

全国高校英语专业

# 八级统考模拟题集

编 著

谢明 刘守兰 黎明生 木文典 张克勤

GEM8  
GEM8  
GEM8

天津科技翻译出版公司

387613

全国高校英语专业

# 八级统考模拟题集

## GEM 8

编著

谢 明  
木文典

刘守兰  
张克勤

黎明生

H31-44  
X500

天津科技翻译出版公司

387613

责任编辑:李丕章

全国高校英语专业  
八级统考模拟题集

GEM 8

谢明、刘守兰、黎明生

本文典、张克勤

---

天津科技翻译出版公司出版

邮编 300192

天津市立达公司制版

天津市印刷技术研究所印装

---

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:11.68 字数:329(千字)

1996年3月第一版 1996年3月第一次印刷

印数 1-4000册

ISBN 7-5433-0826-6

G·155 定价 12元

## 前 言

根据国家教委《高等学校英语专业高年级教学大纲》(试行本)规定的要求,全国自 1991 年开始实行《英语专业八级考试》。要求高校英语专业四年级学生参加全国八级统一考试。本书编者在几年来带领学生参加全国八级统考的过程中,取得了不少成绩,也发现了一些普遍存在的难点、弱点。总结经验,并参照几年来全国《英语专业八级考试》统考试题,特编写了本书。本书内容包括听力、听力填空、改错、阅读、快速阅读、翻译、写作。所选文章均来自英语国家的报刊、杂志、书籍、新闻报导;文章复盖面广,从科普、文学、社会、自然科学、医学、地理、商贸到目前广泛运用的计算机、新闻媒介、各种评论、百科知识等;题型复杂、难度大。本书主要供高等院校英语专业本科高年级学生使用。亦可作为函授英语专业、成人自考英语专业辅助材料、硕士和博士研究生英语考试,出国人员 WSK(EPT)、TOEFL、IELTS 等考试模拟练习使用;对已通过大学四、六级英语考试的学生提高英语水平也有极大的实用价值。

本书由八套模拟试题组成。由于各年全国《英语专业八级考试》统考试题不尽相同,本书的八套模拟试题在题型方面也略有差别。为了让读者适应各种题型与难度,本书中第 1—2 套试题偏重 94、95 年统考题型,第 5—8 套试题偏向 92、93 年统考题型,第 3—4 套试题具有几年综合性的结构特点。各套题未按难度顺序排列,有助于提高读者和学生对各种情况的应变能力。

本书各套题分别由以下教师编写:

- |         |     |
|---------|-----|
| 第 1 套   | 张惠勤 |
| 第 2 套   | 木文典 |
| 第 3—4 套 | 谢明  |
| 第 5—6 套 | 黎明生 |
| 第 7—8 套 | 刘守兰 |

全书的组织及统编工作由谢明负责。杨明、刘明燕负责计算机输入部分套题。

在全书的编辑和出版过程中,得到云南师大外语学院领导及教职工的大力支持与协助,在此一并深表谢意。

书中缺点与疏漏之处在所难免。敬请专家、学者及广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1995. 12

# Contents

Test 1 .....	1
Key to Test 1 .....	17
Test 2 .....	19
Key to Test 2 .....	35
Test 3 .....	37
Key to Test 3 .....	56
Test 4 .....	57
Key to Test 4 .....	76
Test 5 .....	78
Key to Test 5 .....	94
Test 6 .....	96
Key to Test 6 .....	111
Test 7 .....	112
Key to Test 7 .....	129
Test 8 .....	131
Key to Test 8 .....	148
 Tapescripts .....	 150

# QUESTION BOOKLET

## MODLE TEST 1 FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

### —GRAND EIGHT—

#### PAPER ONE

TIME LIMIT: 110 MINS.

