

北京外国语大学

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TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2005) -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.

Writing a Research Paper

I. Research Papers and Ordinary Essay

A. Similarity in (1) _____

- e.g. — choosing a topic
- asking questions
- identifying the audience

B. Difference mainly in terms of (2) _____

1. research papers: printed sources
2. ordinary essay: ideas in one's (3) _____

II. Types and Characteristics of Research Papers

A. Number of basic types: two

B. Characteristics:

1. survey-type paper:

- to gather (4) _____
- to quote
- to (5) _____

The writer should be (6) _____.

2. argumentative (research) paper:

- a. The writer should do more, e.g.
 - to interpret
 - to question, etc.

b. (7) _____ varies with the topic, e.g.

- to recommend an action, etc.

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

(7) _____



III. How to Choose a Topic for a Research Paper

In choosing a topic, it is important to (8)_____.

Question No. 1: Your familiarity with the topic

Question No. 2: Availability of relevant information on the chosen topic

Question No. 3: Narrowing the topic down to (9)_____

Question No. 4: Asking questions about (10)_____

The questions help us to work out way into the topic and discover its possibilities.

(8) _____

(9) _____

(10) _____

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. What is the purpose of Professor McKay's report?

- A. To look into the mental health of old people. B. To explain why people have negative views on old age.
C. To help correct some false beliefs about old age. D. To identify the various problems of old age.

2. Which of the following is NOT Professor McKay's view?

- A. People change in old age a lot more than at the age of 21.
B. There are as many sick people in old age as in middle age.
C. We should not expect more physical illness among old people.
D. We should not expect to find old people unattractive as a group.

3. According to Professor McKay's report, _____.

- A. family love is gradually disappearing B. it is hard to comment on family feeling
C. more children are indifferent to their parents D. family love remains as strong as ever

4. Professor McKay is _____ towards the tendency of more parents living apart from their children.

- A. negative B. positive C. ambiguous D. neutral

5. The only popular belief that Professor McKay is unable to provide evidence against is _____.

- A. old-age sickness B. loose family ties C. poor mental abilities D. difficulties in maths

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. Scientists in Brazil have used frog skin to _____.

- A. eliminate bacteria B. treat burns C. speed up recovery D. reduce treatment cost

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. What is NOT a feature of the new karaoke machine?

- A. It is featured by high technology.
- B. It allows you to imitate famous singers.
- C. It can automatically alter the tempo and tone of a song.
- D. It can be placed in specially designed theme rooms.

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. China's Internet users had reached _____ by the end of June.

- A. 68 million
- B. 8.9 million
- C. 10 million
- D. 1.5 million

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. According to the WTO, Chinese exports rose _____ last year.

- A. 21%
- B. 10%
- C. 22%
- D. 4.73%

10. According to the news, which trading nation in the top 10 has reported a 5 per cent fall in exports?

- A. The UK.
- B. The US.
- C. Japan.
- D. Germany.

● 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

I remember meeting him one evening with his pushcart. I had managed to sell all my papers and was coming home in the snow. It was that strange hour in downtown New York when the workers were pouring homeward in the twilight. I marched among thousands of tired men and women whom the factory whistles had unyoked. They flowed in rivers through the clothing factory districts, then down along the avenues to the East Side.

I met my father near Cooper Union. I recognized him, a hunched, frozen figure in an old overcoat standing by a banana cart. He looked so lonely, the tears came to my eyes. Then he saw me, and his face lit with his sad, beautiful smile—Charlie Chaplin's smile.

"Arch, it's Mikey," he said. "So you have sold your papers! Come and eat a banana."

He offered me one. I refused it. I felt it crucial that my father sell his bananas, not give them away. He thought I was shy, and coaxed and joked with me, and made me eat the banana. It smelled of wet straw and snow.



“You haven’t sold many bananas today, pop,” I said anxiously.

He shrugged his shoulders.

“What can I do? No one seems to want them.”

It was true. The work crowds pushed home morosely over the pavements. The rusty sky darkened over New York building, the tall street lamps were lit, innumerable trucks, street cars and elevated trains clattered by. Nobody and nothing in the great city stopped for my father’s bananas.

“I ought to yell,” said my father dolefully. “I ought to make a big noise like other peddlers, but it makes my throat sore. Anyway, I’m ashamed of yelling, it makes me feel like a fool.”

I had eaten one of his bananas. My sick conscience told me that I ought to pay for it somehow. I must remain here and help my father.

