能力。

四、材料丰富,一书多用。本书资料多采自近年英语专业八级考试(TEM-8)真题、托福(TOEFL)考试真题、大学英语六级考试(CET-6)真题、硕士研究生入学英语考试真题,因此本书也是托福考生、六级考生以及研究生入学考生不可多得的备考宝典。

希望本书能够得到同行的认可、读者的喜欢。

编者
2008年6月

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第 1 章

听力题库 (170 题)

SECTION A MINI-LECTURES

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.

Lecture One

Meaning in Literature

In reading literary works, we are concerned with the "meaning" of one literary piece or another. However, finding out what something really means is a difficult issue.

There are three ways to tackle meaning in literature.

I. Meaning is what intended by (1) _____ (1) _____

Apart from reading an author's work in question, readers need to

1) read (2) _____ by the same author; (2) _____

2) get familiar with (3) _____ at the time; (3) _____

3) get to know cultural values and symbols of the time.

II. Meaning exists "in" the text itself

1) some people's view; meaning is produced by the formal properties of the text like (4) _____, etc. (4) _____

2) speaker's view; meaning is created by both conventions of meaning and (5) _____. (5) _____

Therefore, agreement on meaning could be created by common traditions and conventions of usage. But different time periods and

different (6) _____ perspectives could lead to different (6) _____

interpretations of meaning in a text.

III. Meaning is created by (7) _____. (7) _____

1) meaning is (8) _____; (8) _____

2) meaning is contextual;

3) meaning requires (9) _____; (9) _____

—practicing competency in reading

—practicing other competencies

—background research in (10) _____, etc. (10) _____

Lecture Two

How to Read Effectively

Many students tend to read books without any purpose. They often read a book slowly and in great detail with the result that they frequently



have no (11) _____ view of what they are reading. (11) _____

To read effectively, students are suggested to do the following:

1) To decide precisely on the (12) _____ for reading a book. (12) _____

2) To decide what they are going to read:

a. The (13) _____ page should be read first. (13) _____

b. The chapter headings are useful in indicating what should be read.

c. The Index can help to (14) _____ the pages related to some information. (14) _____

3) To read the opening and final paragraphs so that they could know what a book is mainly about.

4) To ask themselves what is the main part of their reading and then try to answer the question by making notes, which can help them to concentrate on the reading and provide a(n) (15) _____ which can be re-read later. (15) _____

5) To increase reading speed without loss of (16) _____. (16) _____

Three main kinds of silent reading speed:

1) the slowest: study speed for a higher level of understanding;

2) the average speed for easier textbooks, novels, etc.

3) the fastest: (17) _____ used to get a general idea of a book or an article. (17) _____

The results of a survey of students' reading speed conducted by Edward Fry:

A good reader achieves (18) _____ comprehension (18) _____ when he skims at over 800 words a minute, 70% comprehension at 250 ~ 500 words a minute, and 80% ~ 90% comprehension at 200 ~ 300 words a minute.

The average speed of a poor reader is 150 to (19) _____ words a minute with a comprehension (20) _____ of 70%. (19) _____ (20) _____

Lecture Three

Qualities of Successful People

According to a Gallup Survey, a number of qualities are common among successful people. Here are five of the most important.

1. Common sense. It refers to the ability to make (21) _____ judgments on daily affairs. To some people, the key ability for success is simplifying. Since common sense is not a quality a person is born with, it can be (22) _____. Observation is another way to increase one's (23) _____ of common sense. (21) _____ (22) _____ (23) _____

2. Knowing one's field. On-the-job experience convinced many achievers of the importance of (24) _____ knowledge. Successful people always know what they are doing and continue the learning process. (24) _____

3. (25) _____. It includes strong willpower and (25) _____



the ability to (26) _____. After having clear goals for their lives and careers, top achievers persevere until the work is accomplished.

(26) _____

4. General intelligence. This essential quality involves

your ability to comprehend difficult concepts quickly and to

(27) _____ them clearly. General intelligence is not only

(27) _____

a(n) (28) _____ capacity, but also wide interests and a

(28) _____

thirst of knowledge.

5. The ability to get things done. High achievers are

(29) _____ in completing their work. They have organization

(29) _____

ability, good work habits and they are hard-working.

Besides the five listed here, there are other factors that influence success: leadership, (30) _____, and luck, etc. If you cultivate these qualities, you might become one of the top achievers in our society.

(30) _____

Lecture Four

Note-taking Skills

Note-taking requires a high level of ability in many skills, especially in the following four most important skills:

1. Understanding what the lecturer says as he says it.

— A non-native speaker of English is usually under a strain

for he may be unable to recognize words in speech which he

understands in (31) _____. He may not know the meaning of a new word.

