



张鑫友 英语专业应试系列

1996—2003

英语专业 历年考试试卷

◆ 试题 ◆ 答案 ◆ 详析 ◆ 听力原稿 ◆

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历年英语专业八级考试试卷

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

-GRADE EIGHT-

(2003 年)

01

编辑“提示”

- 一、本套试卷是 1996 年到 2003 年 TEM-8 真题,供考生在参加考试前熟悉历年考题的形式和内容,从而在实战训练时做到有的放矢。
- 二、本套试卷在形式制作上将原试卷一和试卷二进行了合并,同学们可直接在试卷上做答,这样有利于做题时一气呵成,节省时间。
- 三、建议同学们每 3 天做 1 套,24 天即可做完 8 套试卷。做题时不看参考答案,做完后可先对照“参考答案”,将各大题所得的分填在下表里;出错的地方对照“试题详析”找出自己出错的原因,以免重蹈覆辙。
- 四、每套试卷的参考答案、试题详析及听力原稿均附在试卷之后。这样,不仅方便做题,而且便于携带。

	总得分	听力理解	校对与改错	阅读理解	翻 译	写 作
卷面分值	100	25	10	25	20	20
自测分						
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TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS(2003)

-GRADE EIGHT-

PAPER ONE

TIME LIMIT:95 MIN

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (40 min)

In Sections A , B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY . Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow . Mark the correct answer to each question on your coloured 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. Which of the following statements about offices is NOT true according to the talk?
A. Offices throughout the world are basically alike.
B. There are primarily two kinds of office layout.
C. Office surroundings used to depend on company size.
D. Office atmosphere influences workers' performance.
2. We can infer from the talk that harmonious work relations may have a direct impact on your _____.
A. promotion B. colleagues C. management D. union
3. Supposing you were working in a small firm, which of the following would you do when you had some grievances?
A. Request a formal special meeting with the boss. B. Draft a formal agenda for a special meeting.
C. Contact a consultative committee first. D. Ask to see the boss for a talk immediately.
4. According to the talk, the union plays the following roles EXCEPT _____.
A. mediation B. arbitration C. negotiation D. representation
5. Which topic is NOT covered in the talk?
A. Role of the union. B. Work relations. C. Company structure. D. Office layout.

SECTION B INTERVIEW

Questions 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 five questions . Now listen to the interview .

6. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about David's personal background?
A. He had excellent academic records at school and university.
B. He was once on a PhD programme at Yale University.
C. He received professional training in acting.
D. He came from a single-parent family.
7. David is inclined to believe in _____.
A. aliens B. UFOs C. the TV character D. government conspiracies
8. David thinks he is fit for the TV role because of his _____.
A. professional training B. personality C. life experience D. appearance
9. From the interview, we know that at present David feels _____.
A. a sense of frustration B. haunted by the unknown things
C. confident but moody D. successful yet unsatisfied
10. How does David feel about the divorce of his parents?

- A. He feels a sense of anger.
C. It helped him grow up.

- B. He has a sense of sadness.
D. It left no effect on him.

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. What is the main idea of the news item?

- A. US concern over the forthcoming peace talks. B. Peace efforts by the Palestinian Authority.
C. Recommendations by the Mitchell Commission. D. Bomb attacks aimed at Israeli civilians.

Questions 12 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.

12. Some voters will waste their ballots because _____.

- A. they like neither candidate B. they are all ill-informed
C. the candidates do not differ much D. they do not want to vote twice

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the questions. Now listen to the news.

13. According to the UN Human Development Report, which is the best place for women in the world?

- A. Canada. B. The US. C. Australia. D. Scandinavia.

14. _____ is in the 12th place in overall ranking.

- A. Britain B. France C. Finland D. Switzerland

15. According to the UN report, the least developed country is _____.

- A. Ethiopia B. Mali C. Sierra Leon D. Central African Republic

SECTION D NOTE-TAKING & GAP-FILLING

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

Marslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Abraham Marslow has developed a famous theory of human needs, which can be arranged in order of importance.

Physiological needs: the most (1) _____ ones for survival. They include such needs as food, water, etc. And there is usually one way to satisfy these needs. (1) _____

(2) _____ needs: needs for a) physical security; (2) _____

b) (3) _____ security. (3) _____

The former means no illness or injury, while the latter is concerned with freedom from (4) _____, misfortunes, etc. These needs can be met through a variety of means, e.g. job security, (5) _____ plans, and safe working conditions. (4) _____ (5) _____

Social needs: human requirements for a) love and affection;
b) a sense of belonging.

There are two ways to satisfy these needs: a) formation of relationships at workplace;
b) formation of relationships outside workplace.

Esteem needs: a) self-esteem, i.e. one's sense of achievement;
b) esteem of others, i.e. others' respect as a result of one's (6) _____. (6) _____

These needs can be fulfilled by achievement, promotion, honours, etc.

Self-realization needs: need to realize one's potential. Ways to realize these needs are individually (7) _____. (7) _____

Features of the hierarchy of needs:

- a) Social, esteem and self-realization needs are exclusively (8) _____ needs. (8) _____
- b) Needs are satisfied in a fixed order from the bottom up.
- c) (9) _____ for needs comes from the lowest un-met level. (9) _____
- d) Different levels of needs may (10) _____ when they comes into play. (10) _____

PART II PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION (15 min)

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 _____

Demographic indicators show that Americans in the postwar period were more eager than ever to establish families. They quickly brought down the age at marriage for both men and women and brought the birth rate to a twentieth century height after more than a hundred years of a steady decline, producing the “baby boom.” These young adults established a trend of early marriage and relatively large families that went for more than two decades and caused a major but temporary reversal of long-term demographic patterns. From the 1940s through the early 1960s, Americans married at a high rate and at a younger age than their Europe counterparts.