“I’ll yell for you, pop,” I volunteered.

“Arch, no,” he said, “go home; you have worked enough today. Just tell mamma I’ll be late.”

But I yelled and yelled. My father, standing by, spoke occasional words of praise, and said I was a wonderful yell. Nobody else paid attention. The workers drifted past us wearily, endlessly; a defeated army wrapped in dreams of home. Elevated trains crashed; the Cooper Union clock burned above us; the sky grew black, the wind poured, the slush burned through our shoes. There were thousands of strange, silent figures pouring over the sidewalks in snow. None of them stopped to buy bananas. I yelled and yelled, nobody listened.

My father tried to stop me at last. “Nu,” he said smiling to console me, “that was wonderful yelling. Mikey. But it’s plain we are unlucky today! Let’s go home.”

I was frantic, and almost in tears. I insisted on keeping up my desperate yells. But at last my father persuaded me to leave with him.

11. “Unyoked” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. sent out B. released C. dispatched D. removed
12. Which of the following in the first paragraph does NOT indicate crowds of people?
- A. Thousands of. B. Flowed. C. Pouring. D. Unyoked.
13. Which of the following is intended to be a pair of contrast in the passage?
- A. Huge crowds and lonely individuals. B. Weather conditions and street lamps.
C. Clattering trains and peddlers’ yells. D. Moving crowds and street traffic.
14. Which of the following words is NOT suitable to describe the character of the son?
- A. Compassionate. B. Responsible. C. Shy. D. Determined.
15. What is the theme of the story?
- A. The misery of the factory workers. B. How to survive in a harsh environment.
C. Generation gap between the father and the son. D. Love between the father and the son.
16. What is the author’s attitude towards the father and the son?
- A. Indifferent. B. Sympathetic. C. Appreciative. D. Difficult to tell.

TEXT B

When former President Ronald Reagan fell and broke his hip two weeks ago, he joined a group of more than 350,000 elderly Americans who fracture their hips each year. At 89 and suffering from advanced Alzheimer’s disease, Reagan is in one of the highest-risk groups for this type of accident. The incidence of hip fractures not only increases after age 50, but doubles every five to six years as the risk of falling increases. Slipping and tumbling are not the only

causes of hip fractures; weakened bones sometimes break spontaneously. But falling is the major cause, representing 90% of all hip fractures.

These injuries are not to be taken lightly. According to the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, only 25% of those who suffer hip fractures ever fully recover; as many as 20% will die within 12 months. Even when patients do recover, nearly half will need a cane or a walker to get around.

When it comes to hip fractures, the most dangerous place for elderly Americans, it turns out, is their homes; nearly 60% of these dangerous spills will occur in or around the patient's domicile. This isn't all bad news, however, because a few modifications could prevent a lot of accidents.

The first thing to do is to get rid of those throw rugs that line hallways and entrances. They often fold over or bunch up, turning them into booby traps for anyone shuffling down the hall.

Entering and leaving the house is a particularly high-risk activity, which is why some experts suggest removing any doorsills higher than 1/2 inch. If the steps are bare wood, you can increase traction by applying non-slip treads.

Because many seniors suffer from poor balance (whether from neurological deficits or from the inner-ear problems that increase naturally with aging), it also helps to install grab bars and handrails in bathrooms and along hallways.

The bedroom is another major hazard area that can be made much safer with a few adjustments. Avoid stain sheets and comforters, and opt for non-slip material like wool or cotton. Easy access to devices is important, so place a lamp, telephone and flashlight near the bed within arm's reach. Make sure the pathway between the bedroom and bathroom is completely clear, and install a night-light along the route for those emergency late-night trips.

It's a good idea to rearrange the furniture throughout the house, so that the paths between rooms are free of obstructions. Also, make sure telephone and appliance cords aren't strung across common walkways, where they can be tripped over.

In addition to these physical precautions, there are the health precautions every aging body should take. Physical and eye examinations, with special attention to cardiac and blood-pressure problems, should be performed annually to rule out serious medical conditions. Blood pressure that's too low or an irregular heartbeat can put you at risk for fainting and falling. Don't forget to take calcium and vitamin D, two critical factors in developing strong bones. Finally, enrolling in an exercise program at your local gym can improve agility, strength, balance and coordination—all important skills that can keep you on your feet and off the floor.

