



大学英语专业 八级测试训练

胡向华 徐正华 编
天津大学出版社



SAMPLE TESTS FOR ENGLISH MAJORS
GRADE EIGHT

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内 容 提 要

本书是为帮助高等学校英语专业学生准备目前国内最高一级的英语水平测试——高校英语专业八级考试而编写的。

全书共收入 10 套预测练习,都是参照《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》而设计的,其题型和难度与高校英语专业八级考试试题类似。本书的听力部分配有录音磁带,书后有各套试题的答案,书的附录部分是《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》。

学生使用本书,可以达到增强英语专业八级考试应试能力的目的。

(津)新登字 012 号

英语专业八级测试训练

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天津大学出版社

(天津大学内)

邮编:300072

河北省昌黎县印刷厂印刷

新华书店天津发行所发行

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开本:850×1168 毫米 1/32 印张:10% 字数:411 千字

1995 年 8 月第一版 1995 年 8 月第一次印刷

印数:1—8 000

ISBN 7-5618-0773-2

H·74 定价:10.80 元

前 言

英语专业八级统测是根据高等学校外语教学大纲的要求,对英语专业大学生进行的英语测试。自 1991 年起至今,该测试已进行数次。它不仅促进了我国高等学校英语教学水平的提高,而且还激发了英语专业学生的钻研热情。许多学生为能够通过英语专业八级统测而自豪。由于它的权威性和科学性,全国大专院校的英语教学单位对一年一度的英语专业八级统测十分重视,并以此为衡量自己英语教学水平的标准之一,以推动英语教学研究的开展。尽管英语专业学生在八级统测前做了许多准备,但是由于没有相应的预测训练教材,使得许多学生在统测中名落孙山。为了帮助更多英语专业的学生通过国内目前最高一级的英语水平测试,我们编写了这本《英语专业八级测试训练》,以解目前英语专业学生的燃眉之急。

本部教材包括 10 套英语专业八级预测练习。其题型与难度均按照每年一度的全国英语专业八级统测而设计;另外,我们还为听力部分配备了录音磁带五盘;以使学生在统测前对其测试

方式基本上有一定了解和准备,从而增强英语专业八级统测的应考能力。需要听力磁带者可与天津大学外语系电化教学中心联系(邮编:300072,电话:3358116—2701)。

天津大学外语系美籍教师 Stacy Hahn 对全书进行了审定并和 Charles Hahn 录制了录音磁带,语音标准,清晰度高。天津外语学院孙秉和教授对这部教材也提出了许多宝贵意见和建议。在此我们向她们表示衷心感谢。由于时间仓促,教材中还会存在不足之处,敬请广大英语专业同仁不吝赐教。

编 者

1995 年 1 月 30 日

Dear Editor:

As an English teacher in the Foreign Languages Department at Tianjin University and foreign editor of this text, I am pleased to comment on the value and use this book will provide.

In the spring of 1994 I watched my students frantically trying to prepare for the Band Eight Exam with little success. When teachers Xu and Hu approached me with their test book I was thrilled to finally provide the students with practice exams that are up-to-date and practical.

The students preparing for the Band Eight Exam deserve to have a practice exam to equip them with the skills necessary for success on the Band Eight, while giving them an accurate idea what their true level is. If they pass the Band Eight Exam a diploma will be given to them. This is the highest level out of all the Band Exams.

The exercises in this exam are challenging and excellent for preparation. The reading texts are taken from current sources and questions have been chosen and worded correctly. The listening comprehension exercises come from the BBC and VOA broadcasts, which the students are also recommended to listen to and so it has logical and applicable materials.

The practice exams are also for advanced students, therefore, preparing them adequately for the actual level of difficulty on the Band Eight. Furthermore, the questions and answers are logical and any student could use this particular preparation book on his own since the principles are self-evident and students do not have to search through a grammar book trying to decipher the answers.

