

北京外国语大学

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几十万英语
专业学生的
备考首选

北外红宝书

英语专八 10年真题胜经

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TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2010) -GRADE EIGHT-

TIME LIMIT: 195 MIN

● PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (35 MIN)

SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

In this section you will hear a mini-lecture. You will hear the lecture ONCE ONLY. While listening, take notes on the important points. Your notes will not be marked, but you will need them to complete a gap-filling task after the mini-lecture. When the lecture is over, you will be given two minutes to check your notes, and another ten minutes to complete the gap-filling task on ANSWER SHEET ONE. Some of the gaps may require a maximum of THREE words, make sure the word(s) you fill in is(are) both grammatically and semantically acceptable. You may refer to your notes while completing the task. Use the blank sheet for note-taking.

Paralinguistic Features of Language

In face-to-face communication speakers often alter their tones of voice or change their physical postures in order to convey messages. These means are called paralinguistic features of language, which fall into two categories.

I. First category: vocal paralinguistic features

A. (1)_____: to express attitude or intention

(1) _____

B. examples

1. whispering: need for secrecy
2. breathiness: deep emotion
3. (2)_____: unimportance
4. nasality: anxiety
5. extra lip rounding: greater intimacy

(2) _____

II. Second category: physical paralinguistic

A. facial expressions

1. (3)_____
 - smiling: signal of pleasure or welcome
2. less common expressions
 - eyebrow raising: surprise or interest
 - lip biting: (4)_____

(3) _____

(4) _____

B. gesture

Gestures are related to culture.

1. British culture
 - shrugging shoulders: (5)_____
 - scratching head: puzzlement

(5) _____



2. other cultures

— placing hand upon heart: (6) _____

— pointing at nose: secret

(6) _____

C. proximity, posture and echoing

1. proximity: physical distance between speakers

— closeness: intimacy or threat

— (7) _____: formality or absence of interest

(7) _____

Proximity is person-, culture- and (8) _____ -specific.

(8) _____

2. posture

— hunched shoulders or a hanging head: to indicate (9) _____

(9) _____

— direct level eye contact: to express an open or challenging attitude

3. echoing

— definition: imitation of similar posture

— (10) _____: aid in communication

(10) _____

— conscious imitation: mockery

SECTION B INTERVIEW

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

Questions 1 to 5 are based on an interview. At the end of the interview you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following five questions.

Now listen to the interview.

1. According to Dr Johnson, *diversity* means _____.

A. merging of different cultural identities

B. more emphasis on homogeneity

C. embracing of more ethnic differences

D. acceptance of more branches of Christianity

2. According to the interview, which of the following statements is CORRECT?

A. Some places are more diverse than others.

B. Towns are less diverse than large cities.

C. Diversity can be seen everywhere.

D. America is a truly diverse country.

3. According to Dr Johnson, which place will witness a radical change in its racial makeup by 2025?

A. Maine.

B. Selinsgrove.

C. Philadelphia.

D. California.

4. During the interview Dr Johnson indicates that _____.

A. greater racial diversity exists among younger populations

B. both older and younger populations are racially diverse

C. age diversity could lead to pension problems

D. older populations are more racially diverse

5. According to the interview, religious diversity _____.

A. was most evident between 1990 and 2000

B. exists among Muslim immigrants

C. is restricted to certain places in the US

D. is spreading to more parts of the country

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

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

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

Now listen to the news.

6. What is the main idea of the news item?
- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Sony developed a computer chip for cell phones. | B. Japan will market its wallet phone abroad. |
| C. The wallet phone is one of the wireless innovations. | D. Reader devices are available at stores and stations. |

Questions 7 and 8 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the two questions.

Now listen to the news.

7. Which of the following is mentioned as the government's measure to control inflation?
- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Foreign investment. | B. Donor support. | C. Price control. | D. Bank prediction. |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
8. According to Kingdom Bank, what is the current inflation rate in Zimbabwe?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. More than 20 million percent. | B. 2.2 million percent. |
| C. 11.2 million percent. | D. Over 11.2 million percent. |

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

Now listen to the news.

9. Which of the following is CORRECT?
- | | |
|--|--|
| A. A big fire erupted on the Nile River. | B. Helicopters were used to evacuate people. |
| C. Five people were taken to hospital for burns. | D. A big fire took place on two floors. |
10. The likely cause of the big fire is _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. electrical short-circuit | B. lack of fire-safety measures |
| C. terrorism | D. not known |

● PART II READING COMPREHENSION (30 MIN)

In this section there are four reading passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

TEXT A

Among the great cities of the world, Kolkata (formerly spelt as Calcutta), the capital of India's West Bengal, and the home of nearly 15 million people, is often mentioned as the only one that still has a large fleet of hand-pulled rickshaws.



Rickshaws are not there to haul around tourists. It's the people in the lanes who most regularly use rickshaws—not the poor but people who are just a notch above the poor. They are people who tend to travel short distances, through lanes that are sometimes inaccessible to even the most daring taxi driver. An older woman with marketing to do, for instance, can arrive in a rickshaw, have the rickshaw puller wait until she comes back from various stalls to load her purchases, and then be taken home. People in the lanes use rickshaws as a 24-hour ambulance service. Proprietors of cafés or corner stores send rickshaws to collect their supplies. The rickshaw pullers told me their steadiest customers are school children. Middle-class families contract with a puller to take a child to school and pick him up; the puller essentially becomes a family retainer.

From June to September Kolkata can get torrential rains. During my stay it once rained for about 48 hours. Entire neighborhoods couldn't be reached by motorized vehicles, and the newspapers showed pictures of rickshaws being pulled through water that was up to the pullers' waists. When it's raining, the normal customer base for rickshaw pullers expands greatly, as does the price of a journey. A writer in Kolkata told me, "When it rains, even the governor takes rickshaws."