17. The following are all specific measures to guard against injuries with the EXCEPTION of _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. removal of throw rugs | B. easy access to devices |
| C. installation of grab bars | D. re-arrangement of furniture |

18. In which paragraph does the author state his purpose of writing?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. The third paragraph. | B. The first paragraph. |
| C. The last paragraph. | D. The last but one paragraph. |

19. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. offer advice on how to prevent hip fractures | B. emphasize the importance of health precautions |
| C. discuss the seriousness of hip fractures | D. identify the causes of hip fractures |

TEXT C

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 stubby 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. “America is therefore the land of the future,” the German philosopher Hegel wrote. “The American lives even more for his goals, for the future, than the European,” Albert Einstein concurred. “Life for him is always becoming, never being.”

In 2012, America will still be the place where the future happens first, for that is the nation’s oldest tradition. The early Puritans lived in almost Stone Age conditions, but they were inspired by visions of future glories, God’s kingdom on earth. The early pioneers would sometimes travel past perfectly good farmland, because they were convinced that even more amazing land could be found over the next ridge. The Founding Fathers took 13 scraggly Colonies and believed they were creating a new nation on earth. The railroad speculators envisioned magnificent fortunes built on bands of iron. It’s now fashionable to ridicule the visions of dot-com entrepreneurs of the 1990s, but they had inherited the urge to leap for the horizon. “The Future is endowed with such a life, that it lives to us even in anticipation,” Herman Melville wrote. “The Future is the Bible of the Free.”

This future-mindedness explains many modern features of American life. It explains workaholicism: the average American works 350 hours a year more than the average European. Americans move more, in search of that brighter tomorrow, than people in other lands. They also, sadly, divorce more, for the same reason. Americans adopt new technologies such as online shopping and credit cards much more quickly than people in other countries. Forty-five percent of world Internet use takes place in the United States. Even today, after the bursting of the stock-market bubble, American venture-capital firms—which are in the business of betting on the future—dwarf the firms from all other nations.

Future-mindedness contributes to the disorder in American life, the obliviousness to history, the high rate of family breakdowns, the frenzied waste of natural resources. It also leads to incredible innovations. According to the Yale historian Paul Kennedy, 75 percent of the Nobel laureates in economics and the sciences over recent decades have lived or worked in the United States. The country remains a magnet for the future-minded from other nations. One in 12 Americans has enjoyed the thrill and challenge of starting his own business. A study published in the *Journal of International Business Studies* in 2000 showed that innovative people are spread pretty evenly throughout the globe, but Americans are most comfortable with risk. Entrepreneurs in the US are more likely to believe that they possess the ability to shape their own future than people in, say, Britain, Australia or Singapore.

If the 1990s were a great decade of future-mindedness, we are now in the midst of a season of experience. It seems cooler to be skeptical, to pooh-pooh all those IPO suckers who lost their money betting on the telecom future. But the world is not becoming more French. By 2012, this period of chastisement will likely have run its course, and future-mindedness will be back in vogue, for better or worse.

We don’t know exactly what the next future-minded frenzy will look like. We do know where it will take place: the American suburb. In 1979, three quarters of American office space were located in central cities. The new companies, research centers and entrepreneurs are flocking to these low buildings near airports, highways and the Wal-Mart malls, and they are creating a new kind of suburban life. There are entirely new metropolises rising-boom suburbs like Mesa, Arizona, that already have more people than Minneapolis or St. Louis. We are now approaching a moment in which the majority of American office space, and the hub of American entrepreneurship, will be found in quiet office parks in places like Rockville, Maryland, and in the sprawling suburbosphere around Atlanta.

We also know that future-mindedness itself will become the object of greater study. We are discovering that there are many things that human beings do easily that computers can do only with great difficulty, if at all. Cognitive

scientists are now trying to decode the human imagination, to understand how the brain visualizes, dreams and creates. And we know, too, that where there is future-mindedness there is hope.

20. The third paragraph examines America's future-mindedness from the _____ perspective.
A. future B. realistic C. historical D. present
21. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT brought about by future-mindedness?
A. Economic stagnation. B. Environmental destruction.
C. High divorce rates. D. Neglect of history.
22. The word "pooh-pooh" in the sixth paragraph means _____.
A. appreciate B. praise C. shun D. ridicule
23. According to the passage, people at present can forecast _____ of a new round of future-mindedness.
A. the nature B. the location C. the variety D. the features
24. The author predicts in the last paragraph that the study of future-mindedness will focus on _____.
A. how it comes into being B. how it functions
C. what it brings about D. what it is related to

TEXT D

"In every known human society the male's needs for achievement can be recognized... In a great number of human societies men's sureness of their sex role is tied up with their right, or ability, to practice some activity that women are not allowed to practice. Their maleness in fact has to be underwritten by preventing women from entering some field or performing some feat."