#### PART I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION (30 MINS. )

In Section A, B and C you will hear everything Once Only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions 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. Dolphins and porpoises are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a type of mammal
  - B. a type of reptile
  - C. a type of fish
  - D. the same
2. Dolphins belong to a family of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. sheep
  - B. whales
  - C. cows
  - D. horses
3. A long time ago the dolphin's ancestors probably \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. lived only in the sea
  - B. lived only in lakes
  - C. lived on land all the time
  - D. lived both in the sea and on the land
4. The dolphin's ancestors became dolphins \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. by suddenly living in the water one day
  - B. by spending more and more time in the water
  - C. by growing into dolphins while on land
  - D. by having to live in the water
5. Nowadays the body of the dolphin \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is perfectly suited to life in the sea.
  - B. needs to change to live better in the sea
  - C. is changing back into a land animal
  - D. isn't used to living in the sea

## Section B. CONVERSATION

Questions 6 to 10 are based on a conversation between Sarah and her mother. At the end of the conversation you will be given ONE minute to answer the questions. Now listen to the conversation.

6. Sarah's friend Gill \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. wants to share a flat in London with her
  - B. would like to share her present flat with her
  - C. wants Sarah to find a flat in London for them both
  - D. does not want to stay in her present flat
7. Sarah knows that she will have to get a job but \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. she would prefer to be a research student
  - B. she does not care what kind of work she does
  - C. she is sure the appointment board will help her find a good one
  - D. she thinks her degree will make it easy
8. Sarah wants to leave home because she \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. wants to start being independent
  - B. is tired of her mother
  - C. likes London very much
  - D. thinks her present flat is horrible
9. Sarah's mother gets angry because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. she does not like Gill Slater very much
  - B. she wants Sarah to stay at home all her life
  - C. Sarah has been abroad
  - D. She does not want Sarah to leave home so soon
10. In the end, Sarah's mother \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. insists on Sarah's staying at home
  - B. has no way but cries
  - C. understands Sarah and agrees to Sarah's leaving home
  - D. tries to stop Sarah by asking Sarah's friend for help

## Section C. NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the following news. 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?
  - A. Blaze at charity bonfire damaged some warehouses.
  - B. Two firemen set fire on a hospital.
  - C. Several bystanders reported a big fire to the police.
  - D. Many people died in a big fire.
12. Early in the morning, the firemen \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. sent the injured to the local hospital
  - B. still fought against the fire which became bigger and bigger

- C. continued to put out the smoke from the debris
- D. went to see the injured to the local hospital

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the following news. At the end of the news items, you will be given 24 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

13. From the news we learn.

- A. A woman moved from Boston to New York for four days only.
- B. A lady was murdered.
- C. Police questioned her ex-husband who knew a lot about the matter.
- D. A woman's ex-husband was killed in his bed.

14. Which statement is true?

- A. Police found out the murderer.
- B. The death was a case of love-murder.
- C. Five or six men knew about the murder, but they refused to tell it to police.
- D. The necklace would tell police some kind of murderer.

Question 15 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 12 seconds to answer the question. Now listen to the news.

15. Which statement is true?

- A. Seven million people in developing countries are in absolute poverty.
- B. Third World countries are dealing with the problem of increased population.
- C. Seven million people's life has been improved a lot.
- D. The advances in the Third World countries were outstanding.

## **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. Your notes will not be marked but is important that you yourself can understand them because you will need the information to complete gap-filling task on a separate answer sheet after PART II. **PROOFREADING AND ERROR CORRECTION**. Use the blank paper provided for note-taking.

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

Proofread the given passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE as instructed.

## **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.



Test A, an extract from Human Development Report 1990

The use of illicit drugs threatens the health and well-being of many millions of people in both developed and developing countries. Possibly even greater harm comes from production and marketing. The enormous illegal profits in producing and using countries criminalises society, corrupts law enforcers and brings political violence to countries and military conflicts between them.

More than 2 million people are directly employed in drug production and trade, which contributes much to the economics of drug-producing nations. Returns per hectare from growing narcotic crops in Latin America are 10 to 20 times those from legal crops. Yet the producers receive only a fraction of the street prices, which is often as much as 120 times the production cost.

Drug abuse and trafficking defy measurement, but they are known to be increasing sharply. The cocaine seized between 1980 and 1985 increased more than four fold, and the heroin sevenfold. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 48 million people worldwide regularly used illicit drugs in 1987 — among them 30 million cannabis users, 1.6 million coca leaf chewers, 1.7 million opium addicts and 0.7 million heroin addicts.

