

英语专业四、八级考试全能指导丛书

# 八级模拟试题

## TEM-8 Model Test

陈婷 主编



南京大学出版社

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### 英语专业四、八级考试全能指导丛书

在《最新英语专业四、八级考试指南》丛书热销的基础上,我社组织英语专业资深教师,奉献给读者更加丰富实用的应试指导丛书。本套丛书分为10个分册,严格根据《高校英语专业考试大纲》和《高校英语专业英语教学大纲》编写,为考生提供了详细的备考指导。各分册讲解英语专业四、八级考试的应试技巧和基础知识,精选大量的模拟练习,并附有详尽的解析和答案。每本书还收录近十年来全国英语专业四、八级统考的试题,对考生有较大的参考价值。本丛书旨在使考生熟悉各种题型,通过丰富的实践,全面提高英语水平,在英语专业四、八级考试中获得较好的成绩。

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# **TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS**

## **GRADE EIGHT**

### **-SAMPLE 1-**

TIME LIMIT: 190 MIN

## **PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (30 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. Use the blank sheet for note-taking.*

### **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 your colored answer sheet.*

*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. What is being discussed in the talk?

A. A compact car.

B. A wrist watch.

- C. A walkman. D. A small television.
2. When was this product recommended to the public?  
A. Eight years ago. B. In the spring of 1992.  
C. At the end of 1992. D. In 1993.
3. Which of the following companies first introduced this product?  
A. Sinclair. B. Casio.  
C. Hattori. D. Sony.
4. Which group of people are most likely to form the main market for this product?  
A. People who show great interest in novelty items.  
B. People who work at railway or bus stations.  
C. People who travel on trains and buses regularly.  
D. People who have monotonous work.
5. According to the talk, which of the following is TRUE about the MARKET of the product discussed in the talk?  
A. It's getting smaller every year.  
B. It's increasing rapidly.  
C. It's expanding only in Japan.  
D. It started in the 80's.

## 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 your answer sheet.*

*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. Inferring from the news, the above mentioned expanded homeland security program of the United States may cause \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. praise      B. nothing      C. objection      D. imitation

**Question 7 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.**

7. The solar wind interacting with the Earth's magnetic field can induce \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. weaknesses in the Earth's magnetic field  
B. the Earth's defense against the sun  
C. activeness of the sun  
D. damaging surges of voltage in high frequency radio communications

**Question 8 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.**

8. According to Kofi Annan, Israel is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. removing a barrier that extends into the West Bank  
B. carrying out international road peace plan  
C. making confidence-building gesture  
D. damaging future prospects for peace

**Questions 9 and 10 are based on the following news. At the end of each news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.**

**Now listen to the news.**

9. According to Sibneft, it has \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. finished its merger with Yukos  
B. become the fourth largest oil company in the world  
C. been under a months-long criminal investigation  
D. put on hold its merger with the Yukos oil company

10. Yukos \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has been under a years-long criminal investigation
- B. denied that it has reached any agreement with Sibneft to delay their merger
- C. told the public that its management team wouldn't go on to do the merger
- D. expressed its determination to put off its merger with Sibneft

## **PART II READING COMPREHENSION (30 MIN)**

*In this section there are five passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers on your colored answer sheet.*

### **TEXT A**

Massive changes in all of the world's deeply cherished sporting habits are under way. Whether it's one of London's parks full of people playing softball, and Russians taking up rugby, or the Super bowl rivaling the British Football Cup Final as a televised spectator event in Britain, the patterns of players and spectators are changing beyond recognition. We are witnessing a globalization of our sporting culture.

That annual bicycle race, the Tour de France, much loved by the French is a good case in point. Just a few years back it was a strictly continental affair with France, Belgium and Holland, Spain and Italy taking part. But in recent years it has been dominated by Colombian mountain climbers, and American and Irish riders. The people who really matter welcome the shift toward globalization. Peugeot, Michelin and Panasonic are multi-national corporations that want worldwide returns for the millions they invest in teams.

So it does them literally a world of good to see this unofficial world championship become just that. This is undoubtedly an economic-based revolution we are witnessing here, one made possible by communications technology, but made to happen because of marketing considerations. Sell the game and you can sell Coca-Cola or Budweiser as well.