This is the conclusion of the anthropologist Margaret Mead about the way in which the roles of men and women in society should be distinguished.

If talk and print are considered it would seem that the formal emancipation of women is far from complete. There is a flow of publications about the continuing domestic bondage of women and about the complicated system of defences which men have thrown up around their hitherto accepted advantages, taking sometimes the obvious form of exclusion from types of occupation and sociable groupings, and sometimes the more subtle form of automatic doubt of the seriousness of women's pretensions to the level of intellect and resolution that men, it is supposed, bring to the business of running the world.

There are a good many objective pieces of evidence for the erosion of men's status. In the first place, there is the widespread postwar phenomenon of the woman Prime Minister, in India, Sri Lanka and Israel.

Secondly, there is the very large increase in the number of women who work, especially married women and mothers of children. More diffusely there are the increasingly numerous convergences between male and female behavior: the approximation to identical styles in dress and coiffure, the sharing of domestic tasks, and the admission of women to all sorts of hitherto exclusively male leisure-time activities.

Everyone carries round with him a fairly definite idea of the primitive or natural conditions of human life. It is acquired more by the study of humorous cartoons than of archaeology, but that does not matter since it is not significant as theory but only as an expression of inwardly felt expectations of people's sense of what is fundamentally proper in the differentiation between the roles of the two sexes. In this rudimentary natural society men go out to hunt and fish and to fight off the tribe next door while women keep the fire going. Amorous initiative is firmly reserved to the man, who sets about courtship with a club.



25. The phrase "men's sureness of their sex role" in the first paragraph suggests that they _____.
- A. are confident in their ability to charm women B. take the initiative in courtship
C. have a clear idea of what is considered "manly" D. tend to be more immoral than women are
26. The third paragraph does NOT claim that men _____.
- A. prevent women from taking up certain professions
B. secretly admire women's intellect and resolution
C. doubt whether women really mean to succeed in business
D. forbid women to join certain clubs and societies
27. The third paragraph _____.
- A. generally agrees with the first paragraph B. has no connection with the first paragraph
C. repeats the argument of the second paragraph D. contradicts the last paragraph
28. At the end of the last paragraph the author uses humorous exaggeration in order to _____.
- A. show that men are stronger than women B. carry further the ideas of the earliest paragraphs
C. support the first sentence of the same paragraph D. disown the ideas he is expressing
29. The usual idea of the cave man in the last paragraph _____.
- A. is based on the study of archaeology
B. illustrates how people expect men to behave
C. is dismissed by the author as an irrelevant joke
D. proves that the man, not woman, should be the wooer
30. The opening quotation from Margaret Mead sums up a relationship between man and woman which the author _____.
- A. approves of B. argues is natural
C. completely rejects D. expects to go on changing

● 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. _____ is the capital city of Canada.
- A. Vancouver B. Ottawa C. Montreal D. York
32. US presidents normally serves a (an) _____ term.
- A. two-year B. four-year C. six-year D. eight-year
33. Which of the following cities is NOT located in the Northeast US?
- A. Houston. B. Boston. C. Baltimore. D. Philadelphia.
34. _____ is the state church in England.
- A. The Roman Catholic Church B. The Baptist Church
C. The Protestant Church D. The Church of England
35. The novel *Emma* is written by _____.
- A. Mary Shelley B. Charlotte Brontë C. Elizabeth C. Gaskell D. Jane Austen
36. Which of the following is NOT a romantic poet?
- A. William Wordsworth. B. George Eliot.
C. George G. Byron. D. Percy B. Shelley.

37. William Sidney Porter, known as O. Henry, is most famous for _____.
 A. his poems B. his plays C. his short stories D. his novels
38. Syntax is the study of _____.
 A. language functions B. sentence structures
 C. textual organization D. word formation
39. Which of the following is NOT a distinctive feature of human language?
 A. Arbitrariness. B. Productivity. C. Cultural transmission. D. Finiteness.
40. The speech act theory was first put forward by _____.
 A. John Searle B. John Austin C. Noam Chomsky D. M. A. K. Halliday

● PART IV PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION (15 MIN)

The following 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 out 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, (1) an
 it ~~never~~ buys things in finished form and hangs them on the wall. (2) never
 When a natural history museum wants an exhibition, it must often build it. (3) exhibit