The value of trade in illegal drugs exceeds that of world trade in oil, and is surpassed only by trade in arms.

Drug users are a third less productive than nonusers, three times more likely to be involved in accidents on the job and twice as often absent from work. Drug abuse during pregnancy means more miscarriages and infant deaths — and lower birth weights and mental achievements for the children that survive, with the babies of drug abusers often born as addicts. Intravenous drug takers also risk and promote the spread of AIDS.

Drug abuse imposes growing costs on drug users and their families, on governments for prevention, rehabilitation, medical and enforcement programmes, and on society for lost output and heightened violence. The United States alone spent \$ 2.5 billion in 1988 for law enforcement against drug production and trafficking. Falling drug prices suggest, however, that these efforts are far from effective.

Attempts to control drugs have failed because the incentives for producers and traffickers from consumers are far too strong. So the battle continues to be lost at very heavy costs.

16. The best title of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Attempts to Control Drugs
  - ☒ B. The Drug Trade
  - C. Heroin Addicts
  - D. The Use of Illicit Drugs
17. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. more than two million people are engaged in producing drugs.
  - B. the producers get the profits as much as 120 times the production cost.
  - C. production and trade of drugs bring benefits to drug-producing nations.
  - ☒ D. the production of drugs costs a lot of money.
18. The World Health Organization estimates that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 48 million people used opium
  - B. 30 million people used cannabis in 1980
  - C. 0.7 million people used illicit drugs
  - ☒ D. 1.6 million people were coca leaf chewers
19. The conclusion of the passage implies \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A. the struggle against illicit drugs is arduous
  - B. attempts to control drugs are in vain as governments are too weak.

- C. the victory in fighting against drugs is in sight
- D. people will never gain the victory over drug producers and traffickers.

Text B (from G. E. D. p 250)

Choosing a travel companion is at least as uncertain as choosing a marriage partner. The chances of success are perhaps even less. The initial stages of both journeys are filled with enthusiasms, indulgences, and fairly consistent closing of the eyes to that which may later become, if not unacceptable, at the very least unpalatable.

No law of causality exists to insist that in choosing a travel companion you will lose a friend. But it's not likely. The odds depends on the length and the rigorousness of the trip. Some friendships have a strength that will withstand even travel; others, based on happenstance, are by nature short-lived and travel merely hastens their dissolution.

Perhaps I should make it clear that in discussing this matter of travel companions I am confining myself to Platonic friendships. Intimate friends may well be the best companions of all, but entirely different rules of travel prevail. Compromises and concessions, demands and entreaties to and from such companions clearly stem from a recognized emotional base that colors every issue. I'll confine myself, then, to companions, male and female, who are sharing a trip solely for company. Why bother at all with a travel companion? Why not travel alone, in single blessedness, unencumbered and shiftily pursuing one's goal? Some of the answers are obvious: a congenial fellow traveler eases the stress and tensions, adds to the delights and rewards and pays half the bills. If the threat of loneliness is frightening, even a grumpy companion will forestall that, and quite often bring you to the point where you devoutly wish you were alone.

Finding that suitable companion is something of an art and something of a gamble. But the choice should be determined by one cardinal rule: Both travelers should be going on the trip with the same idea in mind. They should hold in common a theory of travel.

20. The author of this passage thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the advantages of traveling with someone are at least as great as the advantages of traveling alone
  - B. Platonic friends make poor travel companions
  - C. traveling companions should not make too many concessions
  - D. getting married and taking a trip are equally important
21. According to the author, finding a good companion is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a risky matter
  - B. certain to be done
  - C. impossible to be done
  - D. a easy job
22. Which of the following is true?
- A. Choosing a travel companion will certainly make you lose a friend.
  - B. It is likely that you will lose a friend in choosing a travel companion.
  - C. In choosing a travel companion, you had better make friends first.
  - D. A travel companion is badly needed if you want to take a trip.
23. The passage best supports which of the following statements?
- A. Opposite types of people attract each other.
  - B. Single women should never travel alone.
  - C. Even best friends have arguments.
  - D. Like-minded people should travel together.