(31) _____

— A student should learn to infer the meaning of a new word from the context.

— A student should (32) _____ only on important points

(32) _____

so that he can understand much of a lecture.

2. Deciding what is important.

— Reading the (33) _____ of a lecture carefully and understanding its meaning, for it implies the major points of a lecture.

(33) _____

— Paying attention to a lecturer's direct and indirect signals concerning what's important or unimportant. The direct signals are (34) _____. The indirect signals include

(34) _____

(35) _____, tempo, loudness and intonation of the lecturer's speech.

(35) _____

3. Writing the main points quickly and clearly.

— Using (36) _____ when writing.

(36) _____

— Selecting words which give (37) _____ information.

(37) _____

— Choosing the right moment to write notes.

— Writing only one point on each line.

— Listening attentively to the lecturer when such

connectives as “however”, “on the other hand”, or “nevertheless” are uttered, for they often mean that new and (38) _____ information is going to follow.

(38) _____

4. Showing the relationship between the various points he noted.

This can be done by a(n) (39) _____ presentation.

(39) _____

Spacing and (40) _____ are helpful in taking notes efficiently.

(40) _____

Lecture Five

Earlier Days of Moving Pictures

The first moving pictures, developed in the 1890s were quite different from what we see today. In addition to the small screen, the sound and pictures were (41) _____. As a result, the kaleidoscope, which the system was called, was only popularized in its (42) _____ form.

(41) _____

(42) _____

The same principle was developed by the (43) _____ and their *cinématographe* was exported to Europe, India, Australia and Japan. But the films were silent and (44) _____.

(43) _____

(44) _____

After that, great advances were made in cinema. In 1903, with the use of moving cameras, an improvement on the (45) _____ cameras, *The Great Train Robbery*, which

(45) _____

lasted (46) _____ minutes, was made. In the following years, films were longer and the screens became larger and other refinements were introduced. In the early 1920s, with the development of effective (47) _____ system, the major problem of sound and picture synchronization was solved.

(46) _____

(47) _____

The last significant change in cinema was the development of (48) _____. Though early films were black and white, people thought they were realistic. In 1922, a two-color system was used in the first real color film. Because of the (49) _____ quality, the scenes, sometimes peculiar, and high cost, it took longer to be accepted.

(48) _____

(49) _____

For all the improvements in the techniques of cinema and the changes in the style of (50) _____, the basics remain the same.

(50) _____

Lecture Six

Study Activities in University

In order to help college and university students in the process of learning, four key study activities have been designed and used to encourage them to make knowledge their own.

1. **essay writing**: central focus of university work esp. in the humanities, *e. g.* (51) _____.

(51) _____

Benefits: 1) helping to select interesting content in books and to express understanding.



- 2) enabling teachers to know progress and to offer (52) _____. (52) _____
- 3) familiarizing students with exam forms.
2. **seminars and classroom discussion**: another form to internalize knowledge in specialized contexts.
- Benefits**: 1) (53) _____ enables you to know the effectiveness of your expression and others' response to your speech immediately. (53) _____
- 2) Within the same period of time, more topics can be dealt with than in (54) _____. (54) _____
- 3) The use of a broader range of knowledge is encouraged.
3. **individual tutorials**: a substitute for group discussion.
- Format**: from teacher (55) _____ to flexible conversation. (55) _____
- Benefit**: encouraging ideas and interaction.
4. **lectures**: a most (56) _____ used study activity. (56) _____
- Disadvantages**: 1) less (57) _____ than discussions or tutorials. (57) _____
- 2) more demanding in note-taking.
- Advantages**: 1) providing a general (58) _____ of a subject under discussion. (58) _____
- 2) offering more easily understood versions of a theory.
- 3) updating students on (59) _____ developments. (59) _____
- 4) allowing students to follow different (60) _____. (60) _____

Lecture Seven

Reasons for Failure

We have all experienced failure sometimes in our lives. There are some common reasons for failure.

- Lack of (61) _____ skills. Most careers involve other people, so the ability of getting along with people is important. Because these skills are (62) _____, people can learn them. (61) _____ (62) _____
- Wrong (63) _____. Sometimes people are only suffering from (64) _____. If we want to be successful, we should first find a job that suits our interests, abilities, personalities and values. (63) _____ (64) _____
- Absence of (65) _____. To be successful at anything, we should believe that we can do it. Self-esteem is the key to success. The (66) _____ fear of failure can prevent people from even having a try. (65) _____ (66) _____
- Too scattered a (67) _____. Some people do so many things that they end up doing none of them well because they fail to set (68) _____. (67) _____ (68) _____
- Bad luck. Sometimes you can't help things that happen to you. First, don't (69) _____ yourself. Second, remember that you always have (70) _____. (69) _____ (70) _____

SECTION B INTERVIEW

In this section there are 9 interviews or conversations. At the end of each interview or conversation, there are five questions for you to answer.

