

PREPARATION GUIDE TO TEM

# 高校英语 专业八级考试 准备指南

段云礼 主编

(第二版)

南开大学出版社

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高校英语专业四、八级辅导教程

新编

# 高校英语专业 八级考试准备指南

(第二版)

PREPARATION GUIDE FOR TEST  
OF ENGLISH MAJORS (Grade 8)

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## 前 言

《高校英语专业八级考试准备指南》一书,自出版以来,深受广大读者厚爱,现已发行四万余册,对推动大学英语专业教学和提高学生英语水平起到了积极的作用。

根据教育部新批准实施的《高等院校英语专业英语教学大纲》(2000)的精神和《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》(1996)的要求,受南开大学出版社的委托,我们组织了南开大学、天津大学等院校多年从事英语专业四、八级教学和辅导的教师对该书进行了全面的修订,作为本书的第二版,以全新的面貌奉献给读者。

新编第二版的《高校英语专业八级考试准备指南》在原书的基础上,对其中大部分作了较大程度的修改和更换,使该书内容更加新颖、科学,技巧介绍更加独特、全面。

本书按照英语专业统考试题的五个组成部分逐一分析和讲解了八级考试的全部内容和要求,用较大的篇幅讲述了如何准备应试,重点提供了解题步骤和答题技巧。在介绍解题步骤和答题技巧的同时,各部分讲解文后附有一定量的练习题,供考生做考前的应试训练,以便熟练运用各部分的指导原则和应试技巧。本书还配备了六套近年的 TEM-8 全真试题,并附有听力理解文字材料及参考答案。可帮助考生进行水平自测。

本书主要是为参加高等学校英语专业八级考试的考生编写的,但对报考硕士、博士研究生、TOEFL、WSK 考试以及其他同等水平的读者也同样适用。

本书的修订与出版得到了南开大学出版社张彤和董秀桦同志的大力支持,谨在此表示衷心的感谢。

# 目 录

第一章 听力理解(Part I: Listening Comprehension)	(1)
一、听力理解测试要求及题型	(1)
(一)测试要求	(1)
(二)题型	(1)
二、听力理解题各项的特点	(1)
(一)讲话或报告(Talk)及应试技巧	(1)
(二)对话或采访(Conversation or Interview)及应试技巧	(2)
(三)新闻报导(News Broadcast)及应试技巧	(3)
(四)笔记与填空(Note-taking and Gap-filling)及应试技巧	(5)
三、Section A: Talk 练习题(附答案及文字材料)	(6)
四、Section B: Conversation or Interview 练习题(附答案及文字材料)	(22)
五、Section C: News Broadcast 练习题(附答案及文字材料)	(42)
六、Section D: Note-taking and Gap-filling 练习题(附答案及文字材料)	(57)
第二章 校对与改错(Part II: Proofreading and Error Correction)	(78)
一、校对与改错应试要求	(78)
二、校对与改错的错误类型	(78)
三、识别和改正错误示例及技巧	(81)
四、应试策略要点小结	(102)
五、校对与改错练习题(附答案)	(103)
第三章 阅读理解(Part III: Reading Comprehension)	(113)
一、阅读理解应试要求	(113)
二、阅读理解应试技巧	(113)
(一)确定中心思想及标题(附练习与答案)	(113)
(二)了解用以阐述中心思想的事实及细节(附练习与答案)	(121)
(三)根据所阅读的材料对作者的暗示进行判断、推理及引申(附练习与答案)	(130)
(四)根据上下文推测文章中超纲词汇、短语的字面意义及隐含意义(附练习与答案)	(138)
(五)了解作者作文的目的及文章的组织结构(附练习与答案)	(146)
(六)领会作者的观点态度及文章的语气(附练习与答案)	(151)