This book will provide an answer to many of the needs and questions of students preparing for the Band Eight. They will have a better idea of what will be expected of them, their true English level and in what areas they need to improve before they are tested. They are all bright students, but the fear of a major exam combined with a feeling of incompetency could affect their true English level when they take the Band Eight Exam. This practice exam will hopefully settle their fears and anxiety by adequately preparing them.

I am more than pleased to recommend this practice book for publishing and I am anticipating the chance to present it to future students in preparation for their band Eight Exam.

Stacy Hahn
Foreign Expert
Foreign Languages Department
Tianjin University

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SAMPLE TEST I
QUESTION BOOKLET
TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS
—GRADE EIGHT—
PAPER ONE
TIME LIMIT: 110 MINS.
PART I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION
(30 MINS.)

In Sections A, B and 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 five questions. Now listen to the talk.

1. As for the climate of Japan,
 - A. it's hot and dry in the summer.
 - B. it's cold and wet in the fall because of Typhoons.
 - C. Typhoons are detrimental during the harvest season.
 - D. violent tropical storms are humid in the summer.
2. In order to solve the problem of her natural resources, Japan must
 - A. explore a wide variety of resources, such as gold, copper and silver.
 - B. import minerals and raw materials and export food.
 - C. solve the problem of industrial pollution and inflation first.
 - D. export manufacturing goods such as TVs, cars, etc.
3. The educational situation in Japan is that
 - A. 10% of the Japanese people are illiterate.

- B. literacy is a necessity rather than a luxury.
 - C. it is not difficult for the students to pass the entrance examinations for the university.
 - D. senior high school is included in the compulsory education.
4. From this talk, we know that when people talk about traditional Japanese characteristics they mean that the Japanese
- A. show respect to learning and tradition and the love of beauty.
 - B. enjoy beautiful art, sculpture, ceramics...
 - C. create wonderful theater productions.
 - D. combine Western life style with Oriental life style.
5. In the capital city of Tokyo
- A. most people prefer Western food.
 - B. most people enjoy reading Japanese books.
 - C. both the Oriental and the Westerner feel comfortable.
 - D. both the Oriental and the Westerner want to set up their homes.

SECTION B. INTERVIEW

Questions 6 to 10 refer to the interview in this section. At the end of the interview you will be given ONE minute to answer the following five questions. Now, listen to the interview.

6. According to the interviewee, cattle raising is
- A. a very profitable business.
 - B. not necessarily a profitable business.
 - C. a profitable business all the time.
 - D. a losing business.
7. The price of cattle
- A. often gets below production costs.
 - B. is higher if the supply is higher than the demand.
 - C. is not stable.
 - D. is fixed.
8. Cattle raising might be an insecure kind of existence, but people run the business because

- A. there might be a chance of making big money.
 - B. they have to do it.
 - C. they inherit the ranch from their ancestors.
 - D. they enjoy doing it.
9. What does Bob feel about living in the rural area?
- A. Too crowded.
 - B. Isolated.
 - C. Bored.
 - D. Good.
10. Bob likes to be a rancher because
- A. he hates to work in an office.
 - B. he considers the ranch work just sort of difficult.
 - C. he wants another experience in his life.
 - D. he wants to become a millionaire.

SECTION C. NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 11 to 12 are based on the following news from the BBC. At the end of the news item, you will be given 24 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

11. What happened to Robert Morris?
- A. He made a test to check the United States' computer law.
 - B. He stole some computer soft wares.
 - C. He was accused of planting a road program into the national computer network.
 - D. He damaged some computers which are worth millions of dollars.
12. _____ data were believed to be lost forever.
- A. All
 - B. No
 - C. Some
 - D. Many

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the following news from the VOA. At the end of the news items, you will be given 36 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

13. The temperature are starting to fall with patches of snow in
- A. north America.
 - B. most places of the regions of this country.
 - C. some places of the most northern regions of the U. S. A.
 - D. the most northern regions of north America.

