

高校英语专业八级 统考模拟试题集

刘玉珍 主编



CEPTM—8

南开大学出版社

高校英语专业
八级统考模拟试题集

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011009/29 16

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南开大学出版社出版

(天津八里台南开大学校内)

邮编:300071 电话 3508542

新华书店天津发行所发行

永清县第一胶印厂印刷

1995年2月第1版 1996年6月第5次印刷

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张:12.75

字数:386千 印数:29001—50000

ISBN 7-310-00821-9

H·79 定价:13.20元

前 言

高校英语专业八级考试是高等学校英语专业本科学生的最高水平测试。根据国家教委颁发的《高等学校英语专业高年级英语教学大纲》和《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》的精神,为使学生通过大量练习和模拟测试,复习巩固所学的英语知识,提高综合语言技能和交际能力及八级考试的应试能力,以达到《大纲》规定的各项目标,我们根据多年的教学经验,将教学中积累的资料汇总、加工,并完全按照一九九四年高校英语专业八级统考试卷的题型和水平,编写了《高校英语专业八级统考模拟试题集》。

本试题集共编排了十套模拟试题,包括听力理解、记录与填空、校对与改错、阅读理解、快速阅读、写作、翻译等七项内容,并附有录音的文字材料及各题的参考答案。听力理解部分另备有录音带与题集配套使用。(购买录音带,请与南开大学出版社发行科联系。邮政编码:300071)

本书的大部分内容,经过几年来的使用证明,对提高英语水平和八级统考成绩起很大作用。应试者对每项内容都要严格地在规定时间内完成,才能真正检验出实际水平。因此,本书是检验学生或学生自测英语水平的良师益友,也是参加 **EPT**、**TOEFL** 或 **GRE** 等考试必读之书。

本书各部分的作者分别为:听力、填空部分:杨秀珍、门胜东;阅读、速读部分:刘玉珍、赵立柱;校对与改错、写作部分:李家荣;翻译部分:李运兴。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,倘有不当之处恳请读者指正。

《高校英语专业八级统考模拟试题集》编写组
1994年10月

高校英语专业八级考试大纲(试行本)

(SYLLABUS FOR TEM 8)

总 则

国家教委《高等学校英语专业高年级英语教学大纲》规定,高等学校英语专业高年级的英语教学任务是“继续打好语言基本功,进一步扩大知识面,重点应放在培养英语综合技能,充实文化知识,提高交际能力上。”

同时,《大纲》也指出,“大纲的执行情况主要通过统一测试进行检查。”“测试和评分应力求尽快达到标准化和电脑化,使其具有科学性,客观性和可行性。”

根据《大纲》中的上述规定,英语专业八级考试大纲规定了以下原则及考试内容。

一. 考试目的:

本考试的目的是检查大纲的执行情况,特别是大纲所规定的八级水平所要达到的综合语言技能和交际能力,藉以促进大纲的进一步贯彻,提高教学质量。

二. 考试的性质与范围:

本考试是一种测试应试者单项和综合语言能力的尺度参照性标准化考试。考试的范围包括大纲所规定的听、读、写、译四个方面的技能。由于大规模口试的条件目前尚不具备,所以有关“说”的技能暂缓测试。

三. 考试时间与命题:

英语专业八级考试于每年3月份上旬举行。由英语专业学生八级考试命题小组负责命题与实施。

四. 考试形式:

为了较好地考核学生运用语言技能的综合能力,既照顾到科

学性,客观性,又照顾到可行性及高级英语水平测试的特点,本考试的形式采取客观试题与主观试题相结合,单项技能测试与综合技能测试相结合的方法。从总体上来说,客观试题占总分的百分之四十,主观试题占总分的百分之六十。客观试题与主观试题在各项试题中的具体分布见“考试内容一览表。”

五. 考试内容:

本考试包括五个部分:听力理解,校对与改错,阅读理解,翻译,写作。该五部分分成两份试卷。试卷一(Paper One)包括前三部分;试卷二(Paper Two)包括后两个部分。

I. 听力理解:(Part 1: Listening Comprehension)

1. 测试要求:

I. 能听懂交际场合中各种英语会话和讲话。

II. 能听懂 VOA 或 BBC 节目中有关政治、经济、文化教育、科技等方面的记者现场报道。

III. 能听懂有关政治、经济、历史、文化教育、语言文学、科普方面的一般讲座及讲座后的答问。

IV. 能听懂同样题材电视时事短片及电视短剧。

2. 题型:

听力理解部分包括四个项目:Section A, Section B, Section C 与 Section D. 前三项,考试时间共计 20 分钟。

Section A: Talk

Section B: Conversation or Interview

Section C: News Broadcast

以上各项目均由五道选择题组成。每道选择题后有 12 秒的间隙。要求学生从试卷所给的四个选择项中选出一最佳答案。录音语速为每分钟 160—180 词。

Section D: Note-taking and Gap-filling

本项目是由一个 700 词左右讲座组成。要求学生边听边做笔记,然后作填空练习。考试时间共计 25 分钟,其中听录音时间为 5 分钟,答题时间为 20 分钟。

II. 校对与改错:(Part II: Proofreading and Error Correction)

1. 测试要求:

要求学生能运用语法、修辞、结构等语言知识识别短文内的语病并提出改正的方法。

2. 题型:

本题由一篇 200 词左右的短文组成,短文中有 20 行标有题号。该 20 行中除个别行之外均含有一个语误。要求学生首先判别该行是否含有错误。如果词句有误,必须根据“增添”,“删去”或“改变其中的某一单词或短语”三种方法中的一种,以改正语误。考试时间共计 20 分钟。

III. 阅读理解:(Part III: Reading Comprehension)

1. 测试要求:

- I. 能读懂一般英美报刊杂志上的社论,政治和书评,既能理解其主旨和大意,又能分辨出其中的事实与细节。
- II. 能读懂一般历史传记及文学作品,既能理解其字面意义又能理解其隐含意义。
- III. 能分析上述题材的文章的思想观点,通篇布局,语言技巧及修辞手法。

2. 题型:

阅读理解部分包括二个项目,Section A 和 Section B. 各项目的题型如下:

Section A: Reading Comprehension

A 项由数段短文组成,其后共有选择题 20 道,要求学生根据短文的内容,隐含意义及文件特征在 30 分钟内完成试题。短文共长 2500 词左右。

Section B: Skimming and Scanning

B 项测试学生的速读能力,由数段短文组成,短文后共有 10 道选择题。短文共约 3,000 个词。要求学生运用速读及跳读的技巧在 10 分钟内根据短文内容完成试题。

IV. 翻译:(Part IV: Translation)

1. 测试要求:

汉译英项目要求应试者运用汉译英的理论和技巧,翻译我国报刊杂志上的论述文和国情介绍,以及一般文学作品的节录。速度为每小时约 250 汉字。译文必须忠实原意,语言通顺。

英译汉项目要求应试者运用英译汉的理论和技巧,翻译英、美报刊杂志上有关政治、经济、历史、文化等方面的论述文以及文学原著的节录。速度为每小时约 250 词。译文要求忠实原意,语言流畅。

2. 题型:

本题分为两项。Section A 及 Section B。考试时间共计 60 分钟。

Section A:

A 项由一段 300 词左右的汉语短文所组成,其中一个 150 词左右的段落由黑体字印刷。要求根据上下文将此黑体字的段落译成英语。

Section B:

B 项由一段 300 词左右的英语短文所组成,其中有一个 150 词左右的段落由黑体字母印刷。要求根据上下文将此黑体字的段落译成汉语。

V. 写作:(Part V: Writing)

1. 测试要求:

学生应根据所给题目要求撰写一篇 300 词左右的说明文和议论文。该作文必须语言通顺,用词得体,结构合理,文体恰当,具有说服力。

2. 题型:

写作试题的题型有两种。每次考试只采用其中一种。

题型 A 由“题目”与“要求”两部分组成。要求应试者按题撰文。题型 B 由一篇“引人深思的短文”及“要求”两部分组成。要求应试者先阅读短文,然后再按要求完成作文,对短文中的观点或现象提出自己的看法并论证自己的观点。题型 A 考试时间为 60 分钟,题型 B 考试时间为 70 分钟。

答题和计分

本考试分为试卷一和试卷二。试卷一(I, II, III)除 I. Section D 与 II. 校对与改错外,要求考生从每题所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并按规定用 2B 铅笔在答

题纸上划线。做在试卷上的答案无效,每题只能选择一个答案,多选作废。多项选择题只计算答对的题数,答错不扣分。多项选择题由机器阅卷。听力理解中的 Section D 与第二部分校对与改错做在另外的答题纸上。做在试卷上的答案一律作废。试卷二(IV 和 V)为主观试题,要求考生用钢笔或圆珠笔把翻译和作文直接写在答题纸上。主观试题按统一规定的评分标准评分。

