

严格按照最新修订的考试大纲编写

上海外国语大学海冰 主审

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# 英语专业八级 全真模拟试卷

**Model Test Papers & Analyses**

丛书总编/陈开顺 丛书策划/茅风华

外语专业教学与测试研究中心 编写

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- 10套全真模拟试卷——逼真权威
- 名师详尽解题指点——提升实力
- 科学评估自测成绩——快速准确

**最新  
题型**

# TEM-8

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## 答案解析与听力原文

# TEM-8

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茅风华 主编

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## 前言

全国高等院校英语专业八级考试(TEM8)是由高等院校外语专业指导委员会主持实施的一项最权威的全国性考试。它既检查各校执行英语专业高年级教学大纲的情况,又是学生反映自己专业水平的最佳平台,因而在学校和社会受到了普遍的关注。企事业单位在录用英语专业人才时首先看重的是候选人是否通过了这一考试,广大英语专业学生也把这一考试当作大学生活的头等大事。因此参加考试的学生越来越多。

为了满足广大英语专业学生提高英语水平、有针对性地备战八级考试的强烈要求,我们组织长期从事英语专业八级考试研究的资深教授精心编写了这套全真模拟试题集。

《英语专业八级全真模拟试卷》是英语专业轻松过级系列丛书之一。本书以2004年最新《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》为指导,以近年来“高校英语专业八级考试”的最新题型和内容为基础,集最新和最近英、美各种媒体和书刊材料编写而成,体裁丰富、覆盖面广、解题透彻。本书汇集的试题在形式和难易程度上与全真考题保持一致。试题内容是多年辅导八级考试老师的从教学经验中提炼的精华,是对历年考试真题重点与难点细致分析的结晶,是在教学与考试中得到了充分检验的精品。希望同学们通过练习把握其中的奥妙,轻松过关。

全书共有10套试题组成,每套试题后都附有参考答案与解析及听力原文,旨在帮助考生熟悉考试形式和内容,掌握八级考试的重点与难点,经过有针对性的练习而顺利通过考试。

编者

2005年7月



# MODEL TEST ONE

## PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

### SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

- |            |               |                 |                 |              |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. adopted | 2. promote    | 3. professional | 4. occasionally | 5. upper     |
| 6. amateur | 7. associated | 8. kings        | 9. licensed     | 10. scrutiny |

### SECTION B INTERVIEW

- 1.A      2.B      3.C      4.D      5.D

### SECTION C NEWSBROADCAST

- 6.C      7.C      8.D      9.B      10.B

听力原文:

### SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

#### Spectator Sports

In spite of their reputation for sportsmanship, the British tend to be spectators rather than players: the top spectator sport is, of course, football. This sport has been played in some form since the Middle Ages but was not seriously adopted as an organized game until 1848; later, in 1863, the Football Association was formed to draw up rules and promote the interests of the game. Over 360 clubs are registered with the FA and about 37, 000 local clubs are members of regional associations.

Strong national interest is focused on the top professional teams 92 in England and Wales, 38 in Scotland that are controlled by the Football League and the Scottish Football League. During the season, from September to April, some 23 million spectators attend the professional matches played by League teams; matches take place every Saturday afternoon and occasionally on weekday evenings and bank holidays. Teams often play international matches and when an England team is required, players are selected from different League teams. Some of the country's most famous football teams are known world-wide.

Another kind of football invented in England is rugby. It started at the famous Rugby public school in 1823 when one of the pupils, during an ordinary football game picked up the ball and ran with it. Rugby is generally a much tougher game than football and for a long time has had upper class associations, as until recently it was generally only played in public schools, not in state schools. Now, both kinds of football are played in most schools. There are about 1,700 Rugby Union clubs in Britain which play against each other on a purely amateur basis. Rugby League has slightly different rules and is played by professional teams mostly in north England. International matches of the amateur Rugby Football Association are played between England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and France; Rugby League international matches are played against professional teams from countries like New Zealand, Australia and South Africa.

The sport most associated with England and known as the English game is cricket. There are records of it having been played as early as 1550 and it became so popular that by the late 1700s several famous clubs had been founded. During the summers cricket is played in schools, colleges and universities and most towns and villages have their own cricket clubs. Every English county has its official team and during the season these teams played against each other; the 17 counties ranked "First Class compete in three-day matches for the First Class County Championship. The highlights of the cricketing year are the Test Matches played between the professional English team and teams from India, Pakistan, the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand. The English team also goes on tour in these countries.

Another popular spectator sport, known as the sport of kings is horse-racing, which is controlled by the Jockey Club. There are 56 race courses in England and Wales, 6 in Scotland and 2 in Northern Ireland, and licensed by the Jockey Club. Put together, these courses provide over 900 days racing annually—watched by some 4 million people; 11, 000 horses are in training at

various places, many of them in the Newmarket areas which is the center of racing in Britain.

The most fashionable of all race meetings is held in early June at Ascot, a short distance from Windsor Castle. It lasts four days and is always attended by the Queen, who is a very keen race-goer. Ticket applications for the Royal Enclosure have to be made months in advance and are only granted after careful scrutiny. Gentlemen must wear morning dress and ladies must wear formal day dresses with hats. Very often the ladies fashions at Royal Ascot attract more attention than the horses! There are, of course, plenty of other areas round the course where members of the public can watch the race, dressed as they please.

