

高校英语专业四、八级辅导教程

MODEL TEST

高校英语专业八级 统考模拟试题集

(修订本)

刘玉珍 主编

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*MODEL TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS
GRADE EIGHT*

南开大学出版社

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MODEL TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS GRADE EIGHT

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前 言

《高校英语专业八级统考模拟试题集》经过修订,以新的面貌与读者见面了。本书自 1994 年出版以来受到广大读者的厚爱,对推动英语教学和学生英语水平的提高起到了极大的作用。本书是根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》(2000 年)和《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》(修订本)的精神修订,目的在于适应 21 世纪国际化知识经济时代的要求,培养具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识,并能熟练地运用英语在各个领域从事翻译、教学、管理、研究等工作的复合型英语人才。《高校英语专业八级统考模拟试题集》(修订本)的编写是使学生和读者通过大量的练习和模拟测试,复习巩固所学的英语知识、扩大知识面、提高综合语言技能和交际能力,以达到《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》所规定的各项目标。

《高校英语专业八级统考模拟试题集》的修订是按照 2000 年高校英语专业八级考试的题型和水平,在原试题集的基础上,对其中部分内容作了不同程度的改动和调整,共编排了 10 套模拟试题,它们具有以下特点:

1. 更新知识内容、扩大知识面,以求跟上时代的发展,使读者在获取知识的同时提高英语水平,在提高英语技能的同时增长知识。在听力理解部分进行了信息更新,更换了各套题的新闻部分,补充了一些新内容;在阅读理解部分更换了部分阅读段落,补充了新的知识内容;此外对翻译和写作部分也都作了适当的调整。

2. 更改了题型,以与 2000 年的高校英语专业八级考试题型接轨;重新编辑了听力理解部分中的记笔记和填空部分,把原来的 20 个填空改为 10 个填空;在校对与改错部分,将原短文中有 20 行标有题号的行改为 15 行,而且每个标有题号的行都有一个错误,根据“增添”、“删去”或“改变”改正错误。

3. 增添了精解部分,对每套题中的校对与改错部分和阅读理解部分作了解析,以帮助读者提高运用英语语言知识的能力和阅读理解力。

4. 在听力理解部分的录音带的制作上使用了先进的音频编辑系统,录音效果清晰,提高了科学性。(购买录音带,请与南开大学出版社发行科联系。邮政编码:300071)

本书各部分的作者均为有多年教学经验的教授、副教授,他们根据个人的专业与特长分别承担了各部分的编写。听力理解部分:杨秀珍、刘晓静、魏长青、门胜东;阅读理解部分:刘玉珍、赵立柱、国庆祝;校对与改错部分:李家荣;翻译部分:李运兴、李舒;写作部分:李家荣;录音制作与编辑合成:迟德发、刘河清;朗读: Pitre, Morel, Marian, Hugh。天津师范大学外国语学院语音教学实验室为录音制作与编辑合成提供了设备上的帮助,在此表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,如有不当之处,恳请读者批评指正。

《高校英语专业八级统考模拟试题集(修订本)》编写组

2001 年 1 月

高校英语专业八级考试大纲（修订本）

(SYLLABUS FOR TEM 8)

总 则

国家教委《高等学校英语专业高年级英语大纲》规定，高等学校英语专业高年级英语的教学是“继续打好语言基本功，进一步扩大知识面，重点应放在培养英语综合技能，充实文化知识，提高交际能力上。”

同时，《大纲》也指出，“大纲的执行情况主要通过统一测试进行检查。”“测试和评分应力求尽快达到标准化和电脑化，使其具有科学性、客观性和可行性。”

根据《大纲》中的上述规定，英语专业八级考试大纲规定了以下原则及考试内容：

一、考试目的

本考试的目的是检查大纲执行情况，特别是大纲所规定的八级水平所要达到的综合语言技能和交际能力，籍以促进大纲的进一步贯彻，提高教学质量。

二、考试的性质与范围

本考试是一种测试应试者单项和综合语言能力的参照性标准化考试。考试的范围包括大纲所规定的听读写译四个方面的技能。由于大规模口试的条件目前尚不具备，所以有关说的技能暂缓测试。

三、考试时间与命题

英语专业八级考试于每年三月份举行。由英语专业学生八级考试命题小组负责命题与实施。

四、考试形式

为了较好地考核学生运用语言技能的综合能力，既照顾到科学性，客观性，又照顾到可行性及高级英语水平测试的特点，本考试的形式采取客观试题与主观试题相结合，单项技能测试与综合技能测试相结合的方法。从总体上来说，客观试题占总分的百分之四十，主观试题占总分的百分之六十。客观试题与主观试题在各项试题中的具体分布见“考试内容一览表。”

五、考试内容

本考试包括五个部分:听力理解,校对与改错,阅读理解,翻译,写作。该五部分分成两份试卷。试卷一(Paper One)包括前三部分;试卷二(Paper Two)包括后两部分。

I. 听力理解(Part I: Listening Comprehension)

1. 测试要求:

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

2. 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,考试时间共 20 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。要求学生从试卷所给的四个选择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,其中听录音时间约为五分钟,答题时间为 15 分钟。

II. 校对与改错(Part II: Proofreading and Error Correction)

1. 测试要求

要求学生运用语法、修辞、结构等知识识别短文内的语病并提出改正的方法。

2. 题型

本题由一篇 200 词左右的短文组成,短文中有 10 行标有题号。该 10 行中均含有一个语误。要求学生根据“增添”、“删去”或“改变其中的某一单词或短语”三种方法的一种,以改正错误。考试时间共计 15 分钟。

III. 阅读理解(Part III: Reading Comprehension)

1. 测试要求

- (1)能读懂一般英美报刊杂志上的社论,政治和书评,既能理解其主旨和大意,又能分辨出其中的事实与细节。
- (2)能读懂一般历史传记及文学作品,既能理解其字面意义又能理解其隐含意义。
- (3)能分析上述题材的文章的思想观点,通篇布局,语言技巧及修辞方法。

2. 题型

阅读理解部分包括二个项目:Section A 和 Section B。各项的题型如下:

Section A: Reading Comprehension

A 项由数段短文组成,其后共有选择题 15 道,要求学生根据短文的内容,隐含意义及文件特征,在 30 分钟内完成试题。短文共长 2500 词左右。

Section B: Skimming and Scanning

B 项测试学生的速读能力,由数段短文组成,短文后共有 10 道选择题。短文共约 3000 个词。要求学生运用速读及跳读的技巧根据短文内容在 10 分钟内完成试题。

IV. 翻译(Part IV: Translation)

1. 测试要求

汉译英项目要求应试者运用汉译英的理论与技巧,翻译我国报刊杂志上的论述文和国情介绍,以及一般文学作品的节录。速度为每小时约 250 汉字。译文必须忠实原意,语言通顺。英译汉项目要求应试者运用英译汉的理论与技巧,翻译英、美报刊杂志上的有关政治、经济、历史、文化等方面的论述以及文学原著的节录。速度为每小时约 250 词。译文要求忠实原意,语言流畅。

2. 题型

本题为两项:Section A 及 Section B。考试时间共计 60 分钟。

Section A:

A 项由一段 300 词左右的汉语短文所组成,其中有一段 150 词左右的段落被底线划出。要求根据上下文将此段译成英语。

Section B:

B 项由一段 300 词左右的短文所组成,其中有一个 150 词左右的段落被底线划出。要求根据上下文将此段译成汉语。

V. 写作(Part V: Writing)

1. 测试要求

学生能根据所给题目及要求撰写一篇 300 词左右的说明文或议论文。该作文必须语言通顺,用词得体,结构合理,文体恰当,具有说服力。

2. 题型

题型由题目及要求两部分组成。要求应试者按题撰写。考试时间为 60 分钟。

答题和计分

本考试分为试卷一和试卷二。试卷一(I,II,III)除 I. Section D 与 II. 校对与改错外,要求考生从每题所给的 A,B,C,D 四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并按规定用 2B 铅笔在答题纸上划线,做在试卷上的答案无效。每题只能选择一个答案,多选作废。多项选择题只计算答对的题数,答错不扣分。多项选择题材由机器阅卷。听力理解中的 Section D 与第二部分校对与改错做在另外的答题纸上。做在试卷上的答案一律作废。试卷二(IV 和 V)为主观试题,要求考生用钢笔或圆珠笔把翻译和作文直接写在答题卷上。主观试题按统一的评分标准评分。试卷各部分采用计权的方法,折算成百分制。以 60 分为及格标准。

TEM 8 考试内容一览表

卷别	序号	题号	各大部分名称及项目	题型	题数	计分	比重	考试时间
试 卷 一	I	1—5	听力理解 A. Talk	Multiple Choice	5	5	25%	40
		6—10	B. Conversation or Interview	Multiple Choice	5	5	15%	20
		11—15	C. News broadcast	Multiple Choice	5	5		
		1—10	D. Note-taking and gap-filling	Subjective	10	10	10%	20
	II	11—20	校对与改错	Subjective	10	10	10%	15
	III	16—30	阅读理解 A. Reading Comprehension	Multiple Choice	15	15	15%	30
		31—40	B. Skimming and Scanning	Multiple Choice	10	10	10%	10
试 卷 二	IV		翻译 A. From Chinese into English	Subjective	1	10	10%	60
			B. From English into Chinese	Subjective	1	10	10%	
	V		写作	Subjective	1	20	20%	60
合计		40+20			60+3	100	100%	215

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MODEL TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

—GRADE EIGHT—

QUESTION BOOKLET

MODEL TEST ONE

PAPER ONE

TIME LIMIT: 95 MIN.

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (40 MIN.)

In Section A, B and C you will hear everything ONLY ONCE. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct response to each question on the Colored Answer Sheet.

SECTION A TALK

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

Now listen to the talk.