(七) 阅读理解 Section A 练习题(附答案) .....	(158)
三、速读(Skimming)与跳读(Scanning)应试技巧 .....	(174)
(一) 速读的应试技巧(附练习与答案) .....	(174)
(二) 跳读的应试技巧(附练习与答案) .....	(179)
(三) 阅读理解 Section B 练习题(附答案) .....	(185)
 第四章 翻译(Part IV: Translation) .....	(196)
一、翻译应试要求 .....	(196)
二、翻译应试技巧 .....	(198)
(一) 句式转换 .....	(198)
(二) 准确释义 .....	(199)
(三) 人称照应 .....	(201)
(四) 酌情增减 .....	(203)
(五) 英译汉从句的翻译 .....	(209)
(六) 汉译英四字迭词的翻译 .....	(213)
(七) 被动语态的翻译 .....	(214)
(八) 译例分析 .....	(216)
三、翻译练习题 .....	(219)
(一) 汉译英练习题(附参考译文) .....	(219)
(二) 英译汉练习题(附参考译文) .....	(225)
 第五章 写作(Part V: Writing) .....	(232)
一、写作应试要求 .....	(232)
二、写作应试技巧 .....	(232)
(一) 议论文的写作技巧 .....	(232)
(一) 说明文的写作技巧 .....	(235)
(三) 说明文的写作练习(附参考范文) .....	(241)
(四) 议论文的写作练习(附参考范文) .....	(248)
 第六章 全真试卷(附听力理解文字材料及参考答案) .....	(255)
一、全真试题(2001) .....	(255)
二、全真试题(2002) .....	(281)
三、全真试题(2003) .....	(308)

# 第一章 听力理解

## (Part I: Listening Comprehension)

### 一、听力理解测试要求及题型

#### (一)测试要求

- (a) 能听懂交际场合中各种英语会话和讲话。
- (b) 能听懂 VOA 或 BBC 节目中有关政治、经济、文化教育、科技等方面的记者现场报道。
- (c) 能听懂有关政治、经济、历史、文化教育、语言文学、科普方面的一般讲座及讲座后的答问。
- (d) 能听懂同样题材的电视时事短片及电视短剧。

#### (二)题型

听力理解部分包括四个项目:Section A, Section B, Section C 与 Section D。前三项考试时间 15 分钟。

Section A: Talk

Section B: Conversation or Interview

Section C: News Broadcast

以上各项目均由五道选择题组成。每道选择题后有 15 秒间隙。要求学生从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。录音语速为每分钟 140—170 词。

Section D: Note-taking and Gap-filling

本项目是由一个 700 词左右的讲座组成。要求学生边听边做笔记,然后作填空练习。考试时间约 20 分钟,其中听录音时间约 5 分钟,答题时间为 15 分钟。

### 二、听力理解题各项的特点

#### (一)讲话或报告(Talk)及应试技巧

Talk 涉及面广,题材多样,内容新颖。如 1998 年试卷中的 Talk 为 gambling compulsion and the cure of gambling(如何戒赌);1999 年为 anti-noise devices(如何制止噪音污染);2000 年为 the differences between modern private and public libraries(官营与私营图书馆之区别)。谈话者既会对某一问题阐述看法,还会对其提出建议或批评,甚至有时还可能谈古论今,进行对比,内容则无所不包。对此听者要有充分的思想准备,平时要多听广播,多看报,多关心国内外大事,有了较为广博的知识,无论听到什么样的内容都能应对自如。

Talk 的形式可分为以下两种:(1)非正式的、即兴的讲话或报告。讲话人所使用的措词不一定很精确,往往还会夹杂着一些停顿、重复、自我更正、句法不完整或语序颠三倒四的现象,但语速不会很快。从这一点来看,考生在听时可能会感觉稍容易一些。由于讲话人的用词不大精确,使用的词句可能会简单一些,因此这也是对考生有利的一面。但由于这种讲话或报告是即兴发挥的,考生在听时可能会感觉到不容易抓住其上下文的关联,讲演本身思路显得有些零乱。(2)正式的、结构完整、措词严谨的讲话或报告。每一段中都有主题句(Topic Sentence),这

便于考生归纳总结其大意,抓住实质内容。但由于它是一份正式的书面讲稿,而且用词严谨、语速较快,往往会使考生感到词汇量较大,语速难以跟上。

讲话或报告的应试技巧:

### (1) 非正式的、即兴的讲话或报告

#### (a) 预测内容

首先,我们应利用考前的短暂时间快速浏览一下所给的五个题中的每个选择项,因为往往可以从选择项所给的短语或句子中预测一下所听到的大致内容。

#### (b) 抓住主题句

第二步就进入了听的阶段。一般说来,讲话人都要在其开场白中粗略地介绍一下他所要讲的主题“Topic”。这对于考生也是极为关键的内容。一定要仔细听清并快速将主题记录下来。然后顺着这一主题的思路听下去。从讲话人的字里行间去寻找与该主题相关的信息。

#### (c) 利用补充说明句

由于讲话人事先没有准备,而是即兴议论一个话题,因此往往会在其讲话中出现脱口说出某些词语而后又重新加以解释或说明等情况。考生遇到这种情况不必紧张,要冷静地听讲话人下一步的解释或说明。常被用作解释或补充说明的话语提示有:I mean, What I mean is..., You know..., That is to say..., For example 等等。听到这些提示语,不仅能对下文的内容做出合乎逻辑的推测,保持思维的连贯性,而且能帮助我们更好地理解全文内容。

#### (d) 归纳分类

当你听完一段录音后,立刻将所记录下的关键词语与所给的5道题中的选择项相对照,从而做出正确的判断。要做好这一步并不容易,首先应把所记录的关键词语加以归纳,看一看哪些词语可以分为一类;另外,考生要根据自己所学到的句法规则,利用已经记录下来的关键词中的功能词、词缀等来辨认其他内容要素。

### (2) 正式的讲话或报告

出现生词不可怕,关键在于学会根据该词在录音中的反复出现及与其他词的不同搭配猜测词义。上面已经谈到的几个问题技巧对于处理正式的、规范的讲话或报告同样适用。但由于正式的讲话或报告一般说来措辞较丰富,所以对学生来说,词汇量也会稍大些,语速相对快些,难度也相应增加。这就要求学生对词的构成法及句法的掌握要全面而深入。

## (二) 对话或采访(Conversation or Interview)及应试技巧

Conversation(对话)主要是指对于两个或两个以上交际者之间的就某个或几个问题或话题进行的问答,以求得到彼此希望获得的信息或答案,或求得一致的意见。在近几年的考试中,主要以两人对话形式出现。对话所涉及的内容较为广泛,主要有生活、工作、学习、家庭、时事、风土人情或社会焦点问题等。由于它覆盖面很广,要求考生在准备八年级考试之前,在词汇的积累方面多下功夫。因此,建议考生一定在平时抓紧词汇量的积累。词汇的积累过程不能仅靠死记硬背来进行,而要靠平时多阅读书籍报刊,通过重复记忆、潜移默化地积累词汇。只靠书中出现的词汇量来应付八年级考试是远远不够的,应当广泛涉猎,扩大自己的阅读面。

#### 访谈或对话部分

该部分主要以口语性很强的对话或访谈为主,与前一部分的区别是:前者大多是独白,后者则是一问一答;前者用词可能较为正规,重复不多,后者重复、赘述情况可能时有出现;前者内容相对浓缩,后者则经过相对的稀释。抓谈话中心内容,主要围绕谈话主题展开;抓对话中心内容,则主要看问者的核心问题及答者的回答。



对话或采访的应试技巧:

### (1) 听前预测内容

首先,考生在听到录音前,可迅速浏览所听内容后附的几个选择项。通过浏览,基本可预测到所听内容的重点。在听的过程中,考生再根据采访者所提出的问题,对选择项进行逐一审核判断,答案便不难做出。一般说来,选择项都是按照采访者提问的顺序安排的,这样较有利于考生快速选择答题。

### (2) 记录关键词语

在听录音 Section B 的内容时,主要应抓住问话人的问题,也就是说,要听清并记录下来录音中的主要问题。只有这样,才能将每个针对问话的回答上下连贯,有条不紊地记下来。由于时间紧迫,不可能把每一个问题的全部内容都记录下来,只能将问题的一些关键词语记录下来。在采访中,采访人在听完被采访人的一个回答之后,往往会做一番简单的重述,考生可以利用这一机会加深记忆、补充记录。