## SECTION B INTERVIEW

1. Q: *Mr. Chen (Yu-Lun), what kind of a magazine The World of English is?*

A: Our magazine is of course a magazine for learning English. But we adopt a different way adhered to by some other English learning magazines. We don't make a special effort to the discussion of the theoretical problems of English lexicology, English grammar, etc. We pay attention to concrete practice. We believe practice yields genuine knowledge. Aside from literary works, we put our emphasis on the provision of articles that cover various fields in order to help readers expand their vocabulary rapidly and enhance their reading level effectively, and concurrently to raise their level in writing. Moreover, perhaps the unique feature of our magazine is its arrangement in the bilingual English-Chinese form and its detailed explanatory notes. It is quite convenient for self-study. Another motive of us is to render assistance to those who, while learning English, are able also to enrich their knowledge and enlarge their field of vision.

2. Q: *What columns does The World of English have?*

A: Well, it has a variety of columns, such as special articles, the literary world, the art circles, social science-economics, history and geography, science and technology, sports, personage, prism, garden of harmonious interest, western profiles, medicine and health, knowledgeable sketches, selected readings in newspapers and periodicals, culture and education, words and sentences, translation exercises, etc.

3. Q: *Who are your target readers?*

A: They are people of comparatively higher levels, consisting largely of university students, postgraduates, English workers, those who study English by themselves and lovers of English language. For example, I met some of my target readers in America and England in 1988 - 1989 when I visited some of the higher institutions as a visiting scholar. They were all young and promising graduate students, very kind and obliging to me. They said that they were the ardent readers of our magazine and as a result of reading it, they had not only enlarged their English vocabulary and then succeeded in getting high grades in TOEFL and GRE, but also learned a lot of knowledge from the selected materials in our magazine which assisted them to go abroad to pursue further study.

4. Q: *As far as I know you are the only regular staff of the magazine. How do you deal with the daily routine of writing or selecting articles and scripts for the magazine as well as the work such as printing and publishing?*

A: Yes, I am the only member of the official staff. That means I am the only member within the manning quota of the unit. But of course I cannot handle the work alone without the assistance of many of my trusted and capable friends who render invaluable assistance in the selection of materials, in translation, in editing, in proofreading, etc.

5. Q: *I was told you have a hard, rich and colorful life and your life is legendary; could you please tell us something about it?*

A: Because my father died early and my 6 brothers and sisters also died early, I was under the special care of my mother who worked hard in the educational circle and was so dear to me that I should say that without her painstaking care I really could not survive till now. I'll never forget her in my whole life. My father's elder brother helped me a lot too. Due to the stringency or financial difficulties of the family, there's no way out but to leave my home when very young to temper myself and to solve my livelihood problems. I might say that I had taken up all kinds of trade. I moved from Beijing to Shanghai in 1933 and left Shanghai for Hongkong in 1938. While I was in Shanghai and Hongkong, I joined the national salvation movement. Later on in 1940 with meagre savings I travelled from Hongkong to Vietnam by boat and overland from Hanoi to Kunming by a dilapidated train for an entrance examination to the most famous National Southwest Associated University. (It was an integrated or united university of three most prestigious universities, the Peking University and Tsinghua University in Peking and Nankai University in Tianjin which were forced to move to .

Kunming due to Japan's invasion of China in 1937.) There I took part in progressive student movement and drama performance activities for propagating the War of Resistance Against Japan. After graduation from the university, I joined the army in 1944, flew over the Himalaya Mountains by an American military transport plane called C-47 and was assigned to duty in India and later on in Burma Front at the Forward Echelon of General Stilwell's Headquarters as an interpreter, a translator and a liaison officer between Chinese and U. S. troops in their common fight against the cruel and desperate Japanese in the remote and uninhabited jungle for more than 17 months. I traversed the hard way a greater part of Burma during that period. After V. J. day of 1945, I came back to Shanghai. At first I taught in a junior college and not long afterwards, I became an executive of a company and visited many places in the world including South Korea and many other countries of Europe, Middle East and Southeast Asia, sometimes part work part study, such as a work-study student in Sorbonne. I travelled extensively. But soon after the liberation, I came home in response to Premier Zhou's call at the end of 1950.

In the beginning, as the chief executive, I took pains in reestablishing The Fifties Publishing House with my old friend Jin Chang You from 1950-1956 which was later amalgamated into The Time Publishing House and subsequently The Commercial Press where I worked since then. I was branded as an American special agent soon after the Great Cultural Revolution started. In 1969, three years after, I lost my left leg due to the abnormal situation ruling at that period, but all the same I had to go to the "May-Seventh Cadre School in Xiannin, Hubei Province under the order of Lin Biao. There I had to use my remaining right leg to operate the sewing machine to mend worn clothes for other downcast cadres. After rehabilitation I returned to The Commercial Press to resume my old job and started the magazine. By the way, I should say to the advisers, members of the editorial board, writers, translators and my dear readers of *The World of English* many thanks for their warm support from 1981 till now.