While I was in Kolkata, a magazine called *India Today* published its annual ranking of Indian states, according to such measurements as prosperity and infrastructure. Among India's 20 largest states, Bihar finished dead last, as it has for four of the past five years. Bihar, a few hundred miles north of Kolkata, is where the vast majority of rickshaw pullers come from. Once in Kolkata, they sleep on the street or in their rickshaws or in a *dera*—a combination of garage and repair shop and dormitory managed by someone called a *sardar*. For sleeping privileges in a *dera*, pullers pay 100 rupees (about \$2.50) a month, which sounds like a pretty good deal until you've visited a *dera*. They gross between 100 and 150 rupees a day, out of which they have to pay 20 rupees for the use of the rickshaw and an occasional 75 or more for a payoff if a policeman stops them for, say, crossing a street where rickshaws are prohibited. A 2003 study found that rickshaw pullers are near the bottom of Kolkata occupations in income, doing better than only the beggars. For someone without land or education, that still beats trying to make a living in Bihar.

There are people in Kolkata, particularly educated and politically aware people, who will not ride in a rickshaw, because they are offended by the idea of being pulled by another human being or because they consider it not the sort of thing people of their station do or because they regard the hand-pulled rickshaw as a relic of colonialism. Ironically, some of those people are not enthusiastic about banning rickshaws. The editor of the editorial pages of Kolkata's *Telegraph*—Rudrangshu Mukherjee, a former academic who still writes history books—told me, for instance, that he sees humanitarian considerations as coming down on the side of keeping hand-pulled rickshaws on the road. "I refuse to be carried by another human being myself," he said, "but I question whether we have the right to take away their livelihood." Rickshaw supporters point out that when it comes to demeaning occupations, rickshaw pullers are hardly unique in Kolkata.

When I asked one rickshaw puller if he thought the government's plan to rid the city of rickshaws was based on a genuine interest in his welfare, he smiled, with a quick shake of his head—a gesture I interpreted to mean, "If you are so naïve as to ask such a question, I will answer it, but it is not worth wasting words on." Some rickshaw pullers I met were resigned to the imminent end of their livelihood and pin their hopes on being offered something in its place. As migrant workers, they don't have the political clout enjoyed by, say, Kolkata's sidewalk hawkers, who, after supposedly being scaled back at the beginning of the modernization drive, still clog the sidewalks, selling absolutely everything—or, as I found during the 48 hours of rain, absolutely everything but umbrellas. "The government was the government of the poor people," one *sardar* told me. "Now they shake hands with the capitalists and try to get rid of poor people."

But others in Kolkata believe that rickshaws will simply be confined more strictly to certain neighborhoods, out of the view of World Bank traffic consultants and California investment delegations—or that they will be allowed to die

out naturally as they're supplanted by more modern conveyances. Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee, after all, is not the first high West Bengal official to say that rickshaws would be off the streets of Kolkata in a matter of months. Similar statements have been made as far back as 1976. The ban decreed by Bhattacharjee has been delayed by a court case and by a widely held belief that some retraining or social security settlement ought to be offered to rickshaw drivers. It may also have been delayed by a quiet reluctance to give up something that has been part of the fabric of the city for more than a century. Kolkata, a resident told me, "has difficulty letting go." One day a city official handed me a report from the municipal government laying out options for how rickshaw pullers might be rehabilitated.

"Which option has been chosen?" I asked, noting that the report was dated almost exactly a year before my visit.

"That hasn't been decided," he said.

"When will it be decided?"

"That hasn't been decided," he said.

11. According to the passage, rickshaws are used in Kolkata mainly for the following purposes EXCEPT _____.
 A. taking foreign tourists around the city
 B. providing transport to school children
 C. carrying store supplies and purchases
 D. carrying people over short distances
12. Which of the following statements best describes the rickshaw pullers from Bihar?
 A. They come from a relatively poor area.
 B. They are provided with decent accommodation.
 C. Their living standards are very low in Kolkata.
 D. They are often caught by policemen in the streets.
13. That "For someone without land or education, that still beats trying to make a living in Bihar" (Paragraph Four) means that even so, _____.
 A. the poor prefer to work and live in Bihar
 B. the poor from Bihar fare better than back home
 C. the poor never try to make a living in Bihar
 D. the poor never seem to resent their life in Kolkata
14. We can infer from the passage that some educated and politically aware people _____.
 A. hold mixed feelings towards rickshaws
 B. strongly support the ban on rickshaws
 C. call for humanitarian actions for rickshaw pullers
 D. keep quiet on the issue of banning rickshaws
15. Which of the following statements conveys the author's sense of humor?
 A. "...—not the poor but people who are just a notch above the poor." (Paragraph Two)
 B. "..., which sounds like a pretty good deal until you've visited a dera." (Paragraph Four)
 C. Kolkata, a resident told me, "has difficulty letting go." (Paragraph Seven)
 D. "...or, as I found during the 48 hours of rain, absolutely everything but umbrellas." (Paragraph Six)
16. The dialogue between the author and the city official at the end of the passage seems to suggest _____.
 A. the uncertainty of the court's decision
 B. the inefficiency of the municipal government
 C. the difficulty of finding a good solution
 D. the slowness in processing options

TEXT B

Depending on whom you believe, the average American will, over a lifetime, wait in lines for two years (says National Public Radio) or five years (according to some customer-loyalty experts).

The crucial word is *average*, as wealthy Americans routinely avoid lines altogether. Once the most democratic of institutions, lines are rapidly becoming the exclusive province of suckers (people who still believe in and practice waiting in lines). Poor suckers, mostly.