### (3) 各个击破,理解全文

在做 Section A: Talk 的试题中,考生可以通过整体概念做记录。因为 Talk 都是由一个人讲,思路基本上较为连贯,而采访或对话中有问有答。因此,最好采取各个击破的方法来对整个对话或采访进行理解,因为其中涉及的问题不可能是完全一致或非常连贯的,也就是说,其主题并不一定非常统一,如果采用通过整体概念理解的方法,可能会起到适得其反的作用。这一点考生应特别注意,切不可忽视。

## (三) 新闻报导 (News Broadcast) 及应试技巧

题材多、内容新、词汇新是新闻广播的最大特点。上至天文,下至地理,政治、科技、军事、经济,无一不有。其基本词汇也就自然涉及各个领域,相当丰富。新闻具备六要素(who, what, when, where, why, how)。考生为了能以不变应万变,抓住新闻中这些方面的内容,平时应多听 BBC 或 VOA 广播公司的新闻报道,使自己适应这些广播节目的语速、语调及风格特点。就新闻写作手法而言,可谓灵活多样,但通常由三个部分构成,即标题(headline)、导语(lead)和正文(body)。由此看来,熟悉各类新闻报道语言的表达方式以及其写作形式与基本结构是考生理解录音内容的关键。因此,在平时的训练中,也必须在这两个方面下功夫。

新闻报道的应试技巧:

### (1) 熟悉新闻报道的词汇

随着社会的发展,科技的进步,许多新词语出现于英语中,而这些新词语往往首先出现在新闻报道中。

### (2) 新词语

表达新事物、新概念的新词大多率先出现在新闻英语中,其原因是新事物、新概念的出现首先需要借助新闻媒体对大众进行宣传,以使这些新事物、新概念为大众所知。新词汇大致可分为以下几种:

① 合成词。即把两个或两个以上的词按一定顺序排列,组合为一个新词,如:electronic wallet(电子钱包),即人们现在普遍使用的信用卡(credit card),脑力劳动成果(brain child)等。

② 派生词。利用原有词的词缀而创造出的新词,如目前常出现的 ecomenu(对生态环境无影响的菜单)就是运用前缀 eco-构成的一个新词。新闻英语中常出现的词缀包括:anti-(反对,排斥),astro-(太空),auto-(自动的,自己的),compu-(电脑的),geo-(地球的),hyper-(超过

的,过度的),multi-(多的),non-(非,不),pre-(前),super-(超级的),-cracy(……政体),-eer(……的人),-zation(……化)等。

③新造词。有时在新闻报道当中为了更生动的讲述新事物、新情况等,往往临时造词。例如:“stick and carrot policy”(大棒加胡萝卜政策,软硬兼施政策)。

④外来词。在报道外国事物,特别是国外新事物、新观念时需借用外来语,如:judo(柔道)来自日语,kungfu(功夫)来自汉语。

⑤词语的借用。新闻报道中常用各国首都政府机关所在地、首脑姓名借指该国政府,可以说这是新闻英语的一大特色。如:The Kremlin(俄罗斯政府所在地克里姆林宫)指俄罗斯政府,而Capitol/Capitol Hill(美国国会所在地国会山)则代表美国国会。听力测试中经常使用的该类词汇包括:Palace(白金汉宫)英国王宫,Dice City(赌城)拉斯维加斯,Downing Street(唐宁街)英国首相府,Elysee(爱丽舍宫)法国总统府,Fleet Street(舰队街)美国报界,Foggy Bottom(雾谷)美国国务院,Motor City(汽车城)底特律,the Pentagon(五角大楼)美国国防部,Wall Street(华尔街)美国金融界,White Hall(白厅)英国政府,White House(白宫)美国政府。