TEXT C, an article from ARCO Professional Career Examination Series

A vast health checkup is now being conducted in the western Swedish province of Varmland with

the use of an automated apparatus for high-speed multiple-blood analyses. Developed by two brothers, the apparatus can process more than 4,000 blood samples a day, subjecting each to 10 or more tests. Automation has cut the cost of the analyses by about 90 per cent.

The results so far have been astonishing, for hundreds of Swedes have learned that they have silent symptoms of disorders that neither they nor their physicians were aware of. Among them were iron-deficiency anemia, hypercholesterolemia, hypertension and even diabetes.

The automated blood analysis apparatus was developed by Dr. Gunnar Jungner, 49-year-old associate professor of clinical chemistry at Goteborg University, and his brother, Ingmar, 39, the physician in charge of the chemical central laboratory of Stockholm's Hospital for Infectious Diseases. The idea was conceived 15 years ago when Dr. Gunnar Jungner was working as clinical chemist in northern Sweden and was asked by local physicians to devise a way of performing multiple analyses on a single blood sample. The design was ready in 1961. Consisting of calorimeters, pumps and other components, many of them American-made, the Jungner apparatus was set up here in Stockholm Samples from Varmland Province are drawn into the automated system at 90-second intervals.

The findings clatter forth in the form of numbers printed by an automatic typewriter.

The Jungners predict that advance knowledge about a person's potential ailments by the chemical screening process will result in considerable savings in hospital and other medical costs. Thus, they point out, the blood analyses will actually turn out to cost nothing. In the beginning, the automated blood analyses ran into considerable opposition from some physicians who had no faith in machines and saw no need for so many tests. Some laboratory technicians who saw their jobs threatened also protested. But the opposition is said to be waning.

24. Automation is viewed by the writer with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. indelision
  - B. remorse
  - C. indifference
  - D. favor
25. The results of the use of the Jungner apparatus indicate that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. persons may become aware of an ailment not previously detected
  - B. blood diseases can be cured very easily
  - C. diabetes does not respond to the apparatus
  - D. practically all Swedish physicians have welcomed the invention
26. The main purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. predict the future of medical care
  - B. describe a health check-up system
  - C. show how Sweden has superior health care
  - D. warn about the dangers of undetected disease
27. The prediction process that the Jungners use is essentially \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. biological
  - B. physiological
  - C. chemical
  - D. biophysical

Text D, selection from a short story

A little over a year ago I began training to swim the English Channel this September. I will be 58 years old then.

My friends thought I had lost my mind; my wife, thought not fearful for my sanity, was somewhat

apprehensive. The question I was asked over and over was this:

Why?

When a student reporter at Indiana recently asked me this question, I said, "First let me ask you a question. What are your plans for this summer? He replied that he was going to buy groceries in a supermarket. I didn't have to say more; he understood my point.

A challenge and an element of adventure are welcome whether you are 20 or 58 and preparing to swim the Channel has it all over bagging groceries especially when you have a choice. But why did I decide to swim the Channel at 58? Perhaps the answer to it may even evade me.

The Channel has always been the supreme challenge to swimmers; a test of ability, endurance, luck and even bravery. It is this challenge that appeals to about 100 swimmers a year who are willing to spend time, effort and money to try it.

One fact that contributes to my interest is that, if I succeed, I will be the oldest person ever to swim the Channel.

I don't think I'm a superman. I do think I have at least three things going for me:

First, I am training hard — — — presently swimming 7.5 miles a day. Prior to that time I also kept physically fit by training moderately hard.

Second, I am a very goal-oriented person for whom this swim has long been a goal. I have a feeling I will be psychologically ready and won't do as one Channel swimmer did a few years ago. He trained hard for a couple of years, made the arrangements and even went to England weeks early to train in the Channel before his attempt. The great day came and he started swimming toward France. After swimming only one hour, he got out of the water and climbed aboard the boat, saying that he suddenly had lost the desire to swim the Channel and it no longer meant anything to him.