Airports resemble France before the Revolution: first-class passengers enjoy "élite" security lines and priority boarding, and disembark before the unwashed in coach, held at bay by a flight attendant, are allowed to foul the Jet-way.



At amusement parks, too, you can now buy your way out of line. This summer I haplessly watched kids use a \$52 Gold Flash Pass to jump the lines at Six Flags New England, and similar systems are in use in most major American theme parks, from Universal Orlando to Walt Disney World, where the haves get to watch the have-mores breeze past on their way to their seats.

Flash Pass teaches children a valuable lesson in real-world economics: that the rich are more important than you, especially when it comes to waiting. An NBA player once said to me, with a bemused chuckle of disbelief, that when playing in Canada—get this—“We have to wait in the same customs line as everybody else.”

Almost every line can be breached for a price. In several US cities this summer, early arrivals among the early adopters waiting to buy iPhones offered to sell their spots in the lines. On Craigslist, prospective iPhone purchasers offered to pay “waiters” or “placeholders” to wait in line for them outside Apple stores.

Inevitably, some semi-populist politicians have seen the value of sort-of waiting in lines with the ordinary people. This summer Philadelphia mayor John Street waited outside an AT&T store from 3:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. before a stand-in from his office literally stood in for the mayor while he conducted official business. And billionaire New York mayor Michael Bloomberg often waits for the subway with his fellow citizens, though he’s first driven by motorcade past the stop nearest his house to a station 22 blocks away, where the wait, or at least the ride, is shorter.

As early as elementary school, we’re told that jumping the line is an unethical act, which is why so many US lawmakers have framed the immigration debate as a kind of fundamental sin of the school lunch line. Alabama Senator Richard Shelby, to cite just one legislator, said amnesty would allow illegal immigrants “to cut in line ahead of millions of people.”

Nothing annoys a national lawmaker more than a person who will not wait in line, unless that line is in front of an elevator at the US Capitol, where Senators and Representatives use private elevators, lest they have to queue with their constituents.

But compromising the integrity of the line is not just antidemocratic, it’s out-of-date. There was something about the orderly boarding of Noah’s Ark, two by two, that seemed to restore not just civilization but civility during the Great Flood.

How civil was your last flight? Southwest Airlines has first-come, first-served festival seating. But for \$5 per flight, an unaffiliated company called BoardFirst.com will secure you a coveted “A” boarding pass when that airline opens for online check-in 24 hours before departure. Thus, the savvy traveler doesn’t even wait in line when he or she is *online*.

Some cultures are not renowned for lining up. Then again, some cultures are too adept at lining up: a citizen of the Soviet Union would join a queue just so he could get to the head of that queue and see what everyone was queuing for.

And then there is the US, where society seems to be cleaving into two groups: Very Important Persons, who don’t wait, and Very Impatient Persons, who do—unhappily.

For those of us in the latter group—consigned to coach, bereft of Flash Pass, too poor or proper to pay a placeholder—what do we do? We do what Vladimir and Estragon did in *Waiting for Godot*: “We wait. We are bored.”

17. What does the following sentence mean? “Once the most democratic of institutions, lines are rapidly becoming the exclusive province of suckers... Poor suckers, mostly.” (Paragraph Two)

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Lines are symbolic of America’s democracy. | B. Lines still give Americans equal opportunities. |
| C. Lines are now for ordinary Americans only. | D. Lines are for people with democratic spirit only. |

18. Which of the following is NOT cited as an example of breaching the line?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Going through the customs at a Canadian airport. | B. Using Gold Flash Passes in amusement parks. |
| C. First-class passenger status at airports. | D. Purchase of a place in a line from a placeholder. |

19. We can infer from the passage that politicians (including mayors and Congressmen) _____.
 A. prefer to stand in lines with ordinary people
 B. advocate the value of waiting in lines
 C. believe in and practice waiting in lines
 D. exploit waiting in lines for their own good
20. What is the tone of the passage?
 A. Instructive. B. Humorous. C. Serious. D. Teasing.

TEXT C

A bus took him to the West End, where, among the crazy colored fountains of illumination, shattering the blue dusk with green and crimson fire, he found the café of his choice, a tea-shop that had gone mad and turned Babylonian, a white palace with ten thousand lights. It towered above the older buildings like a citadel, which indeed it was, the outpost of a new age, perhaps a new civilization, perhaps a new barbarism; and behind the thin marble front were concrete and steel, just as behind the careless profusion of luxury were millions of pence, balanced to the last halfpenny. Somewhere in the background, hidden away, behind the ten thousand waitresses and cash-box girls and black-coated floor managers and temperamental long-haired violinists, behind the mounds of cauldrons of stewed steak, the vanloads of ices, were a few men who went to work juggling with fractions of a farthing, who knew how many units of electricity it took to finish a steak-and-kidney pudding and how many minutes and seconds a waitress (five feet four in height and in average health) would need to carry a tray of given weight from the kitchen lift to the table in the far corner. In short, there was a warm, sensuous, vulgar life flowering in the upper storeys, and a cold science working in the basement. Such was the gigantic tea-shop into which Turgis marched, in search not of mere refreshment but of all the enchantment of unfamiliar luxury. Perhaps he knew in his heart that men have conquered half the known world, looted whole kingdoms, and never arrived in such luxury. The place was built for him.