The University as Business

A number of colleges and universities have announced steep tuition increases for next year much steeper than the current, very low, rate of inflation. They say the increases are needed because of a loss in value of university endowments' heavily investing in common stock. I am skeptical. A business firm chooses the price that maximizes its net revenues, irrespective fluctuations in income; and increasingly the outlook of universities in the United States is indistinguishable from those of business firms. The rise in tuitions may reflect the fact economic uncertainty increases the demand for education. The biggest cost of being in the school is foregoing income from a job (this is primarily a factor in graduate and professional-school tuition); the poor one's job prospects, the more sense it makes to reallocate time from the job market to education, in order to make oneself more marketable.

The ways which universities make themselves attractive to students include soft majors, student evaluations of teachers, giving students a governance role, and eliminate required courses.

Sky-high tuitions have caused universities to regard their students as customers. Just as business firms sometimes collude to shorten the rigors of competition, universities collude to minimize the cost to them of the athletes whom they recruit in order to stimulate alumni

- (1) _____
 (2) _____
 (3) _____
 (4) _____
 (5) _____
 (6) _____
 (7) _____
 (8) _____
 (9) _____



donations, so the best athletes now often bypass higher education in order to obtain salaries earlier from professional teams. And until they were stopped by the antitrust authorities, the Ivy League schools colluded to limit competition for the best students, by agreeing not to award scholarships on the basis of merit rather than purely of need—just like business firms agreeing not to give discounts on their best customer.

(10) _____

PART V TRANSLATION (60 MIN)

SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH

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

一个人的生命究竟有多大意义，这有什么标准可以衡量吗？提出一个绝对的标准当然很困难；但是，大体上看一个人对待生命的态度是否严肃认真，看他对待工作、生活的态度如何，也就不难对这个人的存在意义作出适当的估计了。

古来一切有成就的人，都很严肃地对待自己的生命，当他活着一天，总要尽量多工作，多学习，不肯虚度年华，不让时间白白地浪费掉。我国历代的劳动人民以及大政治家、大思想家等等都莫不如此。

SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE

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

It is simple enough to say that since books have classes—fiction, biography, poetry—we should separate them and take from each what it is right that each should give us. Yet few people ask from books what books can give us. Most commonly we come to books with blurred and divided minds, asking of fiction that it shall be true, of poetry that it shall be false, of biography that it shall be flattering, of history that it shall enforce our prejudices. If we could banish all such preoccupations when we read, that would be an admirable beginning. Do not dictate to your author; try to become him. Be his fellow-worker and accomplice. If you hang back, and reserve and criticize at first, you are preventing yourself from getting the fullest possible value from what you read. But if you open your mind as widely as possible, then signs and hints of almost imperceptible fineness, from the twist and turn of the first sentences, will bring you into the presence of a human being unlike any other. Steep yourself in this, acquaint yourself with this, and soon you will find that your author is giving you, or attempting to give you, something far more definite.

PART VI WRITING (45 MIN)

Interview is frequently used by employers as a means to recruit prospective employees. As a result, there have been many arguments for or against the interview as a selection procedure. What is your opinion? Write an essay of about 400 words to state your view.

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.

2005 年英语专八答案速查与详解

答案速查

- PART I** (1) basic steps (2) raw material (3) head (4) facts and opinions
 (5) summarize and paraphrase (6) objective (7) Purpose (8) ask questions
 (9) a manageable size (10) the topic itself
 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. B
- PART II** 11. B 12. D 13. A 14. C 15. D 16. B 17. D 18. A 19. A 20. C
 21. A 22. D 23. B 24. A 25. C 26. B 27. A 28. C 29. B 30. D
- PART III** 31. B 32. B 33. A 34. D 35. D 36. B 37. C 38. B 39. D 40. B
- PART IV** (1) investing 改为 invested (2) irrespective 后面加 of (3) those 改为 that (4) fact 后面加 that
 (5) 去掉 the (6) poor 改为 poorer (7) which 前面加 in (8) eliminate 改为 eliminating
 (9) shorten 改为 lessen (10) on 改为 to

详解

● PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

(注：画线部分提示了答案所在。下同。)

Writing a Research Paper

I think as seniors, you are often required by your instructors to do some library research on this topic or that. And in the end you have to write a research paper, right? Then what is writing a research paper like? How are we going to write one? What are the steps in producing a research paper, and what are the points we need to take care of? In today's lecture, I'll try to answer these questions.