1. The rules for the first private library in the US were drawn up by
 - A. the legislature.
 - B. the librarian.
 - C. John Harvard.
 - D. the faculty members.
2. The earliest public library was also called a subscription library because books
 - A. could be lent to everyone.
 - B. could be left by book stores.
 - C. were lent to students and the faculty.
 - D. were lent on a membership basis.
3. Which of the following is NOT stated as one of the purposes of free public libraries?
 - A. To provide readers with comfortable reading rooms.
 - B. To provide adults with opportunities of further education.
 - C. To serve the community's cultural and recreational needs.
 - D. To supply technical literature on specialized subjects.

4. The major difference between modern private and public libraries lies in
- A. readership.
 - B. content.
 - C. service.
 - D. function.
5. The main purpose of the talk is
- A. to introduce categories of books in US libraries.
 - B. to demonstrate the importance of US libraries.
 - C. to explain the roles of different US libraries.
 - D. to define the circulation system of US libraries.

SECTION B INTERVIEW

Question 6 to 10 are based on an interview. At the end of the interview you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the following questions.

Now listen to the interview.

6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. It can be inferred from the interview that Nancy is a(n) _____ mother.
- A. uncaring
 - B. strict
 - C. affectionate
 - D. permissive

10. 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

Question 11 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the question.

Now listen to the news.

11. 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 12 and 13 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.

12. The French President's visit to Japan aims at
- A. making more investment in Japan.
 - B. stimulating Japanese businesses in France.
 - C. helping boost the Japanese economy.
 - D. launching a film festival in Japan.
13. This is Jacques Chirac's _____ visit to Japan
- A. second
 - B. fourteenth
 - C. fortieth
 - D. forty-first

Questions 14 and 15 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.

14. 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.

15. _____ people in Afghanistan are facing starvation.
- A. 160,000
 - B. 16,000
 - C. 1,000,000
 - D. 100,000

SECTION D NOTE-TAKING & GAP-FILLING

In this section you will hear a mini-lecture. You will hear the lecture ONLY ONCE. While listening to the lecture, take notes on the important points. Your notes will not be marked, but you will need them to complete a 15-minute gap-filling task on ANSWER SHEET ONE after the mini lecture. Use the blank sheet for note-taking.

ANSWER SHEET ONE

Fill in each of the gaps with ONE suitable word. You may refer to your notes. Make sure the word you fill in is both grammatically and semantically acceptable.

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 people are usually engaged in. Public speaking is a way for a speaker to (2) _____ his thoughts with the audience. Moreover, the speaker is free to decide on the (3) _____ of his speech.

(1) Speech

(2) Share

(3) topic

Two key points to achieve success in public speaking:

— (4) _____ of the subject matter.

(4) Content

— 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) introduction

Other key points to bear in mind:

— be ware of your audience through eye contact.

— vary the speed of (6) _____.

(6) speaking

— use the microphone skillfully to (7) _____ yourself in speech.

(7) position

—be brief in speech; always try to make your message (8) _____.

(8) precisely

Example; the best remembered inaugural speeches of the US presidents are the (9) _____ ones.

(9) brief

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

(10) success

PART II PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION (15 MIN.)

Proofread the given passage on ANSWER SHEET TWO as instructed.

ANSWER SHEET TWO

The passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated 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 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,
it ~~never~~ buys things in finished form and hangs
them on the wall. When a natural history museum
wants an exhibition, it must often build it.

(1) an

(2) never

(3) exhibit

The grammatical words which play so large a part in English grammar are for the most part sharply and obviously different 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 “empty” words as opposed in the “full” words of vocabulary. But this is a rather misled way of expressing the distinction. 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 difference in meaning between “man is vile” and “the man is vile”, yet *the* is the single vehicle of this difference in meaning.

grammatical word
lexical word

(1) that

(2) _____

(3) to

(4) mislead

(5) being

(6) of meaning

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

(7) but

(8) _____

(9) from

(10) \

PART III READING COMPREHENSION (40 MIN.)

SECTION A READING COMPREHENSION (30 MIN.)

In this section there are four reading passages followed by a total of fifteen multiple choice questions. Read the passage and then mark your answer on the 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 programs, job seminars—Danes love seminars; three days at a study center 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 jaywalkers. 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} ~~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 cannot 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.

16. The author thinks that Danes adopt a _____ attitude towards their country.

- A. boastful
- B. modest
- C. deprecating
- D. mysterious

17. 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.

*It's a culture bombarded by English, and despite English than Danish absorbs.
old dialects persist in Jutland that can barely hear*

18. The author's reaction ^{P.T.} to the statement (by the Ministry of Business and Industry) is
A. disapproving.

- B. approving.
 - C. noncommittal.
 - D. doubtful.
19. According to the passage, Danish orderliness
- A. sets the people apart from Germans and Swedes.
 - B. spares Danes social troubles besetting other peoples.
 - C. is considered economically essential to the country.
 - D. prevents Danes from acknowledging existing troubles.
20. 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 into 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