Less noted but equally more significant, the men and women who formed families between 1940 and 1960 nevertheless reduced the divorce rate after a postwar peak; their marriages remained intact to a greater extent than did that of couples who married in earlier as well as later decades. Since the United States maintained its dubious distinction of having the highest divorce rate in the world, the temporary decline in divorce did not occur in the same extent in Europe. Contrary to fears of the experts, the role of breadwinner and homemaker was not abandoned.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____
- (6) _____
- (7) _____
- (8) _____
- (9) _____
- (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 passages and then mark your answers on your coloured answer sheet.

TEXT A

Hostility to Gypsies has existed almost from the time they first appeared in Europe in the 14th century. The origins of

the Gypsies, with little written history, were shrouded in mystery. What is known now from clues in the various dialects of their language, Romany, is that they came from northern India to the Middle East a thousand years ago, working as minstrels and mercenaries, metalsmiths and servants. Europeans misnamed them Egyptians, soon shortened to Gypsies. A clan system, based mostly on their traditional crafts and geography, has made them a deeply fragmented and fractious people, only really unifying in the face of enmity from non-Gypsies, whom they call *gadje*. Today many Gypsy activists prefer to be called Roma, which comes from the Romany word for "man". But on my travels among them most still referred to themselves as Gypsies.

In Europe their persecution by the *gadje* began quickly, with the church seeing heresy in their fortune-telling and the state seeing anti-social behaviour in their nomadism. At various times they have been forbidden to wear their distinctive bright clothes, to speak their own language, to travel, to marry one another, or to ply their traditional crafts. In some countries they were reduced to slavery—it wasn't until the mid-1800s that Gypsy slaves were freed in Romania. In more recent times the Gypsies were caught up in Nazi ethnic hysteria, and perhaps half a million perished in the Holocaust. Their horses have been shot and the wheels removed from their wagons, their names have been changed, their women have been sterilized, and their children have been forcibly given for adoption to non-Gypsy families.

But the Gypsies have confounded predictions of their disappearance as a distinct ethnic group, and their numbers have burgeoned. Today there are an estimated 8 to 12 million Gypsies scattered across Europe, making them the continent's largest minority. The exact number is hard to pin down. Gypsies have regularly been undercounted, both by regimes anxious to downplay their profile and by Gypsies themselves, seeking to avoid bureaucracies. Attempting to remedy past inequities, activist groups may overcount. Hundreds of thousands more have emigrated to the Americas and elsewhere. With very few exceptions Gypsies have expressed no great desire for a country to call their own—unlike the Jews, to whom the Gypsy experience is often compared. "Romanestan," said Ronald Lee, the Canadian Gypsy writer, "is where my two feet stand."

16. Gypsies are united only when they _____.
 A. are engaged in traditional crafts
 B. call themselves Roma
 C. live under a clan system
 D. face external threats
17. In history hostility to Gypsies in Europe resulted in their persecution by all the following EXCEPT _____.
 A. the Egyptians
 B. the state
 C. the church
 D. the Nazis
18. According to the passage, the main difference between the Gypsies and the Jews lies in their concepts of _____.
 A. language
 B. culture
 C. identity
 D. custom

TEXT B

I was just a boy when my father brought me to Harlem for the first time, almost 50 years ago. We stayed at the Hotel Theresa, a grand brick structure at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. Once, in the hotel restaurant, my father pointed out Joe Louis. He even got Mr. Brown, the hotel manager, to introduce me to him, a bit paunchy but still the champ as far as I was concerned.

Much has changed since then. Business and real estate are booming. Some say a new renaissance is under way. Others decry what they see as outside forces running roughshod over the old Harlem.

New York meant Harlem to me, and as a young man I visited it whenever I could. But many of my old haunts are gone. The Theresa shut down in 1966. National chains that once ignored Harlem now anticipate yuppie money and want pieces of this prime Manhattan real estate. So here I am on a hot August afternoon, sitting in a Starbucks that two years ago opened a block away from the Theresa, snatching at memories between sips of high-priced coffee. I am about to open up a piece of the old Harlem—the *New York Amsterdam News*—when a tourist asking directions to Sylvia's, a prominent Harlem restaurant, penetrates my daydreaming. He's carrying a book: *Touring Historic Harlem*.

History. I miss Mr. Michaux's bookstore, his House of Common Sense, which was across from the Theresa. He had a big billboard out front with brown and black faces painted on it that said in large letters: "World History Book Outlet on 2,000,000,000 Africans and Nonwhite Peoples." An ugly state office building has swallowed that space.

I miss speaker like Carlos Cooks, who was always on the southwest corner of 125th and Seventh, urging listeners to support Africa. Harlem's powerful political electricity seems unplugged—although the streets are still energized, especially by West African immigrants.

Hardworking southern newcomers formed the bulk of the community back in the 1920s and '30s, when Harlem re-

naissance artists, writers, and intellectuals gave it a glitter and renown that made it the capital of black America. From Harlem, W.E.B. DuBois, Langston Hughes, Paul Robeson, Zora Neal Hurston, and others helped power America's cultural influence around the world.