试卷各部分采用记权的办法,折算成百分制。以 60 分为及格标准。

TEM 8 考试内容一览表

卷别	序号	题号	各大部分名称及项目	题型	题数	计分	比重	考试时间(分钟)
试 卷 一	I.	1-5	听力理解 A. Talk	Multiple choice	5	5		15 (20)
		6-10	B. Conversation or Interview	Multiple choice	5	5	15%	
		11-15	C. News Broadcast	Multiple choice	5	5		
		(1)-(20)	D. Note-taking and Gap-filling	Blank filling (subjective)	20	20	10%	(25)
	II.	(21)-(40)	校对与改错	Blank-filling (subjective)	20	20	10%	20
	III.	16-35 36-45	阅读理解 A. Reading Comprehension B. Skimming & Scanning	Multiple choice Multiple choice	20 10	20 10	20% 5%	30 10
试 卷 二	IV.		翻译 A. From Chinese into English B. From English into Chinese	Subjective	1 1	10 10	10% 10%	60
	V.		写作	Subjective	1	20	20%	60-70
	合计	45 + (40)			85 + 3	125	100%	225-235

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MODEL TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

—GRADE EIGHT—

TEST 1

PAPER ONE

(Time Limit : 110 mins.)

PART 1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION (30 mins.)

In Sections A, B, C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct response for each question in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

SECTION A. TALK

Questions 1 to 5 refer to the talk in this section. At the end of the talk you will be given ONE minute to answer the following questions. Now listen to the talk.

1. The number of people suffering from TB is _____.
A. 2 billion B. 2 million
C. 20 billion D. 20 million
2. The increasing rate of the disease is highest in _____.
A. Far East B. South America
C. Central Africa D. South Asia
3. According to the speaker, TB bacteria is resisted in most people by _____.
A. drugs B. the normal immune system
C. good sanitation D. improved living standards
4. The cheapest drug to cure the disease costs _____.
A. 15 dollars B. 50 dollars
C. 14 dollars D. 40 dollars
5. WHO estimates that it will take at least _____ years to e-

eliminate the disease completely.

A. 15

B. 25

C. 35

D. 50

SECTION B. CONVERSATION

Questions 6 to 10 are based on a conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given ONE minute to answer the following questions. Now listen to the conversation.

6. What do the workers believe they need at the moment?

A. A strike.

B. A discussion.

C. A meeting.

D. A straight talk.

7. What happened a couple of months ago?

A. A merger.

B. An accident.

C. A change in products.

D. A great reduction in the number of workers.

8. The workers are dissatisfied with all the following except the

A. gateman

B. production target

C. overtime problem

D. tea-break

9. Why was Pete late for work yesterday?

A. He got up late.

B. His wife was ill.

C. His son was ill.

D. He was ill himself.

10. What did some workers use to do in their dinner-breaks?

A. Had a bath.

B. Talked with other workers.

C. Had a rest.

D. Made some small devices.

SECTION C. NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following news. At the end of the news items you will be given ONE minute to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

11. What's the shuttle's trouble?

A. It lost part of its tail.

B. It lost some of its tiles

C. It lost part of its wings

- D. It had too much flame.
12. The shuttle costs nearly _____ dollars.
 A. 10 billion B. 10 million
 C. 100 million D. 100 billion
13. Many people believe that Gates and McCaw's plan was _____.
 A. possible B. impossible
 C. ridiculous D. amusing
14. The price of petroleum is _____ as much as that in 1973.
 A. 3 times B. 4 times
 C. 5 times D. 6 times
15. When are there likely to be thunderstorms?
 A. Today. B. Tonight.
 C. Tomorrow. D. No information.

SECTION D. NOTE-TAKING AND GAP-FILLING

In this section you will hear a mini-lecture. You will hear the lecture ONCE ONLY. While listening to the lecture, take notes on the important points. You will need the information to complete a gap-filling task after PART I. PROOFREADING AND ERROR CORRECTION.

SECTION D. NOTE-TAKING AND GAP-FILLING (20 mins.)