It was built for a great many other people too, and, as usual, they were all there. It steamed with humanity. The marble entrance hall, piled dizzily with bonbons and cakes, was as crowded and bustling as a railway station. The gloom and grime of the streets, the raw air, all November, were at once left behind, forgotten: the atmosphere inside was golden, tropical, belonging to some high mid-summer of confectionery. Disdaining the lifts, Turgis, once more excited by the sight, sound, and smell of it all, climbed the wide staircase until he reached his favorite floor, where an orchestra, led by a young Jewish violinist with wandering lustrous eyes and a passion for tremolo effects, acted as a magnet to a thousand girls. The door was swung open for him by a page; there burst, like a sugary bomb, the clatter of cups, the shrill chatter of white-and-vermilion girls, and, cleaving the golden, scented air, the sensuous clamor of the strings; and, as he stood hesitating a moment, half dazed, there came, bowing, a sleek grave man, older than he was and far more distinguished than he could ever hope to be, who murmured deferentially: "For one, sir? This way, please." Shyly, yet proudly, Turgis followed him.

21. That "behind the thin marble front were concrete and steel" suggests that _____.
 A. modern realistic commercialism existed behind the luxurious appearance
 B. there was a fundamental falseness in the style and the appeal of the café
 C. the architect had made a sensible blend of old and new building materials
 D. the café was based on physical foundations and real economic strength
22. The following words or phrases are somewhat critical of the tea-shop EXCEPT _____.
 A. "...turned Babylonian" B. "perhaps a new barbarism"
 C. "acres of white napery" D. "balanced to the last halfpenny"



23. In its context the statement that “the place was built for him” means that the café was intended to _____.
A. please simple people in a simple way B. exploit gullible people like him
C. satisfy a demand that already existed D. provide relaxation for tired young men
24. Which of the following statements about the second paragraph is NOT true?
A. The café appealed to most senses simultaneously.
B. The café was both full of people and full of warmth.
C. The inside of the café was contrasted with the weather outside.
D. It stressed the commercial determination of the café owners.
25. The following are comparisons made by the author in the second paragraph EXCEPT that _____.
A. the entrance hall is compared to a railway station
B. the orchestra is compared to a magnet
C. Turgis welcomed the lift like a conquering soldier
D. the interior of the café is compared to warm countries
26. The author’s attitude to the café is _____.
A. fundamentally critical B. slightly admiring C. quite undecided D. completely neutral

TEXT D

Now elsewhere in the world, Iceland may be spoken of, somewhat breathlessly, as western Europe’s last pristine wilderness. But the environmental awareness that is sweeping the world had bypassed the majority of Icelanders. Certainly they were connected to their land, the way one is complicatedly connected to, or encumbered by, family one can’t do anything about. But the truth is, once you’re off the beaten paths of the low-lying coastal areas where everyone lives, the roads are few, and they’re all bad, so Iceland’s natural wonders have been out of reach and unknown even to its own inhabitants. For them the land has always just been there, something that had to be dealt with and, if possible, exploited—the mind-set being one of land as commodity rather than land as, well, priceless art on the scale of the “Mona Lisa”.

When the opportunity arose in 2003 for the national power company to enter into a 40-year contract with the American aluminum company Alcoa to supply hydroelectric power for a new smelter, those who had been dreaming of something like this for decades jumped at it and never looked back. Iceland may at the moment be one of the world’s richest countries, with a 99 percent literacy rate and long life expectancy. But the project’s advocates, some of them getting on in years, were more emotionally attuned to the country’s century upon century of want, hardship, and colonial servitude to Denmark, which officially ended only in 1944 and whose psychological imprint remained relatively fresh. For the longest time, life here had meant little more than a hut, dark all winter, cold, no hope, children dying left and right, earthquakes, plagues, starvation, volcanoes erupting and destroying all vegetation and livestock, all spirit—a world revolving almost entirely around the welfare of one’s sheep and, later, on how good the cod catch was. In the outlying regions, it still largely does.

Ostensibly, the Alcoa project was intended to save one of these dying regions—the remote and sparsely populated east—where the way of life had steadily declined to a point of desperation and gloom. After fishing quotas were imposed in the early 1980s to protect fish stocks, many individual boat owners sold their allotments or gave them away, fishing rights ended up mostly in the hands of a few companies and small fishermen were virtually wiped out. Technological advances drained away even more jobs previously done by human hands, and the people were seeing everything they had worked for all their lives turn up worthless and their children move away. With the old way of life doomed, aluminum projects like this one had come to be perceived, wisely or not, as a last chance. “Smelter or death.”

The contract with Alcoa would infuse the region with foreign capital, an estimated 400 jobs, and spin-off service industries. It also was a way for Iceland to develop expertise that potentially could be sold to the rest of the world; diversify an economy historically dependent on fish; and, in an appealing display of Icelandic can-do verve, perhaps even protect all of Iceland, once and for all, from the unpredictability of life itself.

“We have to live,” Halldor Asgrimsson said. Halldor, a former prime minister and longtime member of parliament from the region, was a driving force behind project. “We have a right to live.”