On the other hand there was the young girl who was attempting to finish her swim when the ocean got tough. She was having a tough time with the rough and cold water, when her trainer shouted to her from the boat that he thought she should give up and get out of the water. She shouted back, "I'm doing the swimming and I'll decide when to get out." She made it.

28. Most likely, the writer of this passage decided to swim the Channel because he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. enjoys a challenge
- B. wants to upset his wife
- C. is basically a show-off
- D. has made a bet that he could do so

29. The author of this passage would most readily agree with which of the following statements?

- A. People should limit their self-expectations.
- B. Old people lose their sense of adventure.
- C. Only an unrealistic person would attempt the Channel.
- D. Life's challenges can be overcome at any age.

30. According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the young girl who swam the Channel during a storm was foolish
- B. physical training is more important than being goal-oriented
- C. many swimmers attempt the Channel every year
- D. the student reporter was young at heart

31. The writer of this passage can best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. determined
- B. cautious
- C. unrealistic
- D. friendly

Text E, an editorial from a reading series

Last year, courts sentenced 233 people to death but actually executed none, while policemen killed an estimated 590 people. Probably half of them were a threat to no one, including the police officers who killed them.

The police power to kill is unique in that it is not limited to self-defence or defense of others. In most states, the law still allows police officers to shoot to kill any fleeing felony suspect. This is a carry-over from centuries old English Common Law, which classified only eight serious crimes as felonies, all of which were punishable by death. Though English courts denied police the right to kill suspects fleeing from non-violent felonies over 100 years ago, most American courts continue to support firmly that police right. In current American law, in addition to most violent crime the list of felonies had come to include a broad range of nonviolent crime, such as car theft and other larcenies, none of which is punishable by death after conviction in court but is legally punishable by death before arrest on the street if the suspect tries to flee from the police. Limited statistical evidence suggests that perhaps as many as half of the people killed by policemen are fleeing felony — — — are even misdemeanor — — — suspects.

When a police officer is killed, the law-enforcement and criminal-justice systems always react swiftly and deliberately in investigating the killing. But when the police kill — — — in a typical year, for each police officer killed in the line of duty, six citizens are killed by policemen — — — the system reacts quite differently. Killing by the police is investigated by the police. These internal investigations normally proceed unnoticed by the general public and the conclusions reached seldom become public information. Because internal investigation is often intended to defend police action more than investigate it, less than one percent of all killings by policemen are ruled unjustifiable by police departments, even though independent studies have found that 25 to 50 percent of the victims have been unarmed.

32. Which statement is true?

- A. Courts sentenced 233 people to death and all of them were killed by law
- B. Courts sentenced 233 people to death but nobody was punished by death.
- C. Policemen had no right to kill suspects in fact.
- D. People were angry when a police officer was killed.

33. The writer states that internal investigations of police killings \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are swift and accurate in administering justice
- B. often result in the suspension from the police force of an officer found to be careless with a gun
- C. seldom result in the conviction of a police officer for the killing of a citizen
- D. are conducted by panels which include a number of interested citizens

34. The editorial states that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in England, police may kill a suspect who is fleeing from a nonviolent felony
- B. in the U.S., police may kill a suspect who is fleeing from a nonviolent felony
- C. in America, a felony includes only violent crime
- D. in most states, policemen may shoot to kill only in self-defense of others

35. The editorial mainly \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. discusses policemen's duty
- B. makes a comparison between policemen's death and citizens' death
- C. complains about police right to kill suspects fleeing from a nonviolent felony
- D. talks about internal investigations

## Section B. SKIMMING AND SCANNING (10 MINS.)

In this section there are seven passages followed by ten multiple-choice questions. Skim or scan them as required and then mark your answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Text F (from Reader's Digest August, 1992)

Would Americans stomach a diet rich in fiber and extremely low in fat if it raised the food to the level of cancer medicine? That's what the American Cancer Society may find out with two new studies.

As a key to preventing colon and breast cancer, researchers have long touted the importance of a diet high in fiber, fruits and vegetables, and low in fats. Now Acs officials want to learn whether large amounts of wheat fiber will do the trick against colon cancer, whether a very low-diet will be effective against breast cancer — — — and whether such regimens are palatable to Americans. "This will be a field test for a good theory," says Dr. Walter Lawrence, Jr. Acs president.