By the 1970s and '80s drugs and crime had ravaged parts of the community. And the life expectancy for men in Harlem was less than that of men in Bangladesh. Harlem had become a symbol of the dangers of inner-city life.

Now, you want to shout "Lookin' good!" at this place that has been neglected for so long. Crowds push into Harlem USA, a new shopping centre on 125th, where a Disney store shares space with HMV Records, the New York Sports Club, and a nine-screen Magic Johnson theatre complex. Nearby, a Rite Aid drugstore also opened. Maybe part of the reason Harlem seems to be undergoing a rebirth is that it is finally getting what most people take for granted.

Harlem is also part of an "empowerment zone"—a federal designation aimed at fostering economic growth that will bring over half a billion in federal, state, and local dollars. Just the shells of once elegant old brownstones now can cost several hundred thousand dollars. Rents are skyrocketing. An improved economy, tougher law enforcement, and community efforts against drugs have contributed to a 60 percent drop in crime since 1993.

19. At the beginning the author seems to indicate that Harlem _____.

- A. has remained unchanged all these years
- B. has undergone drastic changes
- C. has become the capital of Black America
- D. has remained a symbol of dangers of inner-city life

20. When the author recalls Harlem in the old days, he has a feeling of _____.

- A. indifference
- B. discomfort
- C. delight
- D. nostalgia

21. Harlem was called the capital of Black America in the 1920s and '30s mainly because of its _____.

- A. art and culture
- B. immigrant population
- C. political enthusiasm
- D. distinctive architecture

22. From the passage we can infer that, generally speaking, the author _____.

- A. has strong reservations about the changes
- B. has slight reservations about the changes
- C. welcomes the changes in Harlem
- D. is completely opposed to the changes

TEXT C

The senior partner, Oliver Lambert, studied the resume for the hundredth time and again found nothing he disliked about Mitchell Y. McDeere, at least not on paper. He had the brains, the ambition, the good looks. And he was hungry; with his background, he had to be. He was married, and that was mandatory. The firm had never hired an unmarried lawyer, and it frowned heavily on divorce, as well as womanizing and drinking. Drug testing was in the contract. He had a degree in accounting, passed the CPA exam the first time he took it and wanted to be a tax lawyer, which of course was a requirement with a tax firm. He was white, and the firm had never hired a black. They managed this by being secretive and clubbish and never soliciting job applications. Other firms solicited, and hired blacks. This firm recruited, and remained lily white. Plus, the firm was in Memphis, and the top blacks wanted New York or Washington or Chicago. McDeere was a male, and there were no women in the firm. That mistake had been made in the mid-seventies when they recruited the number one grad from Harvard, who happened to be a she and a wizard at taxation. She lasted four turbulent years and was killed in a car wreck.

He looked good, on paper. He was their top choice. In fact, for this year there were no other prospects. The list was very short. It was McDeere, or no one.

The managing partner, Royce McKnight, studied a dossier labeled "Mitchell Y. McDeere—Harvard." An inch thick with small print and a few photographs; it had been prepared by some ex-CIA agents in a private intelligence outfit in Bethesda. They were clients of the firm and each year did the investigating for no fee. It was easy work, they said, checking out unsuspecting law students. They learned, for instance, that he preferred to leave the Northeast, that he was holding three job offers, two in New York and one in Chicago, and that the highest offer was \$ 76,000 and the lowest was \$ 68,000. He was in demand. He had been given the opportunity to cheat on a securities exam during his second year. He declined, and made the highest grade in the class. Two months ago he had been offered cocaine at a law school party. He said no and left when everyone began snorting. He drank an occasional beer, but drinking was expensive and he had no money. He owed close to \$ 23,000 in student loans. He was hungry.

Royce McKnight flipped through the dossier and smiled. McDeere was their man.

Lamar Quin was thirty-two and not yet a partner. He had been brought along to look young and act young and pro-

ject a youthful image for Bendini, Lambert & Locke, which in fact was a young firm, since most of the partners retired in their late forties or early fifties with money to burn. He would make partner in this firm. With a six-figure income guaranteed for the rest of his life, Lamar could enjoy the twelve-hundred-dollar tailored suits that hung so comfortably from his tall, athletic frame. He strolled nonchalantly across the thousand-dollar-a-day suite and poured another cup of decaf. He checked his watch. He glanced at the two partners sitting at the small conference table near the windows.

Precisely at two-thirty someone knocked on the door. Lamar looked at the partners, who slid the resume and dossier into an open briefcase. All three reached for their jackets. Lamar buttoned his top button and opened the door.

23. Which of the following is NOT the firm's recruitment requirement?

- A. Marriage. B. Background. C. Relevant degree. D. Male.

24. The details of the private investigation show that the firm _____.

- A. was interested in his family background B. intended to check out his other job offers
C. wanted to know something about his preference D. was interested in any personal detail of the man

25. According to the passage, the main reason Lamar Quin was there at the interview was that _____.

- A. his image could help impress McDeere
B. he would soon become a partner himself
C. he was good at interviewing applicants
D. his background was similar to McDeere's

26. We get the impression from the passage that in job recruitment the firm was NOT _____.

- A. selective B. secretive C. perfunctory D. racially biased

TEXT D

Harry Truman didn't think his successor had the right training to be president. "Poor Ike—it won't be a bit like the Army," he said. "He'll sit there all day saying 'do this, do that,' and nothing will happen." Truman was wrong about Ike. Dwight Eisenhower had led a fractious alliance—you didn't tell Winston Churchill what to do—in a massive, chaotic war. He was used to politics. But Truman's insight could well be applied to another, even more venerated Washington figure: the CEO-turned cabinet secretary.