27. According to the passage, most Icelanders view land as something of _____.
A. environmental value
B. commercial value
C. potential value for tourism
D. great value for livelihood
28. What is Iceland's old-aged advocates' feeling towards the Alcoa project?
A. Iceland is wealthy enough to reject the project.
B. The project would lower life expectancy.
C. The project would cause environmental problems.
D. The project symbolizes an end to the colonial legacies.
29. The disappearance of the old way of life was due to all the following EXCEPT _____.
A. fewer fishing companies
B. fewer jobs available
C. migration of young people
D. imposition of fishing quotas
30. The 4th paragraph in the passage _____.
A. sums up the main points of the passage
B. starts to discuss an entirely new point
C. elaborates on the last part of the 3rd paragraph
D. continues to depict the bleak economic situation

● PART III GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (10 MIN)

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

31. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
- A. The British constitution includes the Magna Carta of 1215.
- B. The British constitution includes Parliamentary acts.
- C. The British constitution includes decisions made by courts of law.
- D. The British constitution includes one single written constitution.
32. The first city ever founded in Canada is _____.
- A. Quebec B. Vancouver C. Toronto D. Montreal
33. When did the Australian Federation officially come into being?
- A. 1770. B. 1788. C. 1900. D. 1901.
34. The *Emancipation Proclamation* to end the slavery plantation system in the South of the US was issued by _____.
- A. Abraham Lincoln B. Thomas Paine C. George Washington D. Thomas Jefferson
35. _____ is best known for the technique of *dramatic monologue* in his poems.
- A. William Blake B. W. B. Yeats C. Robert Browning D. William Wordsworth
36. *The Financier* is written by _____.
- A. Mark Twain B. Henry James C. William Faulkner D. Theodore Dreiser
37. In literature a story in verse or prose with a double meaning is defined as _____.
- A. allegory B. sonnet C. blank verse D. rhyme

- ## ● PART IV PROOF READING & ERROR CORRECTION (15 MIN)

● PART V TRANSLATION (60 MIN)

SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH

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

朋友关系的存续是以相互尊重为前提的，容不得半点强求、干涉和控制。朋友之间，情趣相投、脾气对味则合、则交；反之，则离、则绝。朋友之间再熟悉、再亲密，也不能随便过头、不恭不敬。不然，默契和平衡将被打破，友好关系将不复存在。每个人都希望拥有自己的私密空间，朋友之间过于随便，就容易侵入这片禁区，从而引起冲突，造成隔阂。待友不敬，或许只是一件小事，却可能已埋下了破坏性的种子。维持朋友亲密关系的最好办法是往来有节，互不干涉。

SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE

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

I thought that it was a Sunday morning in May, that it was Easter Sunday, and as yet very early in the morning. I was standing at the door of my own cottage. Right before me lay the very scene which could really be commanded from that situation, but exalted, as was usual, and solemnized by the power of dreams. There were the same mountains, and the same lovely valley at their feet; but the mountains were raised to more than Alpine height, and there was interspace far larger between them of meadows and forest lawns; the hedges were rich with white roses; and no living creature was to be seen except that in the green churchyard there were cattle tranquilly reposing upon the graves, and particularly round about the grave of a child whom I had tenderly loved, just as I had really seen them, a little before sunrise in the same summer, when that child died.

● PART VI WRITING (45 MIN)

Recently newspapers have reported that officials in a little-known mountainous area near Guiyang, Guizhou Province wanted to turn the area into a “central business district” for Guiyang and invited a foreign design company to give it an entirely new look. The design company came up with a blueprint for unconventional, super-futuristic buildings. This triggered off different responses. Some appreciated the bold innovation of the design, but others held that it failed to reflect regional characteristics or local cultural heritage. What is your view on this? Write an essay of about 400 words. You should supply an appropriate title for your essay.

In the first part of your essay 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 make a summary.

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

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET FOUR.



2010 年专八答案速查与详解

答案速查

PART I	(1) function/purpose (2) huskiness (3) universal signal/common expression (4) deep in thinking/uncertain (5) I don't care/I don't know (6) telling the truth/honesty (7) distance (8) situation (9) happiness or unhappiness (10) unconscious imitation									
	1. C	2. A	3. D	4. A	5. C	6. B	7. C	8. A	9. D	10. A
PART II	11. A	12. C	13. B	14. A	15. D	16. C	17. C	18. A	19. D	20. B
	21. A	22. C	23. C	24. D	25. C	26. A	27. D	28. D	29. A	30. C
PART III	31. D	32. A	33. D	34. A	35. C	36. D	37. A	38. A	39. C	40. B
PART IV	(1) be 后面加 as (2) their 改为 its (3) There 改为 It (4) Whereas 改为 But/However/Nevertheless, (5) further 改为 far/much, 或去掉 further (6) come 改为 bring (7) similar 改为 different/dissimilar, 或在 live 前面加 don't (8) will 改为 would (9) 去掉 as (10) 去掉第二个 the, 或将第二个 the 改为 a									

详解

● PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

(注: 画线部分提示了答案所在。下同。)

Paralinguistic Features of Language

Good morning, everyone. Today we'll continue our discussion on describing language. Last week we examined such features of language as grammar, vocabulary, the sounds of language, etc. In this lecture, we'll look at another important aspect of language. Perhaps some of you may wonder what is this important aspect of language. Let me tell you. It refers to features of communication that take place without the use of grammar or vocabulary. They are called "paralinguistic features of language". These features fall into two broad categories: those that involve the voice and those that involve the body.

Now, the first category, is what we call vocal paralinguistic features. Vocal features are actually tones of voice. While they are, perhaps, not central to meaning in communication in the same way as grammar or vocabulary, they may, nevertheless, convey attitude or intention in some way (Q1). Let me give you some examples. The first is whispering, which indicates the need for secrecy. The second is breathiness. This is to show deep emotion. The third is huskiness, which is to show unimportance (Q2). The fourth is nasality. This is to indicate anxiety. The last is extra lip-rounding, which expresses greater intimacy, especially with babies, for example. So we can see that there are a number of ways of altering our tone of voice. And when we do this consciously, we do it to create different effects in communication.