14. We fear that _____ may actually happen.
- A. a summer heat wave
 - B. the warming trend
 - C. a global disaster
 - D. the greenhouse effect and attendant problems
15. Countries all over the world should study the phenomenon by using
- A. satellite data.
 - B. computers.
 - C. historical statistics.
 - D. information from NASA.

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

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. Your notes will not be marked but it is important that you yourself can understand them because you will need the information to complete a gap-filling task.

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 STANDARD OF COURTESY IN AMERICAN SOCIETY

It is interesting and important to learn about the standards of courtesy in different countries in the world. In the United States (1) _____ is one of the more important social (1) _____ (2) _____. Most Americans regard it discourteous to arrive (2) _____ at an appointment later than the time agreed upon. And it causes inconvenience either for a guest to come earlier or later than the suggested hour.

It's necessary for one to make business (3) _____ in advance. (3) _____ Unannounced visitors may have to wait a long time before seeing the person he wishes to see or may not (4) _____

_____ in seeing him at all.

(4) _____

The procedure for making a business engagement is to make an appointment with the (5) _____ secretary of the person one wants to see. The appointment may be made by telephone or by (6) _____ or in person. Cancellation is necessary when the visitor is not able to keep an appointment.

(5) _____

(6) _____

A social engagement follows rather definite rules. Wedding or graduation invitations are usually made in written or formally printed or (7) _____ cards. It is permissible to telephone hosts and hostess to ask about the type of clothing to be worn, and it is (8) _____ to wear the native dress of the foreign visitor for an occasion of (9) _____ formality.

(7) _____

(8) _____

(9) _____

"RSVP" inscribed at the bottom of formal invitations means please answer. The visitor should always reply as (10) _____ as possible, because the host must plan for a (11) _____ number of guests and any change in that number will also demand the change in the sitting (12) _____ or in the amount of food to be prepared. The visitor may send a (13) _____ note or telephone his thanks to the host if he has been invited by a written invitation. A gift is not necessary, but small gift is often offered to the hostesses by the guests who stay overnight.

(10) _____

(11) _____

(12) _____

(13) _____

Visits are varied according to different individual families involved. Some families carry on their normal-at-home recreation, expecting the guests to join in or (14) _____ while others plan specific activities for the guests.

(14) _____

One aspect of the American system of invitation sometimes confuses visitors (15) _____ with the culture. When the visitor hear the (16) _____ statement like "come back, and see us soon, or drop in at any time" he should be aware whether such invitations come from an inhabitant in a small town or in urban area. Such invitations may be accepted

(15) _____

(16) _____

(17) _____ if they come from the Americans in rural areas (17) _____
and vice versa, if they come from those living in large cities.

To make an (18) _____ visit to anyone's home is not (18) _____
customary except these visits of close relatives or very close
friends. Before actually making a return visit the guest
should write or telephone the family to ensure that his visit
will be convenient.

It is well (19) _____ the time and trouble to take to (19) _____
learn the (19) _____ culture of another nation especially the
one has so many diversified (20) _____ as the United (20) _____
States.

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

The following passage contains some errors. Each line contains a maximum of one error. In each case, only one word is involved. You should proof-read 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 beginning of the line.

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a "Λ"
sign and write the word you believe to be missing
in the blank provided at the beginning 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 be-
ginning of the line.

If the line is correct, place a tick "✓" in the blank provided at the begin-
ning of the line.