6. Q: Now, let's come back to the magazine, do you have any new plans for it?

A: Besides our cooperation with the Central People's Broadcasting Station on its Radio English On Sunday programme in the broadcast of some of the articles of our magazine, we also planned to sponsor a course of lectures (we have sponsored such lectures 60 times before) with the purpose of raising the listening and speaking levels of the readers. In addition to this, we are planning to turn our magazine from bimonthly into monthly to satisfy the need of the general reading public. This has been hoped for many years. Please be generous with your valuable comments and suggestions.

## SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

### *News Item One*

London (dpa) - The Queen has imposed a palace ban on the use of mobile phones by her servants while they are on duty, after a barrage of calls disturbed a recent banquet held for foreign dignitaries, the Sun reported on Monday.

Quoting a Buckingham Palace source, the Sun said a series of royal family meals had been interrupted by trilling mobile phones, some playing customized melodies like the Hawaii Five-O theme tune and Colonel Bogey.

The Queen had initially laughed at this, but the final straw came when several flunkies' phones rang during a major banquet held for foreign dignitaries.

The ban applies to staff on duty at Buckingham Palace, the royal summer retreat at Balmoral in Scotland and Sandringham in Norfolk.

"It is fair to say the Queen was not amused when the phones started ringing incessantly," a palace source told the Sun.

"The first few times the mobiles went off the royals thought it was a bit of a laugh, but the noise and interruptions became irritating as more and more staff acquired them."

"Senior courtiers have also complained of the peace and quiet of the palace being disrupted by the sound of the Hawaii Five-O theme echoing down the corridors," he told the Sun.

The Times reports the Queen is looking for fresh young female budgerigars to reinvigorate the royal stock after generations of inbreeding.

Any old budgie would not do, the Times said, quoting Graham Stone, 44, a gardener at Windsor Castle in Berkshire, who bears the title Keeper of the Royal Budgerigars.

The Queen's birds are of a free-flying variety, brightly coloured in green, blue and yellow, much smaller and faster than the caged domestic bird, with entirely different instincts and absolutely no vocabulary.

As Princess Elizabeth, the Queen was given a pair of budgies by an official in the 1930s. The flock grew to such an extent that today there about 100.

"They seem to have lost the vigour of breeding in the past two years. They haven't had any fresh blood for decades. We lose a few to the sparrowhawks and kestrels in Windsor Home Park and now have too many males and not enough fresh females, Sone said.

### News Item two

At least 80 people have been killed and more than 180 injured in a fresh wave of suicide bombings in Iraq, including a fuel tanker attack south of Baghdad. President Jalal Talabani sent a letter of condolence to the Iraqi people and the families of those who died in the bombing, according to a statement issued by his office. In Saturday's bombing, the suicide bomber detonated himself near a gas station. At the same time, police said, mortar rounds were fired at two police stations, the Musayyib police headquarters and the city's general hospital. Police said Sunday they cannot yet isolate the casualties from each site. The attack, in Babil province, happened in an area known to many as the Triangle of Death. The tanker entered Musayyib after being searched at the city's entrance and parked at the city center, according to police. The bomber, strapped with an explosive vest, approached the tanker and detonated. Police are calling it a coordinated attack, suggesting the tanker's driver was an accomplice.

## PART II READING COMPREHENSION

11.C	12.C	13.C	14.D	15.B	16.C	17.C	18.B	19.B	20.B
21.A	22.C	23.C	24.D	25.C	26.B	27.D	28.B	29.A	30.D

### 答案解析:

- 11、第二段最后部分提到了该组织，它号召成员拒绝登记参军或拒服兵役，故选C。
- 12、关键在于理解该句，大意是随着反战情绪的上升，暴力也逐步上升，最终发展到四名学生被杀害。故选C。
- 13、见第五段第一句，C错在把时间弄错了，是一天而不是一个月，故选C。
- 14、见最后两段，选D。
- 15、第一段中间提到了Fran出生于一个著名的斗牛士家庭。故选B。
- 16、见第二段最后，选C。
- 17、第二段讲到这些恐龙原始的羽毛不是用来搏斗，而是为了保暖。故选C。
- 18、B。
- 19、最后一段话提到了对于现代鸟类发源自恐龙的观点，人们对此持有不同看法，故选B。
- 20、见第四段，该法律在于防止人们因为肥胖而起诉食品公司，故选B。
- 21、选A。第六段讲到在大部分州，食品公司和餐厅的说客们帮助起草法规，在州府作了大量的搜集情况的工作。A所说由很多这样的人，且做了大部分的工作，同文章不符。
- 22、从文中可知，这一法律将使消费者今后更难以起诉食品公司，故选C。
- 23、见第二段，作者认为这位朋友买电视的目的在于逃避现实世界，故选C。
- 24、见第六段，选D。
- 25、很显然，作者对电视持批评态度，故选C。
- 26、结合文章可知意为“超过”，故选B。
- 27、第一段讲到，传统的大气电脑模式没能对此进行预测，原因在于可获得的天气数据细节太少，不足以让计算机进行研究和预测。故选D。
- 28、now指“现在的、当前的”，“cast”则同其他词联合构词，通常都表示“播报”的意思，如newscast，故选B。
- 29、第二段中讲到了科学技术进步是最为重要的因素，故选A。
- 30、文章主要讲了天气预报的突破。故选D。