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following 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.

71. Which of the following statements is TRUE about Miss Green's university days?
 (A) She felt bored. (B) She felt lonely.
 (C) She cherished them. (D) The subject was easy.
72. Which of the following is NOT part of her job with the Department of Employment?
 (A) Doing surveys at workplace. (B) Analyzing survey results.
 (C) Designing questionnaires. (D) Taking a psychology course.
73. According to Miss Green, the main difference between the Department of Employment and the advertising agency lies in _____.
 (A) the nature of work (B) office decoration
 (C) office location (D) work procedures
74. Why did Miss Green want to leave the advertising agency?
 (A) She felt unhappy inside the company. (B) She felt work there too demanding.
 (C) She was denied promotion in the company. (D) She longed for new opportunities.
75. How did Miss Green react to a heavier workload in the new job?
 (A) She was willing and ready. (B) She sounded mildly eager.
 (C) She was a bit surprised. (D) She sounded very reluctant.

Questions 76 to 80 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following five questions.

Now listen to the conversation.

76. Mrs. Blair thinks that she and her husband are planning their holiday _____.
 (A) at the last minute (B) in good time
 (C) too early in the year (D) too late
77. The Blairs have tried to get information about the holidays by _____.
 (A) visiting other travel agencies (B) reading literary works
 (C) consulting holiday literature (D) asking their relatives
78. Mrs. Blair doesn't want a package holiday because _____.
 (A) she doesn't like crowded hotels (B) she doesn't like flying
 (C) she doesn't like eating fish and chips (D) she doesn't want to meet lots of English people
79. The travel agency provides _____.
 (A) ferry tickets and all camping equipment
 (B) food in tins
 (C) a chauffeur so they won't even have to drive
 (D) takeaway meals
80. Which is the cheapest?
 (A) A package tour in June. (B) A package tour in July.
 (C) A camping holiday in June. (D) A camping holiday in July.

Questions 81 to 85 are based on the following 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.

81. Which of the following is NOT true?
[A] Mrs. Blair smokes half as much as her husband.
[B] Mrs. Blair has 60 cigarettes every week.
[C] Her husband smokes at least 20 cigarettes a day.
[D] Her husband enjoys smoking one after another.
82. The interviewee believes people smoking with a pipe are _____.
[A] suffering from strain [B] calm and quiet
[C] easy to get excited [D] anxious
83. The interviewee decided to give up smoking before getting married because _____.
[A] her fiancée wanted her to
[B] her fiancée didn't want to marry a woman smoker
[C] she felt it was necessary to save some money
[D] she felt it was harmful to her health
84. According to the interview, the interviewee gave up smoking again when she was _____.
[A] developing a baby [B] feeding a baby
[C] working with other companions [D] developing an unknown disease
85. At the end of the interview, the interviewee sounded _____.
[A] timid and confused [B] shocked and uneasy
[C] frustrated and angry [D] nervous and restless

Questions 86 to 90 are based on the following 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.

86. At the interview, Anna intends to warn the oversea students _____.
[A] that language is the major barrier to overcome
[B] of some barriers they may encounter in their study
[C] of some problems facing them in choosing an area
[D] that they should try to remove the barriers in their study
87. The course that Anna took at the college was _____.
[A] counseling [B] advertising [C] management [D] nutritional science
88. In her job with the council, Anna is responsible for _____.
[A] preparing meals for the elderly in the neighborhood
[B] preparing well-balanced food for the elderly in the community
[C] ensuring well-balanced food is prepared for the elderly in the community
[D] delivering well-balanced food to the elderly in the community
89. According to the interview, Anna has encountered all the following problems with English EXCEPT _____.
[A] poor listening ability [B] limited vocabulary in her field
[C] colloquial forms of English [D] lacking language environment in the living place
90. From the interview, it is known that breakfast with much sugar is harmful because it _____.
[A] will decay the teeth
[B] reduces the metabolic rate
[C] causes the rapid change of the blood sugar level
[D] makes the body burn up food more rapidly

Questions 91 to 95 are based on the following 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.

91. 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
92. 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.
93. 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.
94. It can be inferred from the interview that Nancy is a (n) _____ mother.
 (A) uncaring (B) strict (C) affectionate (D) permissive
95. 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

Questions 96 to 100 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following five questions.