First of all, what is writing a research paper like? We may start by comparing it to an ordinary essay, a form of writing you're very familiar with. Writing a research paper is much like writing an essay. Both kinds of writing involve many of the same basic steps, that is, choosing a topic, asking questions to define and develop the topic, identifying the audience, getting raw material to work with, outlining the paper, writing it and finally revising it (Q1). These are the steps shared between research paper writing and essay writing. "Is there any difference?" You may ask. Yes. What makes a research paper different is that much of your raw material comes not from your own head, but from printed sources, mainly books and periodicals in the library (Q2)(Q3). Collecting raw material, that is, reading books and taking notes is very much like the process of brainstorming at the pre-writing stage of an ordinary essay.

Generally speaking, there are two basic types of research papers, and a paper may belong to either type: it may be a survey of facts and opinions available on a given topic or an analytical argument that uses those facts and opinions to prove a point. Your instructor may tell you which kind of paper you are expected to write. If not, you yourself should eventually choose between surveying and arguing. You will then have a definite way of managing your sources.

Now, let's take a look at how you are going to write a survey-type research paper or an argumentative research paper. In a survey-type research paper you gather facts and a variety of opinions on a given topic (Q4). You make little attempt to interpret or evaluate what your sources say, or to prove a particular point. Instead through quotation, summary and paraphrase, you try to provide a representative sampling of facts and opinions, to give an objective report on your topic (Q5). You explain the pros and cons of various attitudes or opinions, but you don't side definitely with any one of them (Q6). Well, in an argumentative research paper, you do considerably more. You do not simply quote, paraphrase and summarize as you do in a survey-type paper. You interpret, question, compare and judge the statements you cite. You will explain why one opinion is sound and another is not, why one fact is relevant and another is not, why one writer is correct and another is mistaken.



What's more, your purpose may vary with your topic (Q7), you may try to explain the situation, to recommend the course of action, to review a solution to a problem, or to present and defend a particular interpretation of a historical event or a work of art.

But whether the topic is a space travel or trains in contemporary American literature, an argumentative research paper deals actively, I say it again, actively, with the statements it cites. It makes these statements work together in an argument that you create, that is, to an argument leading to a conclusion of your own.

In the next part of the lecture, I'd like to talk about one of the basic steps in writing I mentioned earlier in the lecture, that is, how to choose a topic. Choosing a topic for a research paper is in some ways like choosing a topic for an ordinary essay. But there are some differences. As you think about your topic, ask yourself these questions (Q8).

Question Number One: Do you really want to know more about this topic? This is the initial question you have to ask yourself because research on any subject will keep you busy for weeks. You certainly do not wish to waste your time on something you have little interest in. You do it well only if you expect to learn something interesting or important in the process.

Question Number Two: Are you likely to find many sources of information on this topic? You cannot write a research paper without consulting a variety of sources. If only one source or none at all is readily available, you should rethink your topic or choose another.

Question Number Three: Can you cut the topic down to a manageable size (Q9)? Be reasonable and realistic about what you can do in a short period, say, two to four weeks. If your topic is the American Revolution, you'll scarcely have time to make a list of books on your subject, let alone read and analyze them. So try to find something specific such as the role of Thomas Jefferson in the American Revolution or the Franco-American Alliance.

Question Number Four: What questions can you ask about the topic itself (Q10)? Questions help you get the topic down to a manageable size. Discover its possibilities and find the goal of your research, that is, the specific problem you want to investigate. Suppose you want to write about the issue of financing a college education, a topic not only current but also directly linked to the lives of most college students and their families. You could ask at least two or three pointed questions. How much does educational opportunity depend on financial status? Is financial aid going to the students who need it most? How much should universities and colleges charge their students? You can ask yourself these questions or more as you start to work on the research paper.

OK, to sum up, in today's lecture, we've looked at some of the issues in the research paper writing, like the basic steps, types of the research paper and how to choose a topic. In our next lecture, we'll concentrate on how to identify the audience, how to work out an outline and how to edit the draft.