## PART III GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

31.C      32.D      33.C      34.D      35.B      36.A      37.C      38.C      39.D      40.A

## PART IV PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION

1. in → on

在早上, 一般用 in the morning, 但是如果 morning 前面出现形容词修饰时, 则具体化到在某一天, 介词用 on。

2. the moment when the → the moment the

表示时间的词如 moment、day 等后面不用再使用 when 引导定语从句。

3. integrate → integrated

时态一致, 用一般过去式。

4. with → to

固定搭配, leave sth to sb。

5. odd → odds

odd 和 odds 是两个, 前者指的是“奇数的、奇怪的”, 后者在此指“差别”。

6. various → varied

various 强调许多种类, 后者强调种类多且不相同

7. would → should

情态动词使用不当。

8. error → fault

固定搭配, it is your fault……

9. self-esteem ∧ undermine → to

注意动词不定式, allow sth/sb to do sth。

10. devotes → devoted

后置定语, be devoted to doing 是固定搭配。

## PART IV TRANSLATION

### SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH

Dunhuang is located in the desert corridor of northwestern Gansu Province. It is close to Xinjiang Autonomous Region in the west, and it faces the Qilian Mountains in the east. This ancient city with a history of 2,000 years was an important place for temporary stay for trade caravans on the Silk Road linking China and the Central Asia. At present, the major reason why it attracts visitors is that Dunhuang is the seat of Mogao Grottoes with the most precious treasures of the Buddhist art known in the world. As recorded in a stone inscription of the Tang Dynasty, stones were first carved here around 360 AD. At that time, a monk named Le Seng passed through the place and saw the scene of 1,000 golden Buddhas. One thousand years later, hundreds of caves were carved on the precipitous sand and rock cliff. All of them took shape of beehives linked by plank roads and ladders.

### SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE

就我所知, 没有人进行过大学教师的痛苦指数调查。可能指派谁去做这项工作呢? 擅长行业心理学和劳资关系的商学院教授可能将结果搞得一团糟。心怀不满的社会学家会把责任都归咎于社会, 而且可能在学期剩下的时间里撻挑子不干了。我更倾向于让人类学家采用很久以前旨在从外到内考察一种文化时使用的方法进行研究。我们现有的最接近人类学家这个理想人选就是描写学界生态的小说家了。虽然他们对学界痛苦的根源的解释也许不像人们想象的那么准确, 但是这些思考和探索确实表明了大学教授们把本来绝对开心的情形弄得一团糟的顽固习性。

## PART V WRITING

### Cars, One of the Main Causes of Air Pollution

Too many cars have created a lot of serious problems in our world. Besides congestion, accidents and fast fuel consumption, cars are responsible for a good part of air pollution in big cities.

All the time, they are pumping huge amounts of waste gases into the atmosphere. These gases are very harmful, causing disease and even death. Last winter, car fumes formed heavy smog over Beijing, making the sky gloomy for weeks and deteriorating people's health. Moreover, they do not only damage our health but also damage the health of our planet. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), driving a car is the single most polluting thing that most of us do. Motor vehicles emit millions of tons of pollutants into the air each year. In many urban areas, motor vehicles are the single largest contributor to ground-level ozone, a major component of smog. Ground-level ozone is the most serious air pollution problem in the northeast and mid-Atlantic states. Cars also emit several pollutants classified as toxics, which cause as many as 1,500 cases of cancer in the country each year. Auto emissions also contribute to the environmental problems of acid rain and global warming.

One possible solution is to design and develop clean cars and clean fuels. Clean fuels include reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline, and alternative fuels. The EPA estimates that reformulated gasoline reduces ozone-forming emissions and toxic air pollutants by 15 to 17 percent. Reformulated gasoline will be required in areas where ozone levels exceed the federal health standard. Electricity is also one of the future driving powers for cars. In Tsinghua University, campus buses are driven by electricity. In Beijing some of the public buses begin to run on natural gas, which does not give off as much carbon dioxide as the petrol. But it may take decades for the new models of clean cars to completely replace the traditional ones.

Another solution is to develop modern public transportation systems and restrict the use of private cars. If the price of petrol rises constantly and the public vehicles are efficient and convenient enough, most people will not use private cars. And the total number of cars in big cities will reduce greatly. On the whole, the elimination of air pollution needs the co-efforts from the government, the public and the environments. This problem will be solved only with the help of science and technology.

## PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

### SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

- |             |            |                 |                  |              |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. evidence | 2. Admiral | 3. narrative    | 4. barbarians    | 5. artifacts |
| 6. stir     | 7. charted | 8. substantiate | 9. corroborating | 10. legacy   |

### SECTION B INTERVIEW

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1.B | 2.D | 3.C | 4.C | 5.B |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

### SECTION C NEWSBROADCAST

- |     |     |     |     |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 6.A | 7.B | 8.A | 9.B | 10.C |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

### 听力原文:

#### SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

##### Did Chinese beat out Columbus?

Did Chinese sailors really discover America before Columbus? A new exhibition sets the scene, presenting new evidence that lends support to the assumptions made in 1421: The Year China Discovered America by Gavin Menzies.