如若考生不熟悉词义的变化,则可能在听时望文生义,产生对原文错误的理解。在层出不穷的新词语中还包括缩略词,考生在平时学习时应注意收集并熟悉常用的缩略词。

### (3)掌握新闻报道的基本结构

新闻种类繁多,但就其写作形式与结构而言,则常使用“倒金字塔法”以及“时间顺序法”。

#### ①倒金字塔法

按新闻事实内容和重要性递减的顺序安排整理报道,使之形成一个倒金字塔结构,即将最重要、最吸引人的新闻事实放置全文的开头(称导语lead),次要的放置导语之后,依次排列,最次要的置于末尾。由此可以看出,了解导语,也就掌握了一则新闻的概要,也就是最重要、最基本的事实。导语可谓是对新闻内容的浓缩,对于理解整条报道起着至关重要的作用。在听的过程中,考生必须对每条新闻的开始部分倍加小心,以获取该新闻的精髓。通过导语,了解新闻中所涉及人物、事件、地点、时间等方面的信息。在综合式导语(summary lead)中往往包含新闻六要素——who,what,where,when,why,how,而在部分综合式导语(partial summary lead)中只包含最重要、人们最关心的一两个要素,使句子更为简练,因此也就容易一些。

#### ②时间顺序法

除了“倒金字塔法”以外,还有依据新闻事实发生的时间先后顺序作报道的,这就是“时间顺序法”。这一报道形式多用于文艺演出、体育比赛、灾难、犯罪以及犯罪案件。以此形式报道的新闻其构成部分包括导语,按时间顺序所叙述的一系列新闻事实以及结尾(ending)。它不同于开门见山将新闻事实公诸于众的倒金字塔手法。考生在收听这类形式的新闻报道时,只有听到结尾方可知晓新闻事实的最终结果。在收听时考生必须注意事件的整个过程,做到全面听音、重点记忆、分清不同时间内的不同新闻事实,切不可张冠李戴。为此,考生有必要在听的同时适当做些笔记以帮助记忆信息。

#### ③利用插入句

新闻报道的句子结构比较松散,句子较长,但不连贯,断句比较多,另有插入部分出现。考生应特别注意这一特点。一般说来,断句或插入部分主要用来补充说明前面的内容,起到解释说明作用。

#### ④新闻报道的常用时态

在新闻报道中常见的时态有三种:一般过去时。新闻报道中的事实,绝大多数都是新近发

生的、已经过去的事,因此,动词一般使用过去时。一般现在时。这种时态表示经常性或习惯性的动作,或表示现在的特征或状况,还可表示一般的说法。此外,现在进行时还常在新闻中表示眼下将要发生的动作。考生应注意各种时态所表示的不同意义。

新闻报道的长度要比前两项长,考生在听时要注意作好笔记,抓住关键词,充分利用选择题所提供的信息,做到听前预测内容,听后运用推理。只有掌握新闻的基本特点,并注意平时训练,才能在解题时得心应手,提高正确率。

#### (四)笔记与填空(Note-taking and Gap-filling)及应试技巧

笔记与填空练习可以反映考生的综合能力,考生需要有较好的听力理解能力和记笔记的能力,又需要有一定的语法知识,能根据所听内容填入符合语法与语义且与原文风格统一的语句。该项通常是考生的弱项。考生在平时记听力笔记的训练中,应以抓住记录为重点和提高记录速度为目的。

讲座内容可涉及政治、经济、历史、文化教育、科技、工农业等,一般为正式文体,使用较规范的语言,词汇中也会出现一些专业名词或术语,这就需要考生在平时多多阅读以拓宽知识面、扩大词汇量。考生在听的过程中需要做笔记并利用笔记来完成以所听内容为中心的书面填空部分。在这一项中,笔记记得好坏对于完成书面测试内容将起着决定性的作用。有的考生往往分不清什么是重点,什么该记,什么不用记。考试时笔记似乎记了不少,但是很多却用不上,因此导致填空测试不能顺利完成。为此,要记好笔记,必须从两个方面来努力:一是记录下讲座的主要内容;二是笔记部分必须按内容分类或综合归纳,切忌杂乱无章。