Now, let's come to the second category, physical paralinguistic features, which involves the body. In addition to conveying meanings with tone of voice, we can also express our intention through the ways in which we use our bodies. You may ask: what are the ways, then? Let me cite some brief examples. The expression on our face, the gestures we make and even proximity or way we sit, are some of the ways we send powerful messages about how we feel, or what we mean. Let me explain some of these in more detail. First, facial expression. Facial expression is a powerful conveyer of meaning. We all know smiling is an almost universal signal of pleasure or welcome (Q3). But there are other facial expressions that may not be so common. For instance, raising eyebrows suggests that you are surprised or interested in something. Other facial actions, such as biting your lip, which indicates that you are deep in thinking, or are uncertain about something (Q4); compressing the lips, which shows that you are making decisions; and a visible clenching of the teeth, to show that you are angry, are all powerful conveyers of meaning, too. The second in this category is gestures. You see, we use gestures to indicate a wide range of meanings. Though I have to emphasize that the actual gestures we use may be specific to particular cultures. That is

to say different cultures have their own favorite gestures in conveying meaning. Here, a few examples may show you how powerful gestures can be. In British English behavior, shrugging shoulders may indicate an attitude of “I don’t care”, or “I don’t know” (Q5). Crossing your arms may indicate relaxation. But it can also powerfully show you are bored. Waving can mean welcome and farewell while scratching your head may indicate that you are at a loss. In other cultures, placing your hand upon your heart is to indicate that you are telling the truth (Q6). Pointing your finger at your nose means it’s a secret. That’s why we say that gestures are culture-bound. The third is proximity, posture and echoing. Proximity refers to the physical distance between speakers. This can indicate a number of things and can also be used to consciously send messages about intent. Closeness, for example, indicates intimacy or threat to many speakers. But distance may show formality, or lack of interest (Q7). Once again, I’d like to say, proximity is also both a matter of personal style, and is often culture-bound. So, what may seem normal to a speaker from one culture may appear unnecessarily close or distant to a speaker from another. And standing close to someone may be quite appropriate in some situations such as an informal party, but completely out of place in other situations, such as a meeting with a superior (Q8). Next, posture. Posture means the way in which someone holds his or her body, especially the back, shoulders and head, when standing, walking or sitting. A few examples. Hunched shoulders and a hanging head give a powerful indication of whether the person is happy or not (Q9). A lowered head when speaking to a superior, with or without eye contact can convey the appropriate relationship in some cultures. On the other hand, direct level eye contact, changes the nature of interaction, and can be seen as either open or challenging. Last, echoing. Now, what is echoing? Let me start with an example. Some of you may have noticed this phenomenon in your experience. When two people are keen to agree with each other, they would likely, though unconsciously adopt the same posture, as if in imitation of each other (Q10). They sit or stand in the same manner. When used in this way, echoing appears to complement the verbal communication. Of course, when such imitation is carried out consciously, it often indicates that someone is mocking another speaker.

OK, in today’s lecture, we looked at some paralinguistic features, such as tone of voice, gesture and posture. These features, together with linguistic features of language, like grammar or vocabulary, are all part of the way we communicate with each other in face-to-face encounters. In our next lecture, we’ll watch some video material, and see how people actually use paralinguistic means in communication to express their intention or desire or mood.

答案详解

- (1) **function/purpose 推理题** **考点** 本题是对第一部分即 vocal paralinguistic features 的概括。**精解** 根据 (Q1) 画线处可知, 第一部分强调的是语调, 这在交流中对于意思的表达虽然不如语法或词汇那样重要, 但却在某种程度上表达了人们的态度和意图。由此可以归纳出它所起到的作用便是 convey attitude or intention。所以只要是能表达“作用、功能”或是“目的、意图”的词汇都可以在空格处填。故此处填 function 或 purpose。
- (2) **huskiness 细节题** **考点** 本题考查辅助语言学声音特征的第三个例证。**精解** 根据 (Q2) 画线处可知第三个例证是 huskiness, 表示不重要。**点拨** 考生在记笔记的时候要留意序数词后面的信息。在本部分开头就已经提到了辅助语言学的第一部分是 vocal paralinguistic features, 而后面接连出现的 The first, The second, The third 等都应该记录的重点。此处考生只需简单记下 huskiness→unimportance 即可, 再根据题目便可知此处填写 huskiness。
- (3) **universal signal/common expression 细节题** **考点** 本题考查有关面部表情的第一小点。**精解** 根据 (Q3) 画线处可知, smiling 是表示高兴或欢迎的 universal signal。**点拨** 前面的 First, facial expression 已经提醒考生要注意重点记录, 这里要记录的是关键词 smiling, universal signal, pleasure/welcome, 根据这样的笔记再结合题目可以大致写出正确答案。考生还可以从题目本身入手。第二小点对应的部分是 less common expressions, 并随之提到了两个例子, 因此这部分也可以结合笔记推出是 common expression。
- (4) **deep in thinking/uncertain 细节题** **考点** 本题考查咬嘴唇这一面部表情的含义。**精解** 根据 (Q4) 画线处可知, lip biting 表示 deep in thinking 或 uncertain。**注意** 此处也可将这两点进行词性转化, 转化为名词或名词性短语, 因此也可以填写 deep in thought 或 uncertainty。
- (5) **I don’t care/I don’t know 细节题** **考点** 本题考查耸肩这一肢体语言的含义。**精解** 根据 (Q5) 画线处可知, 耸肩代表的意思是 I don’t care 或 I don’t know。**点拨** 考生还可以根据常识来推断。一般来说, 耸肩往往代表无所谓, 可以大致推出空格处填 I don’t care。