1421: The Year China Sailed the World, in Singapore in a special tent near the Esplanade (until Sept. 11), is primarily a celebration of Admiral Zheng He's seven maritime expeditions between 1405 and 1423. With a fleet of 317 ships and 28,000 men, Zheng He is generally acknowledged as one of the great naval explorers, but how far he actually went remains a matter of dispute.

With original artifacts, videos and interactive exhibits, 1421 aims to take visitors through Zheng He's life story, setting the historical and economic context of his voyages. Against this factual background, Menzies's theories are presented, along with new evidence, mainly maps, backing his claims.

The exhibition starts in Hunnan (China) in 1382, with a narrative space giving some background on Zheng He's youth. Zheng, a Chinese Muslim, was captured as a child in wartime by the Ming army and made a eunuch to serve at court. He became a scholar and a trusted adviser to the third Ming emperor, Zhu Di, who sent him on a mission to "proceed all the way to the ends of the earth to collect tribute from the barbarians beyond the seas.

When the giant fleet returned in 1423, however, the emperor had fallen. With that change of leadership, China began a policy of isolationism that would last hundreds of years. The large ships were left to rot at their moorings, and most of the records of the great journeys were destroyed (though some argue the records still exist).

A lattice maze in the exhibition takes visitors through the internal turmoil dominating the early part of the Ming dynasty. In the main room, five giant masts and sails mark the admiral's first five voyages, each depicting the destination while highlighting important historical facts such as the trade of spices and teas and life on board the ships.

With 600 years of sailing experience, the Chinese had already developed many tools useful to sailing over great distances - like magnetized compasses and watertight bulkhead compartments of a kind the West would have to wait hundreds of years for. Importantly, Zheng He's ships, known as junks, included on-board vegetable patches, growing soybeans in tubes all year to provide protein and vitamin C, guarding sailors against scurvy.

Along with examples of spices and other goods that the fleet would have brought back to China, the visitors can find ancient artifacts like unusual animal-shaped money from Malacca (Malaysia) made of tin, which the Chinese produced as currency when their copper coins ran out. Shaped in the form of animals like crocodiles, turtles and chickens, these coins were exclusive to Malacca but have been found in shipwrecks throughout Asia.

Arguing that the Chinese had reached America 70 years before Columbus, Menzies's book caused a stir when it was published in 2002. "Columbus had a map of America, de Gama had a map showing India and Captain Cook had a map showing Australia, and it's not my saying; it's the explorers saying it, the retired British Royal Navy submarine commanding officer said in an interview. "None of the great European explorers actually discovered anything new. The whole world was charted before they set sail. So somebody before them had done it, and that was the basis of the book," he said

Since then, the Web site he created to centralize evidence to substantiate his book has received more than 100,000 e-mails from people across the globe coming forward with "massive evidence corroborating his claims," Menzies said. "It's no longer about my book. It's really a collective work."

Menzies, who is planning to revise his book by 2007 in light of the latest evidence, now believes that Zheng He was not the first to sail to America. "One of the mistakes I made in my book was to say that Zheng He did everything. He had a legacy. Most of the world had already been mapped by Kublai Khan's fleet, he said.

The exhibition shows copies of Kublai Khan's maps, recently found at the U.S. Library of Congress by an academic. The documents clearly show North America. Menzies said he believes the maps, which are currently being carbon-dated, are from the late 13th century

## **SECTION B INTERVIEW**

**A:** So, you're an architect?

**B:** Yes.

**A:** Do you work for a public or private organisation, or are you self-employed, that is, working on your own?

**B:** I'm working for a private design and construction company.

**A:** How did you start your career?

**B:** I started with the government.

**A:** Oh, did you? What made you decide to work for the government?

**B:** Well, it was a matter of chance really. I saw an advertisement for a vacant position in a newspaper, and I thought "Why don't you try it?" In fact, I have no preferences to where I work, public or private.

**A:** And do you still have this idea, or...

**B:** More or less, yes, although I'm now working for a private firm, I worked for the government for about three years. It was alright. Of course there's the bureaucracy one has to put up with, but it's not that bad, if you don't mind bureaucratic wheels turning slowly, and things not being as efficient.

**A:** Ah-ah. And what made you leave the public sector?

**B:** Money mainly. You see, I got married, and my wife doesn't work, and we wanted to start a family right away. So we thought it might be better off if I moved to the private sector. This is why it's hard for me to be self-employed because self-employed work has the disadvantage that there may be time, or a period of time when you're unemployed.

**A:** I see, so did you join this company straight away or...

**B:** No, I worked for, in a couple of private firms before I came to this one.

**A:** Hmm, hmm. Now what qualifications does one have to become an architect?

**B:** Well, you've got to have a degree in architecture. That means before you apply to study architecture in any university, you have to pass exams, usually three A-levels with good results. Also you generally have to study sciences at school rather than arts... as the basis for the subject to be studied at university level, although when you really get down to it, the subject involves some aspects of arts too. Then you need between six and seven years to work through, by the end of which you usually sit for the final examination.