笔记与填空的应试技巧:

##### (1) 以标题为基础

一个讲座的主题通常是围绕着标题展开的,它的最重要的信息来自该讲座的标题本身。标题往往隐含着许多在讲座中将要涉及的重要内容,它有助于考生决定哪些是讲座的关键内容。因此在记笔记的过程中,考生要围绕标题,捕捉与它相关的以 what, when, where, why, who, how 以及 why not 等开始的问题及所含信息。

##### (2) 抓住信息词

在做听力笔记时,要围绕讲座的标题,捕捉与之相关的以 what, when, where, who, why (或 why not) 以及 how 这几个问题方面的信息。笔记应以短语为主,抓住关键词,力求以尽可能少的字或短语记下尽可能多的信息内容。

讲座中的关键词通常有名词、动词和形容词等,比起其他词性的词来,它们往往包含更多的信息,是讲座的重要组成部分。因此它们在句子中通常被重读,也往往用于填空测试。考生应对它们特别注意。但这并不是说笔记中的重点就孤立地放在单词或短语上。正确的方法应该是在理解句子的基础上,用名词、动词、形容词或短语来精简句子内容。考生亦可在讲座结束前利用作者的概述来补充笔记,或对所记笔记内容进行核实、更正。记笔记时,需条理清楚,所记要点之间要留有一定的空间,以便在讲座者概括或评述时补充。

另外,考生须了解,本项测试是为了考核考生是否具备听懂以英语为媒介的各种讲座的能力,而并非考核是否熟练掌握英语的弱读、介词、连词、冠词等,这一点与一般的填空练习有所不同。

##### (3) 常用的符号

为既快又好地记录重点内容,考生可利用单词的编写形式。如若考生不熟悉单词缩写形式和常用符号,只要本人能够看清,亦可按照自己的方法去编写单词,只要自己能够识别,不必强

求工整,因为笔记是不作为评分的依据的。下面是一些常见的符号和缩略形式,考生最好能牢记。

∴ therefore	acad. academic	nat. nation
∵ because	approp. appropriate	nec. necessary
✓ correct	approx. approximately	No. number
× wrong	biblio. bibliography	org. organize
? question	compre. comprehension	pers. person/personal
= is /are/equals/or	dept. department	poss. possible/possibly
G. B. Great Britain	diff. difficulty	pract. practical
→leads to/result in	disc. discussion	probs. problems
≠ different from/doesn't equal	econ. economical	prof. profession /professor
e. g. example	excl. excluding	psycho. psychology
i. e. that is	environ. environment	re. with reference to/concerning
cf. compare	for. foreign	ref. reference
viz. namely	gen. general	reqs. requires
c. (or ca. ) about/approximately	govt. government	sem. seminar
Eng. English	imp. important	sim. similar
N. B. note	info. information	sth. something
C19 nineteenth century	incl. including	sts. students
1st. first	immed. immediate	tho. though
2nd. second	lib. library	thro. through
3rd. third	lang. language	univ. university
Q. question	min. minimum	v. very
A. answer	mat. material	voc. vocabulary
ltd. limited	max. maxim	

#### (4) 书面整理

讲座听完后,考生可以利用 15 分钟的时间根据笔记完成书面内容。书面内容并非按照讲座录音内容逐句写下来的,而是以讲座内容为中心的一个缩写;所填之词不必与原文完全一致,考生可用同义词来代替原文中所使用的词。

### 三、Section A:Talk 练习题(附答案及文字材料)

#### Exercise 1

- The crime novel may be regarded as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a not quite respectable form of the conventional novel  
 B. not a true novel at all  
 C. related in some ways to the historical novel  
 D. an independent of the novel
- The talk suggests that intellectuals write detective stories because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the stories are often in fact very instructive