The skilful way in which American football has been sold to Europe is a good example of how all sports will develop. The aim of course is not really to spread the sport for its own sake, but to increase the number of people interested in the major moneymaking events. The economics of the Super bowl are already astronomical. With seats at US \$125, gate receipts alone were a staggering \$10 000 000. The most important statistic of the day, however, was the \$100 000 000 in TV advertising fees. Imagine how much that becomes when the eyes of the world are watching.

So it came as a terrible shock, but not really as a surprise, to learn that some people are now suggesting that soccer change from being a game of two 45-minute halves, to one of four 25-minute quarters. The idea is unashamedly to capture more advertising revenue, without giving any thought for the integrity of a sport which relies for its essence on the flowing nature of the action.

Moreover, as sports expand into world markets, and as our choice of sports as consumers also grows, so we will demand to see them played at a higher and higher level. In boxing we have already seen numerous, dubious world title categories because people will not pay to see anything less than a “World Title” fight, and this means that the title fights have to be held in different countries around the world!

11. Globalization of sporting culture means that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. more people are taking up sports

- B. traditional sports are getting popular  
C. many local sports are becoming international  
D. foreigners are more interested in local sports
12. Which of the following is NOT related to the massive changes?  
A. Good economic returns.  
B. Revival of traditional games.  
C. Communications technology.  
D. Marketing strategies.
13. As is used in the passage, "globalization" comes closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. "commercialization"                      B. "popularization"  
C. "speculation"                                D. "standardization"
14. What is the author's attitude towards the suggestion to change soccer into one of four 25-minute quarters?  
A. Favorable.                                      B. Unclear.  
C. Reserved.                                      D. Critical.

## TEXT B

Why should anyone buy the latest volume in the ever-expanding Dictionary of National Biography? I do not mean that it is bad, as the reviewers will agree. But it will cost you 65 pounds. And have you got the rest of volumes? You need the basic 22 plus the largely decennial supplements to bring the total to 31. Of course, it will be answered, public and academic libraries will want the new volume. After all, it adds 1 068 lives of people who escaped the net of the original compilers. Yet in 10 years' time a revised version of the whole caboodle, called the New Dictionary of National Biography, will be published. Its editor, Professor Colin Matthew, tells me that he will have room for about 50 000 lives, some 13 000 more

than in the current DNB. This rather puts the 1 068 in Missing Persons in the shade.

When Dr. Nicholls wrote to *The Spectator* in 1989 asking for name of people whom readers had looked up in the DNB and had been disappointed not to find, she says that she received some 100 000 suggestions. As soon as her committee had whittled the numbers down, the professional problems of an editor began. Contributors didn't file copy on time; some who did sent too much; 50 000 words instead of 500 is a record, according to Dr. Nicholls.

There remains the dinner party game of who's in, who's out. That is a game that the reviewers have played and will continue to play. Criminals were my initial worry. After all, the original edition of the DNB boasted; malefactors whose crimes excite a permanent interest have received hardly less attention than benefactors. Mr. John Gross clearly had similar anxieties, for he complains that, while the murderer Christie is in, Crippen is out. One might say in reply that the injustice of the hanging of Evans instead of Christie was a force in the repeal of capital punishment in Britain. But then Crippen was reputed as the first murderer to be caught by telegraphy (he had tried to escape by ship to America).

It is surprising to find Max Miller excluded when really not very memorable names get in. There has been a conscious effort to put in artists and architects from the Middle Ages. About their lives not much is always known.

Of Hugo of Bury St Edmunds, a 12<sup>th</sup>-century illuminator whose dates of birth and death are not recorded, his biographer comments, "Whether or not Hugo was a wall-painter, the records of his activities as carver and manuscript painter attest to his versatility." Then there had to be more women, too (12 percent, against the original DNB's 3), such as Roy Strong's subject, the Tudor painter Levina Teerlinc, of whom he remarks, "Her tech-

nique remained awkward, thin and often cursory." That doesn't seem to qualify her as a memorable artist. Yet it may be better than the record of the original DNB, which included lives of people who never existed (such as Merlin).