(This direction is also used in Part II of Sample Tests 2—9)

1. ✓ Benjamin Franklin was a brilliant, industrious, and versatile man.
2. Started Started as a poor boy in a family of seventeen children, he
3. became became famous on both sides of Atlantic as a statesman,
4. scientist scientist, and author. Despite of his fame, however, he always

5. _____ remained the man of industry and simple tastes. Franklin's writing
6. _____ ranged from informal sermons on thrifty to urbane essays. He
7. _____ wrote gracefully as well as clearly, with wit which often gave
8. _____ an edge with his words. Though the style he formed came from
9. _____ imitation two noted English essayists, Addison and Steele, he made
10. _____ them into his own. His most famous work is his Autobiography. Franklin's
11. _____ Autobiography are many things. First of all it is an inspiring account of
12. _____ a poor boy's raise to a high position. Franklin tells his story
13. _____ modestly, omit some of the honors he received and
14. _____ including the mention of some of his misdeeds, his errors as he
15. _____ called. He is not afraid to show himself as being much less
16. _____ than the perfect, and he is resigned with the fact that his misdeeds will
17. _____ often receive a punishment of one sort and another. Viewing
18. _____ himself with the objectivity, Franklin offers his life story as a
19. _____ lesson to others. It is a positive lesson that teaches the
20. _____ reader to live a useful life. In fact, Autobiography is a how-to-do-it book, a book on the art of self-improvement.

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

A Science Report

Scientists seeming to cure and prevent insulin-dependent diabetes have discovered what goes wrong in the bodies of a special breed of mice prone to the affliction and, using that knowledge, have developed a way to prevent the disease in the rodents.

Because mouse diabetes is almost identical to human "type 1 diabetes" (also called insulin-dependent or juvenile-onset diabetes), the researchers say they may be ready to test their techniques on humans in five years and that a treatment for patients in the early stages of the disease could be ready to test in two years.

In findings—published in last week's issue of *Nature*—were obtained by two research groups working independently. One was led by Daniel L. Kaufman, a molecular biologist at the University of California at Los Angeles, and the other by Hugh O. Mcdevit of Stanford University.

"There's great excitement at the prospects for this research" said James Gavin, a diabetes specialist and president of the American Diabetes Association. "These are studies you have to call convincing. They are clearly likely to have human applications."

Type 1 diabetes has long been known to be an autoimmune disease—an ailment in which the immune system, instead of defending the body against invading microbes, mistakenly attacks part of the body. In diabetes, it kills the special cells in the pancreas that make insulin. Without insulin, cells can not take in sugar. The body is deprived of sugar energy and its accumulation in the bloodstream damages nerves and other issues. The potential new treatments would either stop the immune system from making a mistake or suppress an existing erroneous response.

16. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- A. the new treatment for diabetes has been applied to humans.
- B. there is not much difference between mouse diabetes and human type 1 diabetes.
- C. The discovery of what goes wrong with a special kind of mice enables

- scientists to find a way to prevent diabetes in humans.
- D. The discovery made by the research groups led by Daniel L. Kaufman and Hugh Mcdevit is convincing.
17. According to scientists diabetes causes all the following EXCEPT
- A. lack of insulin.
 - B. accumulation of sugar energy.
 - C. brain damages.
 - D. disorder in the immune system.
18. Scientists find that it is possible to cure diabetes by means of
- A. operating on pancreas.
 - B. stopping the accumulation of blood cells.
 - C. accumulating sugar energy
 - D. preventing the immune system from making mistakes.
19. Rodents in the last sentence of the first paragraph refers to a species of animals including all the following EXCEPT
- A. rats.
 - B. rabbits.
 - C. cats.
 - D. squirrels.

TEXT B

An Extract from a Book on Prehistory

Scientific archaeology has been developed out of treasure hunting. It is a process of careful research design, site survey, excavation, laboratory analysis, and interpretation. In fact, it is no coincidence that the first scientific excavations were conducted by a retired British general and German archaeologists who came from a strongly military cultural tradition. It was they who imposed the first discipline on archaeological excavation, a discipline that continues to this day. To most people, archaeology is excavation—trenches, careful trawling and shoveling, and the clearance of burials with paint brushes and dental picks. However, modern archaeology is far more, involving everything from walking in the countryside to sophisticated remote-sensing techniques and many months of quiet laboratory analysis. Archaeology is a complicated form of team work, involving not only experts but also volunteers from every walk of life. Many college students go on an excavation as part of their learning ex-