Now listen to the conversation.

96. The man sounds surprised at the fact that _____.
 (A) many Australians are taking time off to travel.
 (B) the woman worked for some time in New Zealand
 (C) the woman raised enough money for travel
 (D) Australians prefer to work in New Zealand
97. We learn that the woman liked Singapore mainly because of its _____.
 (A) cleanness (B) multi-ethnicity
 (C) modern characteristics (D) shopping opportunities
98. From the conversation we can infer that Kaifeng and Yinchuan impressed the woman with their _____.
 (A) respective locations (B) historic interests
 (C) ancient tombs (D) Jewish descendants
99. Which of the following words can best describe the woman's feelings about Tibet?
 (A) Amusement. (B) Disbelief. (C) Ecstasy. (D) Delight.
100. According to the conversation, it was _____ that made the woman ready to stop traveling.
 (A) the unsettledness of travel (B) the difficulties of trekking
 (C) the loneliness of travel (D) the unfamiliar environment

Questions 101 to 105 are based on the following 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.

101. Debbie Miller said that TV is a medium _____.
 (A) that gives kids a lot of good information

Questions 111 to 115 are based on the following 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.

111. What can a doctor NOT tell his patients?

(A) They are sick.	(B) They are not sick.
(C) They have the symptoms.	(D) They have not the symptoms.
112. What is the "big worry" to the patients?

(A) They have psychosomatic illness.	(B) They have to go through a lot of examinations.
(C) They have to pay a large amount of treatment fare.	(D) They have got cancer.
113. What is the first question that the doctor asks the patients?

(A) What symptoms have they got?	(B) What do they think they have got?
(C) What do they hope they have not got?	(D) What do they think about their illness?
114. What age groups does stress tend to affect most?

(A) Early twenties to late twenties.	(B) Late twenties to early thirties.
(C) Early thirties to late thirties.	(D) Late thirties to early forties.
115. Which class is most affected by stress?

(A) The higher social classes.	(B) The middle social classes.
(C) The lower social classes.	(D) All social classes.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 116 and 117 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.

116. The man stole the aircraft mainly because he wanted to _____.

(A) destroy the European Central Bank	(B) have an interview with a TV station
(C) circle skyscrapers in downtown Frankfurt	(D) remember the death of a U. S. astronaut
117. Which of the following statements about the man is TRUE?

(A) He was a 31-year-old student from Frankfurt.	(B) He was piloting a two-seat helicopter he had stolen.
(C) He had talked to air traffic controllers by radio.	(D) He threatened to land on the European Central Bank.

Question 118 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.

118. The news is mainly about the city government's plan to _____.

(A) expand and improve the existing subway system	(B) build underground malls and parking lots
(C) prevent further land subsidence	(D) promote advanced technology

Questions 119 and 120 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.

119. According to the news, what makes this credit card different from conventional ones is _____.
[A] that it can hear the owner's voice [B] that it can remember a password
[C] that it can identify the owner's voice [D] that it can remember the owner's PIN
120. The newly developed credit card is said to have all the following EXCEPT _____.
[A] switch [B] battery [C] speaker [D] built-in chip

Questions 121 and 122 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.

121. _____ civilians have been killed by Iraqi insurgents since Prime Minister Ibrahim al-Jaafari announced his Cabinet five weeks ago.
[A] 28 [B] 38 [C] 700 [D] 814
122. According to the news item, the suicide car bombing in Tuz Khormato, was aimed at _____.
[A] a convoy of civilian contract workers
[B] bodyguards for Iraq's Kurdish deputy prime minister
[C] Prime Minister Ibrahim al-Jaafari
[D] the innocent market-shoppers

Questions 123 to 125 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 30 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

123. It had been believed that Napoleon Bonaparte _____.
[A] died of arsenic poisoning [B] died of a stomach cancer
[C] was killed by British army [D] was murdered by Prussian forces
124. The hair samples used in experiment _____.
[A] came from INS which keeps the samples
[B] were offered by the emperor's descendents
[C] were offered by the emperor's servants
[D] were taken directly from the emperor's body
125. Which of the following is used to support the claim that the emperor died of a natural death?
[A] He had a good appetite for various kinds of food.
[B] He had a habit of drinking little and mixed it with water.
[C] He had lost 11 kilos during the last five months of his life.
[D] He was deported to the island of St Helena.

Question 126 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.

126. A lowered time limit for abortion was preferred by some specialists _____.
[A] because 98% abortions were carried out before 20 weeks
[B] because pregnancy can be diagnosed earlier than before
[C] because survival rates among premature babies have improved