答案详解

- (1) **basic steps 细节题** **考点** 本题考查学术论文与普通文章的相同之处。**精解** 根据(Q1)画线处可知,这两种写作的基本步骤是相同的,讲课者在强调了 the same basic steps 之后又逐一概括性地解释了这些基本步骤都包括哪些方面。**点拨** 考生在做笔记的时候要注意讲座中常用的比较法。此外还要结合题目本身,本题是问哪些方面有 similarity, 那么听到同义词 much like 之后就可捕捉到正确答案 basic steps 了。
- (2) **raw material 细节题** **考点** 本题考查学术论文与普通文章的不同之处。**精解** 根据空格处(Q2)画线处可知,两者的主要区别在于学术论文的原材料(raw material)来自各种出版物,因此填 raw material。**点拨** 考生应注意在讲解完相同点后一般都会出现 difference, 因此在做笔记的时候对这种可以预料的关键词所提示的信息要格外注意。并且 raw material 在该部分不止出现了一次,而且对其含义还给出了特别解释,这些都提醒考生它在学术论文中的重要性。
- (3) **head 推理题** **考点** 本题同样考查学术论文与普通文章的不同之处。**精解** 本题要与第(2)题结合。同样根据(Q3)画线处可知,学术论文的 raw material 并非简单地来自 your own head, 言外之意是普通文章的原材料通常来自人们自身的想法,即 ideas in your head。因此空格处填 head。
- (4) **facts and opinions 细节题** **考点** 本题考查调研型学术论文要收集的材料。**精解** 根据(Q4)画线处可知,此类论文需要学生就所给题目收集 facts and a variety of opinions, 因此空格处填 facts and opinions。

- (5) **summarize and paraphrase 细节题** **考点** 本题考查调研型学术论文的具体方法。**精解** 根据(Q5)画线处可知, 引用、总结和改述, 是调研型学术论文的常用方法, 其中 to gather facts and opinions 和 to quote 已经在题目中提到, 所以此处填 summarize and paraphrase。
- (6) **objective 推理题** **考点** 本题考查在撰写调研型学术论文的时候作者应持有的态度。**精解** 根据(Q6)画线处可知, 此类学术论文应该是 an objective report, 作者应持客观的态度。
- (7) **Purpose 细节题** **考点** 本题考查论说型学术论文的写作目的与主题的关系。**精解** 根据(Q7)画线处可知, 论说型学术论文的写作目的可能因主题的变化而有所变化, 而且就此举了一些例子。**点拨** 题目是讲座的原文重现, 所以此处应填 purpose。**注意** purpose 的首字母需大写。
- (8) **ask questions 细节题** **考点** 本题考查在写学术论文时如何选题。**精解** 根据(Q8)画线处可知, 在考虑选题的时候首先要 ask yourself these questions, 因此空格处填 ask questions。**点拨** 考生也可以结合题目本身的上下文进行答题。在第三部分设计选题时一共罗列了四个问题, 而且最后总结时也提出了 questions 的重要性, 那么作为这一小部分总述的问题(8)就应该是围绕 questions 展开, 再结合笔记就可以概括出 ask questions。
- (9) **a manageable size 细节题** **考点** 本题考查选题中要注意的第三个问题。**精解** 根据(Q9)画线处可知, 选题时要使其能细化到自身可操控的范围内, 即文章的选题不要太宽泛, 所以空格处填 a manageable size。**点拨** 考生应注意前面已经依次列出了两个问题, 故每个序号出现后都应重点做笔记。
- (10) **the topic itself 细节题** **考点** 本题考查选题中要注意的第四个问题。**精解** 根据(Q10)画线处可知, 选题时要注意能针对论题本身提出什么问题, 因此空格处填 the topic itself。

SECTION B INTERVIEW

W: Today with Professor McKay on our morning talk show. Good morning, Professor McKay.

M: Good morning.

W: I've heard that you and your team have just completed a report on old age.

M: That's right.

W: Could you tell me what your report is about?

M: Well, the report basically looks into the various beliefs that people hold about old age and try to verify them.

W: And what do you think your report can achieve?

M: We hope that it would somehow help people to change their feelings about old age. The problem is that far too many of us believe that most old people are poor, lonely and unhappy (1). As a result we tend to find old people as a group unattractive, and this is very dangerous for our society.

W: But surely we cannot escape the fact that many old people are lonely and many are sick.

M: No, we can't. But we must also remember that the proportion of such people is no greater among the 60 to 70 age group than among the 50 to 60 age group.

W: In other words, there's no more mental illness, for example, among the 60s to 70s than among the 50s to 60s.

M: Right, and why should there be? Why should we expect people to suddenly change when they reach their 60th or 65th birthday any more than they did when they reached their 21st (2)?

W: But one would expect there'd be more physical illness among old people, surely.