A 20-year bull market has convinced us all that CEOs are geniuses, so watch with astonishment the troubles of Donald Rumsfeld and Paul O'Neill. Here are two highly regarded businessmen, obviously intelligent and well-informed, foundering in their jobs.

Actually, we shouldn't be surprised. Rumsfeld and O'Neill are not doing badly *despite* having been successful CEOs but *because* of it. The record of senior businessmen in government is one of almost unrelieved disappointment. In fact, with the exception of Robert Rubin, it is difficult to think of a CEO who had a successful career in government.

Why is this? Well, first the CEO has to recognize that he is no longer the CEO. He is at best an adviser to the CEO, the president. But even the president is not really the CEO. No one is. Power in a corporation is concentrated and vertically structured. Power in Washington is diffuse and horizontally spread out. The secretary might think he's in charge of his agency. But the chairman of the congressional committee funding that agency feels the same. In his famous study "Presidential Power and the Modern Presidents," Richard Neustadt explains how little power the president actually has and concludes that the only lasting presidential power is "the power to persuade."

Take Rumsfeld's attempt to transform the cold-war military into one geared for the future. It's innovative but deeply threatening to almost everyone in Washington. The Defense secretary did not try to sell it to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Congress, the budget office or the White House. As a result, the idea is collapsing. *by collapse*

Second, what power you have, you must use carefully. For example, O'Neill's position as Treasury secretary is one with little formal authority. Unlike Finance ministers around the world, Treasury does not control the budget. But it has symbolic power. The secretary is seen as the chief economic spokesman for the administration and, if he plays it right, the chief economic adviser for the president.

O'Neill has been publicly critical of the IMF's bailout packages for developing countries while at the same time approving such packages for Turkey, Argentina and Brazil. As a result, he has gotten the worst of both worlds. The bailouts continue, but their effect in bolstering investor confidence is limited because the markets are rattled by his skepticism.

Perhaps the government doesn't do bailouts well. But that leads to a third rule: you can't just quit. Jack Welch's

famous law for re-engineering General Electric was to be first or second in any given product category, or else get out of that business. But if the government isn't doing a particular job at peak level, it doesn't always have the option of relieving itself of that function. The Pentagon probably wastes a lot of money. But it can't get out of the national-security business.

The key to former Treasury secretary Rubin's success may have been that he fully understood that business and government are, in his words, "necessarily and properly very different." In a recent speech he explained, "Business functions around one predominate organizing principle, profitability...Government, on the other hand, deals with a vast number of equally legitimate and often potentially competing objectives—for example, energy production versus environmental protection, or safety regulations versus productivity."

Rubin's example shows that talented people can do well in government if they are willing to treat it as its own separate, serious endeavour. But having been bathed in a culture of adoration and flattery, it's difficult for a CEO to believe he needs to listen and learn, particularly from those despised and poorly paid specimens, politicians, bureaucrats and the media. And even if he knows it intellectually, he just can't live with it.

27. For a CEO to be successful in government, he has to _____.
A. regard the president as the CEO
B. take absolute control of his department
C. exercise more power than the congressional committee
D. become acquainted with its power structure
28. In commenting on O'Neill's record as Treasury Secretary, the passage seems to indicate that _____.
A. O'Neill has failed to use his power well
B. O'Neill's policies were well received
C. O'Neill has been consistent in his policies
D. O'Neill is uncertain about the package he's approved
29. According to the passage, the differences between government and business lie in the following areas EXCEPT _____.
A. nature of activity
B. option of withdrawal
C. legitimacy of activity
D. power distribution
30. The author seems to suggest that CEO-turned government officials _____.
A. are able to fit into their new roles
B. are unlikely to adapt to their new roles
C. can respond to new situations intelligently
D. may feel uncertain in their new posts

SECTION B SKIMMING AND SCANNING (10 min)

In this section there are seven passages with ten multiple-choice questions. Skim or scan them as required and then mark your answers on your coloured answer sheet.

TEXT E

First read the question.

31. The passage is mainly concerned with _____ in the U. S. A.
A. travelling
B. big cities
C. cybercafes
D. inventions

Now go through TEXT E quickly to answer question 31.

Planning to answer your e-mail while on holiday in New York? That may not be easy. The Internet may have been invented in the United States, but America is one of the least likely places where a traveller might find an Internet cafe. "Every major city in the world has more cybercafes than New York," says Joie Kelly, who runs CyberCafeGuide.com. The numbers seem to bear her out: according to various directories, London has more than 30, Paris 19, Istanbul 17, but New York has only 8. Other U. S. cities fare just as poorly: Los Angeles has about 11, Chicago has 4. "Here it's quite hard work to find a cafe. I was surprised," says Michael Robson, a sportswriter from York, England, who was visibly relieved to be checking his e-mail at CyberCafe near New York's Times Square.