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

The Secrets of Sleep

The secrets of sleep were a mystery for centuries because there was neither means nor 1 (1) _____ to explore them. Only when man became able to convert night into day, did people begin to wonder if sleep

could be a 2 of time. A research project in (2) _____
3 has discovered a few people actually (3) _____
4 insomnia. Chronic insomniacs often get hours (4) _____
5 sleep than they think. (5) _____

A lot of research work has shown that too much
sleep is 6 for you . The real advance in sleep (6) _____
research came in 1937 with the use of the 7 . (7) _____
This machine showed small 8 in the brain . Then, (8) _____
some scientists looked at the 9 movements, (9) _____
and noticed that after about 10 minutes there (10) _____
would be a burst of the EEG. During that period,
people were 11 (11) _____

When we fall asleep, we pass through a 12 of (12) _____
sleep stages . The 12 lasts about 10 minutes
during which you pass 13 stages. From it you (13) _____
retreat to stage 14 , and from there into (14) _____
REM, or rapid eye movement sleep.

Studies of people locked up for 15 in (15) _____
an observation chamber have shown that even
though the 16 of sleep continue , the day (16) _____
is extended to 17 hours. These people go (17) _____
to sleep some time 18 than usual each (18) _____
day. After about ten days , they are going to (19) _____
sleep at 19 o'clock in the 20 (20) _____

PART II . PROOFREADING AND ERROR CORRECTION (20 mins.)

The following passage contains seventeen errors. Each line contains a maximum of one error, and three are free from 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.

If the line is correct, place a tick “✓” in the blank provided at the end of the line.

EXAMPLE

It is impossible ^ any sentence in one language to have exactly the same meaning as any ~~single~~ sentence in another language. It is also impossible for any sentence in a particular language to have exactly the same meaning as the other sentence in that same language.

(1) for

(2) single

(3) ✓

(4) any

The telephone system is a circuit-switched network.

(1) For much of the history of the system, when you placed a call,

(1) _____

(2) you were renting a pair of copper wires that run continuously

(2) _____

(3) from your telephone to the other party's phone. You had

(3) _____

(4) excluding use of those wires during the call; when you hung up,

(4) _____

(5) they were rented to someone else. Today the transaction is more than

(5) _____

- (6)complicated (your call may well possess a
fiber-optic cable or (6) _____
- (7)a satellite with hundreds of other calls),but
more conceptually the (7) _____
- (8)system still works the same way. When you dial
the phone,you get (8) _____
- (9)a private connection to one other party. This
is an alternative (9) _____
- (10)network architecture called packet switching,
in which all stations (10) _____
- (11)are always connected to the network,but they
receive the (11) _____
- (12)messages addressed to them . It is as if your
telephone was (12) _____
- (13)always turned in to thousands of
conversations going by on the (13) _____
- (14)wire,but you heard only the occasion
word intended for you. (14) _____
- (15)Mostly computer networks employ
packet switching,because it is (15) _____
- (16)more efficient than the circuit
switching when traffic is heavy. (16) _____
- (17)It seems reasonable the existing
packet-switched network (17) _____
- (18)will grow on, and new ones may be
created;they could well absorb (18) _____
- (19)traffic that would otherwise go to
the telephone and thereby (19) _____
- (20)reduce the need for telephone
numbers. (20) _____

PART III. READING COMPREHENSION (40 mins.)

SECTION A. READING COMPREHENSION (30 mins.)

In this section there are five reading passages followed by

twenty multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Text A

It was unfortunate that, after so trouble-free an arrival, he should stumble in the dark as he was rising and severely twist his ankle on a piece of rock. After the first shock the pain became bearable, and he gathered up his parachute before limping into the trees to hide it as best he could. The hardness of the ground and the deep darkness made it almost impossible to do this efficiently. The pine needles lay several inches deep, so he simply piled them on top of the parachute, cutting the short twigs that he could feel around his legs, and spreading them on top of the parachute, cutting the short twigs that he could feel around his legs, and spreading them on top of the needles. He had great doubts about whether it would stay buried, but there was very little else that he could do about it.

After limping for some distance in an indirect course away from his parachute he began to make his way downhill through the trees. He had to find out where he was, and then decide what to do next. But walking downhill on a rapidly swelling ankle soon proved to be almost beyond his powers. He moved more and more slowly, walking in long sideways movements across the slope, which meant taking more steps but less painful ones. By the time he cleared the trees and reached the valley, day was breaking. Mist hung in soft sheets across the fields. Small cottages and farm buildings grouped like sleeping cattle around a village church, whose pointed tower pointed high into the cold winter air to welcome the morning.

“I can’t go much farther”, John Harding thought. “Someone is bound to find me, but what can I do? I must get a rest before I go on. They’ll look for me first up there on the mountain where the plane crashed. I bet they’re out looking for it already and they’re bound to find the chute in the end. I can’t believe they