M: Why should one expect this? After all, those people who reach the age of 65 or 70 are the strongest among us. The weak die mainly in childhood, then in their forties or fifties. Furthermore, by the time people reach 60 or 65, they have learned how to look after themselves. They keep warm, sleep regular hours and eat sensibly. Of course, some old people do suffer from physical illnesses, but these do not suddenly develop on their 65th birthday. People who are healthy in middle age tend to be healthy in old age, just as one would expect.

W: Do you find that young people these days are not as concerned about their parents', as their parents were about theirs?

M: We have found nothing that suggests that family feeling is either dying or dead (3). There do not appear to be large numbers of young people who are trying, for example, to have their dear old mother locked up in a mental hospital.

W: But don't many parents live apart from their married children than used to be the case?



M: True, but this is because many more young families can afford to own their own homes these days than ever before. In other words, parents and their married children usually live in separate households because they prefer it that way, not because their children refuse to have their mum and dad living with them.

W: Is this a good thing, do you think?

M: I think that it's an excellent arrangement. We all like to keep part of our lives private, even from those we love dearly. I certainly don't think that it's a sign to increase loneliness in old age (4).

W: Are people's mental abilities affected by old age?

M: Certain changes do take place as we grow older, but this happens throughout life. These changes are very gradual, and happen at different times with different people. But in general, if you know a person well in his little age, and have seen how he deals with events and problems, you would easily recognize him in old age.

W: So that someone who enjoys new experiences—travel, education, and so on in his middle years will usually continue to do so into old age?

M: Exactly. We have carried out some very interesting experiments, in which a group of people aged 60 to 70 and a group aged 30 to 40 have to learn the same things. The first thing we discovered was that the young group tends to be quicker at learning than the old group. However, although the old group took longer to learn, eventually they performed as well as the young group. And when we tested the two groups several weeks later, there was again no difference between the two groups.

W: That is very interesting indeed. What else did your experiments show?

M: Well, one group of old people agreed to attend evening classes for a year to study English and mathematics. In fact, most of this group became so interested in their studies that they continued them for another year. Anyway, we discovered that they did best in the English classes and that most of them steadily improved their ability to communicate in both written and spoken language.

W: What about the group who studied mathematics?

M: Well, that's a different story. There seems to be no doubt that people find maths more difficult as they grow older. Though, why this is so, I cannot say (5).

W: Perhaps pocket calculators will solve this problem.

M: I think you're right. In fact, I am sure that you are.

W: OK, time for a commercial. Stay tuned. We'll be right back.

答案详解

- ① **C 推理题** **考点** 本题考查 Prof. McKay 的调查目的。**精解** 根据 (1) 画线处可知, Prof. McKay 希望多少能改变人们对老年人的态度, 而且指出很多人都认为大多数老年人是贫穷、孤独且郁郁寡欢的。所以 C 为正确答案。**点拨** 考生需注意对话中的提示词, 比如听到采访者问 what do you think your report can achieve 时, 就知道他实际是在问 what is your purpose of making the report, 就应当特别注意后面的信息。
- ② **A 细节题** **考点** 本题涉及 Prof. McKay 的看法。**精解** 根据 (2) 画线处可知, Prof. McKay 认为人们不应当认为 60 岁或 65 岁的人就比他们在 21 岁时改变得更多, A 与此表述相反, 因此正确答案为 A。**点拨** 考生可以结合第 1 题所得出的结论, 既然 Prof. McKay 的调查目的是要改变人们的错误看法, 那么他得出的结论可能会与人们通常对老年人的消极看法不一致, 因此可以排除其他选项。
- ③ **D 推理题** **考点** 本题考查目前家庭成员之间的关系。**精解** 根据 (3) 画线处可知, Prof. McKay 的报告并未表明家庭成员之间的关系正在疏远, 而是像从前一样亲密。故正确答案为 D。
- ④ **B 推理题** **考点** 本题考查 Prof. McKay 对父母与子女分开生活的看法。**精解** 根据 (4) 画线处可知, Prof. McKay 认为分开生活是很棒的安排, 并解释了即便是相爱的人之间也需要留有隐私。由此可知 Prof. McKay 对此的看法是积极的, 因此正确答案为 B。
- ⑤ **D 细节题** **考点** 本题考查 Prof. McKay 不能解释哪种看法。**精解** 根据 (5) 画线处可知, 老年人学习数学感到很困难, 这有别于他们学习英语的情况, 但 Prof. McKay 不能解释为什么会这样, 因此正确答案为 D。