Why the lack of places to plug in? Americans enjoy one of the highest rates of Internet access from work and home in the world, and they've never really taken to cafes. About 80 percent of CyberCafe's clients, for instance, are tourists from overseas. Greek tycoon Stelios HajiIoannou also thinks high prices drive away locals. Last November he opened a branch of his Internet-cafe chain easyEverything in Times Square. With 800 terminals, it's the largest Net cafe in the

world. While the typical American cafe charges \$8 to \$12 an hour, easyEverything charges \$1 to \$4. Marketing manager Stephanie Engelsen says half the cafe's customers are locals. "We get policemen, firemen, nurses who don't work at desks with computers, actors between auditions." easyEverything is now planning to open new locations in Harlem, and possibly SoHo. Unless there's some cultural shift afoot, however, New York will continue to lag behind metropolises from Mexico City to Moscow.

TEXT F

First read the question.

32. In the passage below the author primarily attempts to _____.

- A. criticize yogis in the West
- B. define what yoga is
- C. teach yoga postures
- D. experiment with yoga

Now go through TEXT F quickly to answer question 32.

Most of the so-called yogis in the West seem to focus on figure correction, not true awareness. They make statements about yoga being for the body, mind and soul. But this is just semantics. Asanas (postures), which get such huge play in the West, are the smallest aspect of yoga. Either you practice yoga as a whole or you don't. If one is practicing just for health, better to take up walking. Need to cure a disease? See a doctor. Yoga is not about fancy asanas or breath control. Nor is it a therapy or a philosophy. Yoga is about inside awareness. It is the process of union of the self with the whole. Yoga is becoming the Buddha.

Yogis are experimentalists. In the West, scientists research mainly external phenomena. Yogis focus on the inside. They know that the external world is maya (illusionary) and everything inside is *sathya* (truth). In maya everything goes, but if you know yourself nothing goes. The West tends to practice only what we call cultural asanas that focus on the external. We don't practice asanas just to become fit. Indian yogis have discovered 8.4 million such postures. It is essential to train our bodies to find the most comfortable pose that we can sit in for hours. Beyond that there is no role for physical yoga.

Basically yoga is made up of two parts: *bahirang* (external yoga) and *antarang* (internal yoga). The West practices only the former. It needs to enter into *antarang* yoga. After that begins the trip to the unknown where the master makes the student gradually aware at every stage, where you know that you are not the body or the mind and not even the soul. That is when you get the first taste of *moksha*, or enlightenment. It is the sense of the opening of the silence, the sense where you lose yourself and are happy doing it, where for the first time your ego has merged with the superconsciousness. You feel you no longer exist, for you have walked into the valley of death. And if you start walking more and more in this valley, you become freer.

TEXT G

First read the question.

33. The reviewer's comments on Henry Kissinger's new book are basically _____.

- A. negative
- B. noncommittal
- C. unfounded
- D. positive

Now go through TEXT G quickly to answer question 33.

Whatever you think of Henry Kissinger, you have to admit: the man has staying power. With a new book—*Does America Need a Foreign Policy?*—on the shelves, Kissinger is once again helping to shape American thinking on foreign relations. This is the sixth decade in which that statement can be said to be true.

Kissinger's new book is terrific. Plainly intended as an extended tutorial on policy for the new American Administration, it is full of good sense and studded with occasional insights that will have readers nodding their heads in silent agreement. A particularly good chapter on Asia rebukes anyone who unthinkingly assigns China the role once played by the Soviet Union as the natural antagonist of the U.S.

Kissinger's book can also be read in another, and more illuminating, light. It is, in essence, an extended meditation on the end of a particular way of looking at the world: one where the principal actors in international relations are nation-states, pursuing their conception of their own national interest, and in which the basic rule of foreign policy is that one na-

tion does not intervene in the internal affairs of another.

Students of international relations call this the "Westphalian system," after the 1648 Peace of Westphalia that ended Europe's Thirty Years War, a time of indescribable carnage waged in the name of competing religions. The treaties that ended the war put domestic arrangements—like religion—off limits to other states. In the war's aftermath a rough-and-ready commitment to a balance of power among neighbours took shape. Kissinger is a noted scholar of the balance of power. And he is suspicious of attempts to meddle in the internal business of others.

Yet Kissinger is far too sophisticated to attempt to recreate a world that is lost. "Today," he writes, "the Westphalian order is in systematic crisis." In particular, nation-states are no longer the sole drivers of the international system. In some cases, groups of states—like the European Union or Mercosur—have developed their own identities and agendas. Economic globalization has both blurred the boundaries between nations and given a substantial international role to those giant companies for whom such boundaries make little sense. In today's world, individuals can be as influential as nations; future historians may consider the support for public health of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to be more noteworthy than last week's United Nations conference on AIDS. And a large number of institutions are premised on the assumption that intervention in the internal affairs of others is often desirable. Were that not the case, Slobodan Milosevic would not have been surrendered last week to the jurisdiction of the war crimes tribunal in the Hague.

The consequences of these changes are profound. Kissinger is right to note that globalization has undermined the role of the nation-state less in the case of the U.S. (Why? Because it's more powerful than anyone else.) Elsewhere, the old ways of thinking about the "national interest"—that guiding light of the Westphalian system—have fewer adherents than they once did.

TEXT H

First read the question.

34. In the passage the author expresses his concern about _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A. the survival of small languages | B. globalization in the post-Cold War era |
| C. present-day technological progress | D. ecological imbalance |

Now go through TEXT H quickly to answer question 34.