- B. they enjoy writing these stories
  - C. the creation of these stories demands considerable intelligence
  - D. detective stories are an accepted branch of literature
3. Which of the following are the only unlikely aspects of the average detective novel?
- A. Its characters.                      B. Its setting.                      C. Its incidents.                      D. Its authorship.
4. According to a suggestion in the talk, detective story readers feel guilty because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they should be devoting all their attention to the problems of the world around them
  - B. they should have a more educated literary taste
  - C. they become aware that they too share some of the guilt of the criminal
  - D. they would hesitate to admit the considerable enjoyment they get from these stories
5. One of the most incredible characteristics of the hero of a thriller is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his exciting life
  - B. his amazing toughness
  - C. his ability to escape from dangerous situations
  - D. the way he deals with his enemies

### Exercise 2

1. According to the talk, what is the big issue we now face?
- A. The world's food supply in relation to its growing population.
  - B. Many people in the world are suffering from starvation.
  - C. Whether human beings can survive or not.
  - D. More and more people are born into the world.
2. When did world population begin to increase?
- A. With the development of agriculture.
  - B. With the development of industrialization.
  - C. A million years ago.
  - D. Seventeen hundred years ago.
3. Among the obvious factors affecting food supply, which has become more significant recently?
- A. The amount of land available.
  - B. The amount of water available.
  - C. The amount of labor available.
  - D. The efficiency of artificial fertilizers.
4. Why is animal protein considered inefficient in terms of food use?
- A. Only a third of the world's population eat substantial quantities of animal protein.
  - B. Animal protein is not good for man's health.
  - C. Animal production uses up large quantities of vegetable protein which could be used directly by man.
  - D. A high increase in the consumption of vegetable protein is possible in the future.
5. In rich meat-eating countries, how much animal protein does each person consume each

year?

- A. 182 kilograms.      B. 115 kilograms      C. 605 kilograms      D. 506 kilograms

### Exercise 3

- 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 on polluting air
- 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.
- 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.
- One of the mechanical solutions to car pollution is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to change the chemical structure of fuel      B. to improve on the exhaust pipe  
C. to experiment with new engines      D. to monitor the amount of chemicals
- 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

### Exercise 4

- The experienced supervisory personnels in the Philippines prefer to work \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. outside the Philippines      B. in the Philippines  
C. in joint ventures      D. in private companies
- Last year the turnover rate in Singapore is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 7%      B. 8%      C. 3%      D. 6%
- In which country of South-east Asia the labor shortage is probably the most serious?  
A. Malaysia.      B. Singapore.      C. Thailand.      D. Indonesia.
- Indonesia has \_\_\_\_\_ beaches to choose from for the development of new resorts.  
A. 13 000      B. more than 30 000      C. less than 13 000      D. 30 000
- In Taipei wages in hotel companies are higher than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all other Asian nations  
B. all other Asian nations except Singapore  
C. Japan  
D. all other Asian nations except Japan

### Exercise 5

- Which of the following statements is true?  
A. Samuel Beckett is a preeminent player of the 20th century.  
B. The reasons for failure mentioned here are based on over 200 interviews.  
C. "Office politics" means normal interactions among people.

- D. Most people fail because of lack of social skills.
2. Social intelligence means the following except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the ability to be a good listener                      B. being sensitive toward others  
 C. giving and taking criticism well                      D. not making any mistakes
3. People with poor interpersonal skills may do the following except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. taking criticism well  
 B. letting their ego and emotions get in the way when confronted with a mistake  
 C. denying responsibility  
 D. becoming moody, volatile or angry
4. The lawyer failed in his career because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he never tried to do his best  
 B. he didn't care about his career  
 C. he didn't have enough working experience  
 D. he was non-commitment
5. Employers search for people \_\_\_\_\_ as much as any other job qualification.  
 A. who can say all the right things                      B. who have self-esteem  
 C. who are successful at anything                      D. who can act like an actor