**A:** So you mean to take up architecture, one has to have a scientific background?

**B:** Well, yes, mainly scientific, but it helps if you have some general arts background too. You know, architecture is not a pure science.

**A:** Now, if one wants to take up architecture, one has got to be able to draw? Is that really true?

**B:** Well, it is true that the work of an architect involves a lot of drawing, and to be an architect you must be able to draw. But this

doesn't mean that if you can't at present draw, you won't have the opportunity to be an architect, because you can be taught to draw. In fact drawing in architecture is different from drawing in art. An artist's drawing must be good in the sense that it gives a certain impression in the mind of the viewer, in fact some famous artists can't draw very well at all, at least not from a technical point of view. On the other hand, an architect's drawing must be accurate. So I'd say that accuracy of the drawings is what we aim at, what's important.

A: Now what qualities do you think make a good architect, apart from being accurate in his drawings?

B: Well, I'm not sure if I can generalise about that. You see architecture is a mixture of theory and practice. So I suppose a good architect should be good at both. An architect's work is good in as much as the construction is built precisely as the theory requires, so that it doesn't collapse or can't be used after a period of time because it's dangerous. I don't mean a well-built construction will last forever, but it's predictable that if the building is constructed in a certain way, or with certain materials, we can say how long it will last, provided that there's no other factor.

A: Such as?

B: Er, for example, an earthquake, or if the ground level sinks which may destroy it. So that's one part of being a good architect to design a construction which is attractive and will last a long time.

A: Right, so, that's the theory side. Now what about the practical aspect?

B: Yes, the practical side concerns I'd say, the use of the structure you design. If you design a house, the people who live in it later on, must be happy living in it. Er, a college student shouldn't think to himself oh, I'd rather be study... I'd rather study in the library, my bedroom's too cold because the ceiling seems to be too high, and the windows too big. Or say, when somebody's cooking in the kitchen, the smell of the food shouldn't disturb somebody who's still in bed. The bathroom should be situated for everyone's convenience, but while it's being used the noise shouldn't disturb anyone. So you see these practical things which give you comfort apart from serving the purpose of the construction whatever it may be, a school, a hospital, a hotel and so on.

## SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

### *News Item One*

Caracas (dpa) - The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is not ruling out further increases in production to stabilize world oil prices, OPEC President Ali Rodriguez said Tuesday, the same day OPEC's fourth production hike this year went into effect.

We will put as many barrels on the market as necessary, Rodriguez said in Caracas, where he also serves as Venezuela's energy minister.

He added that OPEC foresees a fifth production increase of 500,000 barrels per day as sufficient to lower prices, despite the approaching winter in the Northern Hemisphere.

OPEC increased its production, beginning Tuesday, by 2 per cent, or 500,000 barrels per day. Its goal is to lower oil prices by 2 to 8 dollars per barrel. They currently stand at about 30 dollars per 159-litre barrel.

OPEC, which produces nearly 40 per cent of the world's oil, has the ability to effect oil prices by increasing or reducing its production. Analysts said, however, that the latest and any other production increases will have little impact because all of OPEC's 11 members, except for Saudi Arabia, are already pumping all the oil they can.

On Tuesday, Rodriguez said the United States move to release up to 30 million barrels from its emergency oil reserves onto world markets is also sending oil prices down. He added that the United States has agreed to attend a November summit between oil-producing and -consuming nations in Saudi Arabia.

"This is the very first time that the United States will be represented by ministers at such a summit, and that is very significant," Rodriguez said.

### *News Items Two*

Charlie's Angels sent Adam Sandler's devilish new comedy to purgatory at the weekend box office, as the femme crime-fighting trio easily retained the No. 1 slot with a haul of \$25 million, according to studio estimates issued Sunday.



Sandler's Little Nicky, in which the comedian plays the kind-hearted son of Satan, opened at No. 2 with \$18.1 million a great figure for most movies, but a relative disappointment for Sandler. His last two movies, 1999's Big Daddy and 1998's The Waterboy, launched with \$41.5 million and \$39.4 million, respectively.

I think we would have wanted it to open higher, but you need to look at the reality of the marketplace, said David Tuckerman, president of distribution at New Line Cinema, which released Little Nicky.

#### Sandler Gets Guy Vote

The reality, observers said, was that Charlie's Angels has far exceeded expectations by grossing \$75.4 million after two weekends, thus providing a lot of competition for the Sandler picture. Little Nicky did well, said Jeff Blake, president of worldwide marketing and distribution at Sony Pictures Entertainment, which released Charlie's Angels. But once you open at \$40 million [as Angels did] you have a huge advantage.

Blake predicted Angels, which stars Drew Barrymore, Cameron Diaz, and Lucy Liu, would pass \$100 million before Thanksgiving (on Nov. 23) and go on to surpass \$150 million in the United States and Canada.

Additionally, Charlie's Angels enjoyed wide support from adult moviegoers as well as youngsters, while Little Nicky tended to play to Sandler's core audience of young males. New Line's Tuckerman said those young males generally see a Sandler picture several times, which could give it some extra legs.