During the past century, due to a variety of factors, more than 1,000 of the world's languages have disappeared, and it is possible to foresee a time, perhaps 100 years from now, when about half of today's 6,000 languages will either be dead or dying.

This startling rate of linguistic extinction is possible because 96 per cent of the world's languages are now spoken only by 4 per cent of the world's population.

Globalization in the post-Gold War era has witnessed the coming of the information age, which has played an important role in promoting economic co-operation but which has, at the same time, helped facilitate the assimilation of smaller cultural systems into a larger, mostly English-speaking whole.

Internet and other forms of mass media have succeeded in making English the worldwide standard.

In 1998, the Seminar on Technological Progress & Development of the Present-day World was held in China. At the seminar, many participants expressed concern over the potential risks associated with excessive dependency on information technology. These critics claimed a move from "information monopoly" to "information hegemony" could possibly become just another way for the strong to dominate the weak, culturally as well as economically.

In other words, life in a technology- and information-based global society may lead to a new social stratification, in which linguistic assimilation will lead to cultural assimilation and social injustice will abound.

In the 20th century, human society's over-development caused the deterioration of the environment and ecological imbalance. The extinction of myriad biological species aroused deep concern which led people to an understanding of the special importance of protecting rare animals and plants on the brink of extinction.

Now we face the question, is the maintenance of cultural and linguistic diversity as important as the preservation of pandas and Chinese white-flag dolphins?

Given the open society in which we live, or wish to live, this question becomes complicated. A balance must be struck between promoting international exchanges on the one hand, and taking measures to protect "small" languages on the other hand.

Most widely used languages, such as the six working languages—including English and Chinese—used in the United Nations, have little to fear and need no special protection.

But for other, more marginal languages some measures should be taken. Professionals should be trained to study and use them in order to keep them alive. Effective measures such as bilingual or multilingual education should also be implemented to protect them from extinction.

To some, 6,000 may seem like an inexhaustible number of languages. To those same people, it may seem irrelevant if one or two of those languages cease to be used.

But what many fail to realize is that language and culture are linked. Without one, the other dies, and so with the death of different languages we have the death of different cultures. The extinction of languages is equal to animal extinction in this respect. The fading away of a language, no matter how small, causes real damage to the “ecological balance” in the field of culture.

TEXT I

First read the questions.

35. The work of Project Manager is chiefly concerned with _____.

- A. emergency relief programmes
- B. agricultural rehabilitation
- C. helicopter assisted surveys
- D. strategic planning

36. The working contract is offered on a _____ basis.

- A. two-month
- B. twenty-month
- C. ten-month
- D. twelve-month

Now go through TEXT I quickly to answer questions 35 and 36.

PROJECT MANAGER

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION PROJECT, NORTHERN ETHIOPIA

SCF started work in Ethiopia in 1973 with an emergency relief programme in response to the famine of that year. Since then SCF has been involved in a range of longer-term relief and development programmes to secure lasting benefits for children.

As a result of a helicopter assisted survey undertaken in the northern highlands of Ethiopia in 2000, SCF has been involved in a number of interventions aimed at engaging with the agricultural sector in order to promote food security in the most vulnerable areas of North Wollo.

As Project Manager your key task will be to manage, promote and develop all SCF's activities in the agriculture/livestock and natural resources sectors in Wollo. You will also play a major role in developing policy at national level.

To meet the challenge of this exciting new post you will need a relevant post graduate qualification; substantial experience in managing agricultural development projects in Africa with an emphasis on providing institutional support to the capacity of extension services while prompting farmer participation; ability to think and plan strategically; proven team management skills; report writing and financial skills; willingness to travel extensively and live and work in an isolated location.

This post is offered on a twelve-month contract with a salary of £ 19,294 (normally tax-free). You can also expect a generous benefits package including all flights and reasonable living and accommodation expenses.

For further details and an application form please apply with CV to Jenny Thomas, Overseas Personnel Administrator, SCF, 17 Grove Lane, London SE5 8RD

Closing date: 30th November 2001.

TEXT J

First read the questions.

37. Who have found a protein called M2?
- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| A. Scientists from a Belgium University. | B. Drug-makers in Belgium. |
| C. Doctors in a Belgium hospital. | D. It is not mentioned. |
38. How many causes of bad breath does the passage cite?
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|----------|
| A. One. | B. Two. | C. Three. | D. Four. |
|---------|---------|-----------|----------|

Now go through TEXT J quickly to answer questions 37 and 38.

THE COMMON COLD?

The conventional wisdom says no, but by mid-century that assessment—along with the sniffles—may well be ancient history. Colds are considered incurable today because it would take months to come up with a vaccine for every new strain. That's fine for the flu, which breeds in animals and only jumps over to humans every year or two. But colds mutate even while they're infecting you, and new strains pop up so often that by the time drug-makers create a vaccine against one variation, the serum is already out of date.

The flu may yet point the way toward a cold cure though. Scientists at the University of Ghent, in Belgium, have found a protein called M2 that seems to be present in virtually every flu strain known to man. Using that knowledge, they have made a vaccine that they think could protect against all flus—old, new and those not yet in existence.

If a similar protein is found in cold viruses—a protein that's present no matter what strain is involved—then it is possible that by 2025 or so, children could be getting a universal cold vaccine. And then they will have to listen to us old geezers reminisce about the days when we used to carry a small white cloth called a handkerchief.