#### Exercise 6

1. The technology to make machines quieter \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. has been in use since the 1930's                      B. has accelerated industrial production  
 C. has just been in commercial use                      D. has been invented to remove all noises
2. The modern electronic anti-noise devices \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. are an update version of the traditional methods  
 B. share similarities with the traditional methane  
 C. are as inefficient as the traditional methods  
 D. are based on an entirely new working principle
3. The French company is working on anti-noise technique to be used in all EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. streets                      B. factories                      C. aircrafts                      D. cars
4. According to the talk, workers in "zones of quiet" can \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. be more affected by noise                      B. hear talk from outside the zone  
 C. work more efficiently                      D. be heard outside the zone
5. The main theme of the talk is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. noise-control technology                      B. noise in factories  
 C. noise-control regulations                      D. noise-related effects

#### Exercise 7

1. According to the talk, compulsive gambling and alcoholic addiction share similarities because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. no actual figure of addicts has been reported  
 B. no scientific studies have yielded effective solutions

- C. both affect all sectors of society  
 D. both cause serious mental health problems
2. The development of the gambling compulsion can be described as being \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. gradual                      B. slow                      C. periodic                      D. radical
3. G. A. mentioned in the talk is believed to be a (n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. anonymous group                      B. charity organization  
 C. gamblers' club                      D. treatment center
4. At the end of the talk, the speaker's attitude towards the cure of gambling addiction is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. unclear                      B. uncertain                      C. optimistic                      D. pessimistic
5. Throughout the talk, the speaker examines the issue of gambling in a \_\_\_\_\_ way.  
 A. balanced                      B. biased                      C. detached                      D. lengthy

### Exercise 8

1. Because of \_\_\_\_\_ outdoor cafes are not popular in English.  
 A. public houses  
 B. snack bars  
 C. uncertainty of the weather  
 D. the conservativeness of the English people
2. At the dart board of a pub \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. your drinks cost a little more                      B. the atmosphere is noisier  
 C. there are fewer people                      D. groups of friends will watch a match
3. In England, pubs serve \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. simple food but of good quality                      B. lunch  
 C. as part of an inn                      D. A and B and C
4. The average English pubs \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. are drinking places where people can drink as much as they want  
 B. are respectable, friendly places  
 C. provide good drink, good food but not a pleasant social atmosphere  
 D. are drinking places where people can drink as quickly as possible
5. It is quite right to consider that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people do not sit down in English pubs  
 B. the customer can rest his feet on the metal bar, so he does not need to sit down  
 C. people do sit down in English pubs  
 D. English pubs are like the "saloons" shown in the more fanciful wild West films

### Exercise 9

1. From this talk we can understand that the US women gained equal rights and treatment in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. late 1950s                      B. late 1900s                      C. 1960s and 1970s                      D. 1980s
2. The numbers of women of voting age and men of voting age are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 70 million                      B. equal



C. 7 million in difference

D. 147 million

3. The number of woman college graduates is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 2.3 million more than that of 1950

B. 2.3 million fewer than that of men today

C. 30 percent of all women in the age group from 18 to 24

D. 7 percent of all women in the age group from 18 to 24

4. Why is there an increase in the number of women working outside the home?

A. Because women were not satisfied with the traditional roles of wife, mother, and home-maker.

B. Because of World War II.

C. Because women are capable and dependable.

D. B and C.

5. The reasons for the disparity in pay are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. that people still hold the idea of "man is superior" and "woman is inferior"

B. that most women work in low-paying jobs such as bookkeepers, secretaries and clerks.

C. that women stop their work in order to have babies and lose their seniority.

D. B and C

#### Exercise 10

1. A police court is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. presided over by a magistrate

B. presided over by a judge and jury

C. used for passing sentence for all offenses

D. used for dealing with serious charges only

2. When an offender's case comes up in court the magistrate asks the offender to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. give evidence

B. take oath

C. identify himself

D. stand straight

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is expected to mention any special circumstances.

A. The policeman who charged the offender

B. The offender himself

C. Another motorist

D. The magistrate

4. If you are guilty, it is wise to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. only plead guilty and apologize to the person you offended

B. exaggerate the foolishness of another motorist

C. blame someone else for his own mistake

D. admit your mistake and apologize for committing the offence and taking up the court's time

5. Being respectful to the magistrate the offender will \_\_\_\_\_.

A. get more serious punishment