15. The writer suggests that there is no sense in buying the latest volume \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. because it is not worth the price  
B. because it has fewer entries than before  
C. unless one has all the volumes in the collection  
D. unless an expanded DNB will come out shortly
16. On the issue of who should be included in the DNB, the writer seems to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the editors had clear roles to follow  
B. there were too many criminals in the entries  
C. the editors clearly favoured benefactors  
D. the editors were irrational in their choices
17. Crippen was absent from the DNB \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. because he escaped to the U. S.  
B. because death sentence had been abolished  
C. for reasons not clarified  
D. because of the editors' mistake
18. The author quoted a few entries in the last paragraph to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. illustrate some features of the DNB  
B. give emphasis to his argument  
C. impress the reader with its content  
D. highlight the people in the Middle Ages

### TEXT C

Surprisingly enough, modern historians have rarely interested

themselves in the history of the American South in the period before the South began to become self-consciously and distinctively “Southern”—the decades after 1815. Consequently, the cultural history of Britain’s North American empire in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has been written almost as if the Southern colonies had never existed. The American culture that emerged during the Colonial and Revolutionary eras has been depicted as having been simply an extension of New England Puritan culture. However, Professor Davis has recently argued that the South stood apart from the rest of American society during this early period, following its own unique pattern of cultural development. The case for Southern distinctiveness rests upon two related premises: first, that the cultural similarities among the five Southern colonies were far more impressive than the differences, and second, that what made those colonies alike also made them different from the other colonies. The first, for which Davis offers an enormous amount of evidence, can be accepted without major reservations; the second is far more problematic.

What makes the second premise problematic is the use of the Puritan colonies as a basis for comparison. Quite properly, Davis decries the excessive influence ascribed by historians to the Puritans in the formation of American culture. Yet Davis inadvertently adds weight to such ascriptions by using the Puritans as the standard against which to assess the achievements and contributions of Southern colonials. Throughout, Davis focuses on the important, and undeniable, differences between the Southern and Puritan colonies in motives for and patterns of early settlement, in attitudes toward nature and Native Americans, and in the degree of receptivity to metropolitan cultural influences.

However, recent scholarship has strongly suggested that those aspects of early New England culture that seem to have been most

distinctly Puritan, such as the strong religious orientation and the communal impulse, were not even typical of New England as a whole, but were largely confined to the two colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Thus, what in contrast to the Puritan colonies appears to Davis to be peculiarly Southern-acquisitiveness, a strong interest in politics and the law, and a tendency to cultivate metropolitan cultural models—was not only more typically English than the cultural patterns exhibited by Puritan Massachusetts and Connecticut, but also almost certainly characteristic of most other early modern British colonies from Barbados north to Rhode Island and New Hampshire. Within the larger framework of American colonial life, then, not the Southern but the Puritan colonies appear to have been distinctive, and even they seem to have been rapidly assimilating to the dominant cultural patterns by the last Colonial period.

19. The author is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. refuting a claim about the influence of Puritan culture on the early American South  
B. refuting a thesis about the distinctiveness of the culture of the early American South  
C. refuting the two premises that underlie Davis' discussion of the culture of the American South  
D. challenging the hypothesis that early American culture was homogeneous in nature
20. The passage implies that the attitudes toward Native Americans that prevailed in the Southern colonies \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. developed as a response to attitudes that prevailed in Massachusetts and Connecticut  
B. derived from Southerners' strong interest in the law  
C. were modeled after those that prevailed in the North



- D. differed from those that prevailed in the Puritan colonies
21. The author argues that, in describing American culture during the Colonial and Revolutionary eras, historians \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. overestimated the importance of the puritans in the development of American culture  
B. did not attach enough importance to the strong religious orientation of the colonists  
C. failed to recognize undeniable cultural differences between New Hampshire and Rhode Island  
D. used Massachusetts and Connecticut as cultural models for the other American colonies
22. Which of the following elements of Davis' book is the author in agreement with?  
A. Acquisitiveness was a characteristic unique to the South during the Colonial period.  
B. There were significant differences between Puritan and Southern culture during the Colonial period.  
C. The Southern colonies shared a common culture.  
D. The Northern colonies shared a homogeneous culture.

### TEXT D

During the last three years, many speculated high about the possible intrusions concerning the corporate computing systems and global computing infrastructure. Fortunately, such and many other frightening predictions did not come true. Surely, technology is the prime reason for this achievement but at the core lies the work environment and the human factor.

We have seen that IT leaders in almost all areas have enormously reduced their expenses by adopting winning solutions provided by today's security vendors. Does this mean technology alone