The top 10 contained two other new releases. The military drama Men of Honor opened at No. 3 with about \$14 million, and the sci-fi thriller Red Planet debuted at No. 5 with \$9 million. Acclaimed British comedy Billy Elliot, about a working class boy who wants to become a ballet dancer, went into wide release in its fifth weekend and jumped four places to No. 9 with \$2.8 million. Its total stands at \$6 million. Tracking firm Exhibitor Relations reported ticket sales for the top 12 films were \$101.5 million, up 6.7 percent from last weekend, and up 15 percent from the year-ago period, when Pokemon: The First Movie opened at No. 1 with \$31 million. Men of Honor gives its star, Robert De Niro, two movies in the top five, as his comedy hit Meet the Parents fell two places to No. 4 in its sixth weekend with \$10.6 million. The 38-day total for Parents stands at \$130.3 million.

With its \$9 million opening, Val Kilmer's Red Planet, suffered from being the second Martian epic to reach theaters this year: Mission to Mars opened to \$22.9 million in March en route to an underwhelming \$60.7 million. Red Planet was originally set to debut in March as well, but was pushed back first to June, and then to November. Warner Bros. had hoped Planet would open in the mid-teens, said Dan Fellman, the studios president of distribution.

## PART II READING COMPREHENSION

11.C	12.C	13.D	14.D	15.B	16.D	17.C	18.B	19.B	20.C
21.D	22.A	23.C	24.A	25.C	26.C	27.B	28.A	29.B	30.C

### 答案解析:

- 11、解答此题的关键在于理解最后一个词组“in a daze”，daze意思是“茫然、昏眩”，这里指此君在这一问题面前手足无措，一片茫然。故选C。
- 12、文章提到了好几个部门，像能源部这样的部门不具有审判的权力，故选C最为全面和贴切。
- 13、见第二段，提到了李文和违规之处在于下载了保密数据，并保存不当。故选D。
- 14、文章主要讲的是精神健康和疾病之间的区分界线，故选D。
- 15、该句话意思是血液检验可以得出确定的结果，但是精神疾病则无法找到类似极为准确的手段和标准进行鉴定。故选B。
- 16、见倒数第三段，Kirk博士的例子在于说明这些现象没有反应出什么潜在的精神问题。故D同原文矛盾，选D。
- 17、见第六段最后一句，选C。
- 18、倒数第三段讲到了“在接下来几天时间里……”，故由此推断，选B。
- 19、从文章内容来看，B最为合适。
- 20、见第三段，一种标志能够反映很多内容，故选C。
- 21、最后两段讲了人类在使用标志方面非常具有自身特点，是其标志之一。故选D。

- 22、通读全文，处处可见关于文化和标志之间的关系，故选 A。
- 23、前三段都讲到了人们对于法官和司法部门的不满，故选 C。
- 24、答案见最后一段，作者认为如果政治家们要以改革为名有所行动的话，那将是最大的威胁，故选 A。
- 25、作者态度还是较为满意的，故选 C。
- 26、第一段讲了要想知道消费者如何花钱，应该研究消费者的行为，必须获取消费者的多方信息和数据。故选 C。
- 27、在第二段中，研究发现价格上涨后，人们消费就下降，故选 B。
- 28、见最后一段，英国的调查更为符合对于消费和储蓄的假象，这同美国不一样，故选 A。
- 29、总结全文，选 B。
- 30、C。价格影响消费行为，这不管在哪里都是一样的。

### PART III GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

31.A      32.A      33.A      34.C      35.D      36.A      37.C      38.A      39.B      40.D

### PART IV PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION

1. parent's → parents'  
考察 parent 的复数形式
2. may → must  
情态动词语气不同，must 强调必须，不得不，只能。
3. but → and  
逻辑错误，此处不存在转折。
4. carried ∧ thousands → for  
缺少介词。
5. tactic → tactics  
tactic 是可数名词，且结合上文，此处应用复数。
6. final → finally  
词性错误，应使用形容词。
7. doesn't → didn't  
时态不一致，应使用过去时。
8. away → away  
away 在此处是多余的，故去掉。
9. reder → redder  
拼写错误。
10. the ∧ birds → fewer  
此结构使用两个比较级，故应前后一致，后面句子应该也出现反映比较级的词语。

### PART IV TRANSLATION

#### SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH

We must improve the government functions of economic regulation, market supervision, social administration and public services, and reduce and standardize administrative procedures for examination and approval. We must stimulate economic growth, create more jobs, stabilize prices and maintain balance of international payments as the main macroeconomic control objectives. Stimulating domestic demand is an essential and long-standing factor underlying China's economic growth. We must stick to the policy of stimulating domestic demand and implement corresponding macroeconomic policies in light of actual needs. We must adjust the relationship between investment and consumption to raise the proportion of consumption in GDP gradually.

## SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE

问题是，在过去的二、三十年里我们一直认定，妇女应当能够，而且想要，做到男人传统上做的一切，同时还要和女人传统上做的一切做得同样好。而这根本是不可能的。事实上，由于走男人的人生道路可以说是另一种形式的男尊女卑，许多受过高等教育以及经济地位优越的妇女都情愿有一段职业间歇，这样和孩子一起呆在家里的时间就能长一些，而不仅是那可怜的18周产假。

在养育孩子方面，出现了一个可喜的趋势——男人参与得越来越多。不过即使这样也并非毫无冲突。理智上女人希望男人也同样尽到养育的职责。但感情上常常会有自相矛盾的潜台词，因为儿女是家庭中女性权力最后一座堡垒。“我希望他来帮我，可这是我的‘地盘’，在养育孩子方面比他强是我作为女性的少数几项优势之一”。说实话，虽然他们没有代代相传养育儿女，但不能因此就说男人不如女人会养育孩子。丧偶或离婚后独立支撑局面的男人以及伴侣关系中担任主要照料人的那些男人已经在这样做了。

## PART V WRITING

### Equality Between Men and Women

The emancipation of women, the achievement of full equality between the sexes is essential to human progress and the transformation of society. Inequality retards not only the advancement of women but the progress of civilization itself. The persistent denial of equality to one-half of the world's population is an affront to human dignity. It promotes destructive attitudes and habits in men and women that pass from the family to the work place, to political life, and ultimately to international relations. On no grounds, moral, biological, or traditional can inequality be justified. The moral and psychological climate necessary to enable our nation to establish social justice and to contribute to global peace will be created only when women attain full partnership with men in all fields of endeavor.

The systematic oppression of women is a conspicuous and tragic fact of history. Restricted to narrow spheres of activity in the life of society, denied educational opportunities and basic human rights, subjected to violence, and frequently treated as less than human, women have been prevented from realizing their true potential. Age-old patterns of subordination, reflected in popular culture, literature and art, law, and even religious scriptures, continue to pervade every aspect of life. Despite the advancement of political and civil rights for women in America and the widespread acceptance of equality in principle, full equality has not been achieved.

The damaging effects of gender prejudice are a fault line beneath the foundation of our national life. The gains for women rest uneasily on unchanged, often unexamined, inherited assumptions. Much remains to be done. The achievement of full equality requires a new understanding of who we are, what is our purpose in life, and how we relate to one another an understanding that will compel us to reshape our lives and thereby our society.

The challenges of emancipating women are already upon us, influencing our families, our lifestyles, our nation, our world. In the process of human evolution, the ages of infancy and childhood are past. The turbulence of adolescence is slowly and painfully preparing us for the age of maturity, when prejudice and exploitation will be abolished and unity established. The elements necessary to unify peoples and nations are precisely those needed to bring about equality of the sexes and to improve the relationships between women and men. The effort to overcome the history of inequality requires the full participation of every man, woman, youth, and child.

## MODEL TEST THREE

### PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

#### SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

- |                |                |                  |               |                  |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. limitations | 2. financially | 3. accommodation | 4. population | 5. disadvantages |
| 6. cheap       | 7. characters  | 8. furniture     | 9. hanging    | 10. survive      |

#### SECTION B INTERVIEW

1. B      2. C      3. B      4. B      5. D

#### SECTION C NEWSBROADCAST

6. B      7. B      8. B      9. B      10. B

### 听力原文

#### SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

##### Leaving Home

A person's home reflects his character just as clearly as the clothes he wears, the food he eats and the friends with whom he spends his time. Most people have in their minds a picture of their "ideal home"; but in general, and particularly for students or for people just beginning work, there are practical limitations of money and location which may prevent them from finding this ideal home.

Not having enough moneys in fact, often means that the only way of getting along when you leave school is to stay at home for a while until things improve financially. There are many advantages to staying at home your clothes are usually washed for you, your meals are cooked and you already have your circle of friends around you. Parents are often very generous in asking for only a little help with paying the rent, and you do not usually have to pay the bills for electricity, etc.

On the other hand, a lot depends on how you get on with your family. Do your parents like you friends? Are you prepared to be patient when your parents ask you where you are going in the evening and what time you expect to be back? Do they mind if you throw a party at home? If you decide that you would rather leave home and that you finally have enough money for a place of your own, how can you find somewhere else to live?

If you plan to stay in your home area, you probably know the possibilities already. Friends and the local newspapers are always a good source of information. If you are going to work in a new area, again there are the newspapers; and there are also accommodation agencies. There are offices which have a list of houses and flats which you can rent one to talk to, and your room will often be very comfortable. However, you may find that digs have the same disadvantages of living at home: you cannot invite your friends to visit you freely and if you do not get on with your landlady your life can be rather unhappy. However, this can be an expensive way of finding a flat because you usually have to pay the agency the same amount as a week's rent for the flat they show you.

For students, many colleges and universities have accommodation officers, whose job is to help you find somewhere to live. Of course you can often live on campus but many students would rather find their own accommodation in the town. However, in some areas this is difficult because there is a large student population and many house-owners are not happy about renting rooms to students. But what sort of accommodation is available?

If you like the idea of living with a family then digs might be the answer. Living in digs means having one room in someone's house. Your landlord or usually your land-lady cooks your meals and may wash your clothes if you are lucky. You always have some one to talk to, and your room will often be very comfortable. However, you may find that digs have the same disadvantages as living at home: you can not invite your friends to visit you freely, and if you do not get on with your landlady