BAD BREATH?

Afraid not. Bad breath isn't an illness; it's merely a symptom of something else. In some cases, the something else really is an illness—some kidney disorder or an infection. Infections can usually be cured, and if you're suffering from an incurable one or from another serious condition, bad breath is the least of your problems.

Another cause is foods like onions or garlic, in which case you're out of luck: essential oils from such foods get into the blood, then into the lungs, then out with each exhaled breath. Even in the 21st century, if you want the flavour, you risk disflavour.

The most common reason for bad breath, though, is, to put it delicately, food molecules rotting in the mouth. Mouthwash masks the smell, but ultimately you have to get rid of the stuff. Brushing removes larger particles, but dentists suggest brushing the back of the tongue as well, where food residues and bacteria congregate. The microscopic bits that remain must be flushed down by drink or saliva. But if you're waiting for a true cure, it won't happen until we eat all our food in pill form. In other words, don't hold your breath.

TEXT K

First read the questions.

39. When did Moore receive his first commission?
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. In 1948. | B. In 1946. | C. In 1931. | D. In 1928. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
40. Where did Moore win his first international prize?
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. In London. | B. In Venice. | C. In New York. | D. In Hamburg. |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|

Now go through TEXT K quickly to answer questions 39 and 40.

Henry Moore, the seventh of eight children of Raymond Spencer Moore and his wife Mary, was born in Yorkshire on 30 July 1898. After graduating from secondary school, Moore taught for a short while. Then the First World War began and he enlisted in the army at the age of eighteen. After the war he applied for and received an ex-serviceman's grant to attend Leeds School of Art. At the end of his second year he won a scholarship to the Royal College of Art in London.

In 1928 Moore met Irina Radetsky, a painting student at the college, whom he married a year later. The couple then moved into a house which consisted of a small ground-floor studio with an equally small flat above. This remained their

London home for ten years.

Throughout the 1920's Moore was involved in the art life of London. His first commission, received in 1928, was to produce a sculpture relief for the newly opened headquarters of London Transport. His first one-man exhibition opened at the Warren Gallery in 1928; it was followed by a show at the Leicester Galleries in 1931 and his first sale to a gallery abroad—the Museum fur Kunst und Gewerbe in Hamburg. His success continued.

In 1946 Moore had his first foreign retrospective exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. In 1948 he won the International Sculpture Prize at the 24th Venice Biennale, the first of countless international accolades acquired in succeeding years. At the same time sales of Moore's work around the world increased, as did the demand for his exhibitions. By the end of 1970's the number of exhibitions had grown to an average of forty a year, ranging from the very small to major international retrospectives taking years of detailed planning and preparation.

The main themes in Moore's work included the mother and child, the earliest work created in 1922, and the reclining figure dating from 1926. At the end of the 1960's came stringed figures based on mathematical models observed in the Science Museum, and the first helmet head, a subject that later developed into the internal-external theme—variously interpreted as a hard form covering a soft, like a mother protecting her child or a foetus inside a womb.

A few years before his death in 1986 Moore gave the estate at Perry Green with its studios, houses and cottages to the Trustees of the Henry Moore Foundation to promote sculpture and the fine arts within the cultural life of the country and in particular the works of Henry Moore.

PAPER TWO

TIME LIMIT: 120 MIN

PART IV TRANSLATION (60 min)

SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH

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

得病以前,我受父母宠爱,在家中横行霸道,一旦隔离,拘禁在花园山坡上一幢小房子里,我顿感打入冷宫,十分郁郁不得志起来。一个春天的傍晚,园中百花怒放,父母在园中设宴,一时宾客云集,笑语四溢。我在山坡的小屋里,悄悄掀起窗帘,窥见园中大千世界,一片繁华,自己的哥姐,堂表弟兄,也穿插其间,个个喜气洋洋。一霎时,一阵被人摒弃,为世所遣的悲愤兜上心头,禁不住痛哭起来。

SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE

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

In his classic novel, "The Pioneers", James Fenimore Cooper has his hero, a land developer, take his cousin on a tour of the city he is building. He describes the broad streets, rows of houses, a teeming metropolis. But his cousin looks around bewildered. All she sees is a forest. "Where are the beauties and improvements which you were to show me?" she asks. He's astonished she can't see them. "Where! Why everywhere," he replies. For though they are not yet built on earth, he has built them in his mind, and they are as concrete to him as if they were already constructed and finished.

Cooper was illustrating a distinctly American trait, future-mindedness: the ability to see the present from the vantage point of the future; the freedom to feel unencumbered by the past and more emotionally attached to things to come. As Albert Einstein once said, "Life for the American is always becoming, never being."

PART V WRITING (60 min)

An English newspaper is currently running a discussion on whether young people in China today are (not) more self-centred and unsympathetic than were previous generations. And the paper is inviting contributions from university students. You have been asked to write a short article for the newspaper to air your views.

Your article should be about 300 words in length. In the first part of your article you should state clearly your main argument, and in the second part you should support your argument with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

You should supply a title for your article.

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

Write your composition on ANSWER SHEET FOUR.