- (6) **telling the truth/honesty 细节题** **考点** 本题考查将手放在胸口这一肢体语言的含义。**精解** 根据 (Q6) 画线处可知, 将手放在胸口意味着讲述的是事实, 因此空格处填 telling the truth。**注意** 假如考生根据句意填 honesty 也是对的。
- (7) **distance 细节题** **考点** 本题考查的内容涉及空间关系。**精解** 人们在空间上的远近表明了亲疏关系。根据 (Q7) 画线处可知, 两者之间位置较远意味着正式或没有兴趣。因此空格处填 distance。**点拨** 考生在记录时可记下 distance: formality; $\times$ interest, 这样在做题时看到后面相应的内容便可以填出前面的 distance。此外考生也可以从题目入手。proximity 的第一点是 closeness, 表示亲密或威胁, 而第二点给出的是 formality or absence of interest, 那么对应 closeness 的就应该是其反义词, 据此也可以猜出空格处填 distance。
- (8) **situation 推理题** **考点** 本题考查影响空间关系的因素。**精解** 根据 (Q8) 画线处可知, 同样的姿势在不同的场合即 situation 所产生的效果是不同的。近距离在非正式派对上很适合, 但在与上级见面时就不妥了。因此空格处填 situation。**点拨** 考生应随时对讲座进行总结性的记录。前文提到 proximity is also both a matter of personal style, and is often culture-bound, 并作出了进一步的解释。接下来虽然没有明确提出 proximity 是 situation-bound, 但讲座是按照这一思路继续展开的。因此考生应能大致归纳记下中心意思, 比如 close: $\checkmark$ / $\times$ $\rightarrow$ situation, 再看到题目时便能较为容易地解答了。
- (9) **happiness or unhappiness 细节题** **考点** 本题考查拱肩或垂头所表示的含义。**精解** 根据 (Q9) 画线处可知, 这两种姿势强烈地暗示了人们是否开心。**注意** 根据题目要求此处填名词更恰当, 故空格处填 happiness or unhappiness。
- (10) **unconscious imitation 推理题** **考点** 本题考查 echoing 的第一个方面。**精解** 根据 (Q10) 画线处可知, 当两者彼此赞同时, 他们会无意识地采取相同的姿势, 就好像是在相互模仿一般, 因此本句可简单记录为 to imitate unconsciously $\rightarrow$ agree。**点拨** 考生也可根据题目解题。后面紧接着是 conscious imitation, 那么前面相对的就应该是 unconscious imitation。**注意** 根据题目要求此处填写名词短语。

SECTION B INTERVIEW

W: The word diversity has become a cliché in the United States today. It seems to me that nowadays Americans cannot turn on the television or read a newspaper without seeing the word pop up somewhere as a description of the American demographic. Then what is this diversity in the US? Today we are very pleased to have Dr James Johnson here on our talk show. Welcome, Dr Johnson.

M: Thanks.

W: Dr Johnson, we know you have done extensive research on diversity. So what is...how do you define diversity in the American context?

M: Well. At one time, the US was called the melting-pot, you know, which means that people of many different religions, cultures and races could shed their traditional cultural identities and blend into one homogenous nation.

W: Am I right in saying that a melting-pot would emphasize the idea of all-in-one or being the same?

M: Yes, you may say so. Mmm, of course, when the phrase melting-pot was popular, there was also the idea of being different. But being different then simply meant Catholic as opposed to Protestant or Irish as opposed to Swedish or Italian.

W: Has the idea of being different changed over the years?

M: Yes, of course. You see, today we use the word diversity to refer to more visible ethnic differences (1): Asian American, African American and Latino, for instance. And religious diversity refers to a variety of world religions, not merely different branches of Christianity.

W: And now is America as a whole truly diverse?

M: Well, I think in all these talks of diversity, there is a critical point that may be missed, that is diversity is not occurring everywhere in the US or at least not to a degree that would alter the demography of every region in the country (2).

W: Oh, really?

M: I can give you an example. Recently a *New York Times* article describes the town of Selinsgrove in Pennsylvania. You see, in the last ten years, things have barely changed in that town. The population has dropped by one from 5,384 to 5,383. And the town remains virtually 100% white. The article thus concludes that many portions of the country remain, like Selinsgrove virtually unchanged on this march towards diversity.

W: So regions vary in terms of the degree and types of diversity?

M: That's correct. Let's say there are three types of diversity in the US and they differ from region to region.

W: Could you elaborate on that?

M: OK. First is racial diversity. States with the most racially diverse populations stand in stark contrast to those with the least racially diverse populations (2). Hmm, let's look at two states: California and Maine. From 1990 to 2000, California's Caucasian population, meaning non-Hispanic whites, declined from 57% to 48%. By 2025, it is predicted that figure will drop to just 34%, which indicates a future change in the racial composition of California (3). By contrast, Maine's Caucasian population was 98% of its total population throughout the 1990s, and by 2025, Maine's population will still be 97% Caucasian, which means virtually no change in Maine's racial diversity over the next 20 or so years.

W: This shows that racial diversity is not occurring everywhere. Then what about other types of diversity?

M: Right. The second type of diversity is age diversity. And there are some interesting age gaps developing between states. For example, there is a large gap between the average age of the five states with the youngest populations and the five states with the oldest populations. This, of course, is well-known. What is less discussed is the difference between the racial makeup of younger and older populations. Most of the populations having the greatest racial diversity are younger on average than the populations with greater Caucasian representation (4). It is also well-known that Caucasians tend to be more affluent than other ethnic groups on average. In our pay-as-you-go social security system, workers are taxed to pay the benefit to retirees, so this could lead to a future when wealth is systematically redistributed from younger poorer minorities to older wealthier whites.

W: This is a very interesting point. Then what is the third type of diversity in the US?

M: The third is religious diversity. Immigration from India, Pakistan and the Middle East brought radically increased numbers of Hindus and Muslims to the US, and Chinese, Vietnamese, Japanese and other Asian immigrants increase the number of Buddhists.

W: Oh, I see.

M: But the point is that these religions didn't settle everywhere. They settled mainly in California and major northeastern and mid-western cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Minneapolis (5). From 1990 to 2000, the number of Muslims in New York City grew from 600,000 to nearly one million. In the Los Angeles area, there are now more than 300 Buddhist temples.

W: So we see that many parts of the US are truly becoming more diverse while at the same time others are centrally remaining the same in terms of race, age and religion.

M: Yes, that is true.

W: OK, Dr Johnson, thank you very much for coming on the show and talking to us.

M: My pleasure.

听前预览

我们通常都知道美国被称为“大熔炉”，因为它汇集了各种文化，而多样性所指的内容也应当较为宽泛。第1题的选项D提到多样性是指接受基督教的各种分支，如多样性仅指这一点则未免显得过于狭隘，因此可以初步排除D。另外考生可以从题目本身进行判断，比如第1题的A和B所表达的意思和题干的意思相反，故也可以初步排除。

答案详解

- ① **C 推理题** **考点** 本题考查 Dr Johnson 所认为的多样性的含义。**精解** Dr Johnson 提到了过去和现在 diversity 的两种含义。首先他说美国一度被称为 melting-pot，并解释那意味着各种宗教、文化以及种族的融合。但根据 (1) 画线处可知，他说现在多样性指各个种族的不同之处，这和 C 所表达的意思接近。因此正确答案为 C。
- ② **A 推理题** **考点** 本题考查哪一项说法是正确的。**精解** 本题可用排除法。根据 (2) 画线处可知，多样性并非在美国的每一个地方都存在，它往往局限于某些地区，而且也不足以影响人口的构成，由此可以排除 C 和 D。并且，各个州的多样性程度有着明显的差异，故 A 正确。虽然 Dr Johnson 举了 Selinsgrove 的例子，但并没有明确表示城镇就一定比大城市的多样性程度低，由此排除 B。



3. **D 细节题** **考点** 本题考查到 2025 年哪个地区的种族构成会发生很大的变化。**精解** 根据题干关键词 2025 可将解题线索定位于 (3) 画线处: 10 年间 California 的白种人从 57% 降到了 48%, 并会在 2025 年降到 34%, 这一变化是很大的, 因此正确答案为 D。**点拨** 考生需要注意同义词的使用, 比如题干中的 makeup 和原文中的 composition 意思相同。
4. **A 推理题** **考点** 本题考查 Dr Johnson 所暗示的内容。**精解** 根据 (4) 画线处可知, 种族多样性最高的人口比白人占大多数的平均年龄要小, 由此可知, 年轻人口的种族多样性更高。因此正确答案为 A。
5. **C 细节题** **考点** 本题考查宗教多样性的相关内容。**精解** 采访中不止一次提到了多样性并非普遍存在于美国各地, 而是有地域性的。而宗教多样性也同样具有这一特点。根据 (5) 画线处可知, 信仰印度教、伊斯兰教和佛教的人们主要定居在加利福尼亚州和东北部、中西部大城市。因此正确答案为 C。

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

News Item 1 (for Question 6)

Japan will start an aggressive push to market abroad its mobile technology, especially the nation's popular wallet phone (6), a government official said Tuesday. Although Japan boasts some of the most sophisticated cell phones in the world, the nation has failed to make its handsets, wireless technology and mobile services hits outside Japan. Among the wireless innovations Japan hopes to paddle is the wallet phone. The technology relies on a tiny computer chip embedded in each cell phone which communicates with the reader device at stores, train stations and vending machines for cashless payments. This tiny computer chip was developed by Japanese electronics and entertainment company Sony Corporation.

答案详解

6. **B 主旨题** **考点** 本题考查新闻的主要内容。**精解** 根据 (6) 画线处可知, 新闻一开始便提出了日本将全力拓展其手机的海外市场, 尤其是具有付账功能的手机钱包。下文分两个层次: 第二句话讲述日本手机并未打开海外市场; 其余内容介绍了手机钱包技术。故 B 为正确答案。

News Item 2 (for Questions 7 and 8)

Zimbabwe's inflation rate has soared in the past three months and is now at 11.2 million percent, the highest in the world, according to the country's Central Statistics Office. Official figures dated Monday show inflation has surged from the rate of 2.2 million percent recorded in May, despite the government's price controls (7). The country's finance minister confirmed the new figure in an interview, but said the rise in inflation rate was not confined to Zimbabwe alone. In February the price of a loaf of bread in the country was less than 200,000 Zimbabwe dollars. On Monday that same loaf of bread cost 1.6 trillion Zimbabwe dollars. Analysts have said that the Zimbabwean government's official inflation rate figures are conservative. Last week one of Zimbabwe's leading banks, Kingdom Bank, said the country's inflation rate was now more than 20 million percent (8). The locally owned bank predicted tougher times ahead for Zimbabwe in the absence of donors' support in foreign investment in an economy that has been in free fall for almost a decade.

答案详解

7. **C 细节题** **考点** 本题考查津巴布韦政府为了控制通货膨胀所采取的措施。**精解** 根据 (7) 画线处可知, 尽管政府采取了控制物价的措施, 官方数据表明通货膨胀率还是迅速增长, 从 2200000% 激增到 11200000%。因此正确答案为 C。
8. **A 细节题** **考点** 本题考查津巴布韦的银行 Kingdom Bank 所认为的目前的通货膨胀率。**精解** 考生需注意新闻中的干扰数字。官方公布的是 11.2 million percent, 而根据 (8) 画线处可知, 该银行认为通货膨胀率是 more than 20 million percent, 因此正确答案为 A。