参 考 答 案

PART I

SECTION A & B & C

- 1.B 2.A 3.D 4.B 5.C 6.C 7.A 8.B 9.A 10.C
11.A 12.A 13.D 14.B 15.C

SECTION D

1. basic/fundamental/important/essential/elemental/primary/indispensable
2. Safety
3. emotional/mental
4. worries/worry/anxiety/anxieties/uneasiness/illness/sadness/miseries/misery/unhappiness
/pressure/diseases/predicament
5. pension/insurance/retirement
6. performance /work /activities /success /achievement(s) /effort(s) /accomplishment
7. different/ varied/ dissimilar/various
8. human/ individual /spiritual
9. Motivation /Craving /Desire /Drive /Longing /Urge(s) /Wanting /Demand
10. overlap /meet /mix /concur /co-exist /coexist /interact /combine /mingle /interweave /blend

Part II

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. height → high/peak | 2. a |
| 3. went → lasted/continued 或 went ∧ for → on | 4. high → higher |
| 5. Europe → European | 6. more |
| 7. nevertheless → also 或 nevertheless | 8. that → those |
| 9. Since → Although/Though/While | 10. in (the same) → to |

Part III

- 16.D 17.A 18.C 19.B 20.D 21.A 22.B 23.B 24.D
25.A 26.C 27.D 28.A 29.C 30.B 31.C 31.A 32.D
34.A 35.B 36.D 37.A 38.C 39.D 40.B

Part IV

SECTION A

Before I fell ill, I had been the bully under our roofs owing to my doting parents. Feeling like being deposed into a cold palace, I began to taste the bitterness of depression and frustration immediately after I was segregated and confined in a small house on a hillside in our garden. On a spring evening, my parents gave a banquet in the garden where a profusion of flowers were in full bloom. In no time, a crowd of their guests collected and laughter was heard all over there. I, without being noticed, lifted the curtain in my small room, only to spy the bustle of a kaleidoscopic world down in the garden, and my elder sisters, brothers and my cousins, each full of the joys of spring, were shuttling among the guests. Quickly enough, I was thrown into a fist of sorrowful anger at being forgotten and discarded by the rest and could not help crying my heart out.

SECTION B

詹姆斯·费尼莫尔·库珀在其经典小说《拓荒者》中,记述了主人公——一个地产开发商,带着表妹游览一座他正在建造的城市的情景。他描绘了宽阔的街道、鳞次栉比的房屋,一个熙熙攘攘的大都市。但是他的表妹环顾四周,却深表困惑,她只看见了一片树林。她问:“你要给我看的美景与改进在哪里?”她的表哥想不到她居然看不见它们,惊讶的回答:“哪里?到处都是啊!”因为尽管这些变化还没有在地球上发生,他早已在脑海里搭建好了,它们对他来说就像已经建成完工了一样真实具体。

库珀在这里揭示了一种美国人独有(显著)的特征,超前意识(前瞻性):他们能够站在未来的有利位置看现在的一切;能够摆脱过去的束缚而更加亲近将来的事情。正如埃尔伯特·爱因斯坦曾经说过的那样:“对美国人来说,生活总是在未来而不是现在(生活总是在变化,从不停滞)(生活总是在往前走,而不是一成不变的)。”

Part V

More Self-Centred Youth

When talking about the differences between the present Chinese youth and the previous generations, we have a strong idea that the young people are particularly self-centered. They care more about their own feelings and benefits. For example, the young couples prefer having no child and living a life in which they will have double income and no child, just because the child will cost too much of their money and vigor. We often read the news that an old mother is deserted by her four or more children, for the reason that she will be a burden to them. Some phenomena surprised us, while others go against the ethics of our society.

But this feature of today's youth has not come on on ground. Since the guideline of reform and opening has been established, the chances have increased greatly for young people to get to know the ideology of the west countries. As is known, the west world puts more emphasis on individualism. What's more, the youth accept the new thoughts more quickly than their seniors. These have resulted in the youth to believe in the importance of individual and in the virtues of self-reliance and personal independence. Another important factor in the youth's unsympatheticness is that the competition in our country has been intensified, and more and more people hope to succeed. One of the essential ways to be successful is to be more self-reliant and dependent on oneself.

In summary, everything has its white and black sides. What man can do is to develop the white aspects and check the black ones.

试题详析

PART II

1. **height** → **high/peak** 该句欲表达的意思是“他们…在出生率持续下降一百多年以后,将出生率抬到 20 世纪的最高点”。height 通常表示四种意思:“高”,“高度”,“高处,高地”,“极度,主要之点”;在表示“极度,极点(the highest degree)”的意思时,须用于 the height (of) 的结构中,如 She always dresses in the height of fashion. (她总是穿最新的时装。)at the height of the tourist season (旅游旺季)。height 未能表达句子中需要的“最高点,最高水平(a high point; the highest level)”的意思,故将它改为 high 或 peak。high 用作名词时,意为“最高点;高层,天堂;欣快感;高气压”。
2. **a** 句子欲表达的意思是“出生率持续下降一百多年”。decline 可用作单数名词,或不可数名词;在用作单数名词时,表示 a period or process of declining, 强调下降的时期或过程;在用作不可数名词时,表示 movement to a lower or worse position, 强调下降这个动作。文章该句里明显是想强调下降这一动作,而且前面有 a hundred years 表示下降持续的时间,故 decline 在此应为不可数名词,应去掉不定冠词 a。decline 的这两种用法又见于下面两个例句中:There has been a sharp decline in profits this year. (今年的利润大幅度下降。)The birthrate is on the