The colon-cancer study, under way in Virginia, will enlist 200 people with polyps — — — often a precancerous condition — — — to see if a diet supplemented with significant amounts of fiber is well tolerated and hinders recurrence of the growths. The other study, conducted in New York, will put 200 postmenopausal women who have had breast cancer on a low-fat, calorie-controlled diet to see if it, along with standard drug therapy, can prevent recurrence. If these pilot studies are successful, they will be copied across the country, using thousands of patients to be followed for as long as five years.

36. The author of the article intends to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. discuss cancer focus on prevention
- B. point out the importance of a diet high in fiber, fruits and vegetables
- C. complain that people eat too much fat food; therefore they take in too many calories
- D. raise some important questions for researchers to answer

Test G (from Reading Skills)

I was exploring the far side of the island on the third day. I was also observing myself, an animal covering his territory. It was very quiet, even still. Suddenly a thunderous sound in the leaves and there was a pheasant, frozen in fear, three feet from my face. I wasn't sure whether I looked as scared; I certainly had been deeply frightened. The stillness had become noise, and since I was alone on the island, my fantasies at that instant were elaborate. But I unfroze and the pheasant did not. The myth of man, the primitive hunter, began to unfold as I reached for a stick. But before any action, another myth took hold and there was no taking of life. The basic need of hunger; the basic force of life. I can't forget that encounter.

37. Which of the following is true?

- A. This is a piece of discussion about living on an island.
- B. This is a description of an encounter.
- C. This is a piece of argumentation of hunting.
- D. This is a piece of writing about a myth.

Text H (from the Introduction to a book, Confessions of an Advertising Man)

I'm glad my counterparts in China feel some of my experiences, both successful and unsuccessful, may help in the development of your advertising industry. This shows me that the Chinese value the experience of other people and welcome the exchange of information. That's very appropriate, because advertising itself is a medium of information.

I wrote this book some 28 years ago in 1960. Since then the world has changed enormously and so have the production techniques used in advertising. However, the principles I set forth still hold true.

During that time the company I founded in 1948, Ogilvy & Mather, has grown from a small creative boutique in New York to one of the world's largest advertising agencies with 278 offices in 53 countries, including China, due to a large extent by following these guidelines.

Most of these advertising principles and techniques and I'm not referring to production techniques - still work in the marketplace today. Consumers still buy products whose advertising promises them value-for-money, nutrition, good taste, beauty, relief from headaches and other ailments, and social status. This is true in countries all over the world.

However, I urge my Chinese readers not to slavishly follow the examples given in my book. While principles and techniques may be universal, their interpretation and execution may vary in countries with different economic, social and cultural backgrounds. In many of those aspects China is a unique country.

Ogilvy & Mather has been committed to helping the growth of the advertising industry in your country ever since we entered the market in 1978. The publishing of this book is further proof of our commitment and friendship with China. Together we share a common goal: effective advertising that contributes to the welfare of people and commerce. I respect and applaud the dedication of my friends in the China National Advertising Association for Foreign Economic Relations & Trade to achieving this goal.

38. What is the author?

- A. A theorist in advertising.
- B. A book publisher who wrote many books.
- C. An experienced and successful advertising man.
- D. A nutrition expert with different economic, social and cultural backgrounds.

39. Ogilvy & Mather was in existence \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in 1948
- B. in 1962
- C. in 1978
- D. The introduction does not mention that

Text I (from the Plain Truth)

Thoughts can cause physical abnormalities such as ulcers, indigestion, nervousness and high blood pressure. Thoughts can also depress the immune system, which leads to a wide variety of diseases. Experiencing poor health, and how soon, depends on each person's heredity, environment, diet and behavior.

An Australian study in the late 1970s showed that when one spouse dies, the other experiences a weakened immune system. This helps explain why grieving spouses have more diseases and a higher death rate than others of similar age.

Other studies have shown heart patients who are depressed have more heart problems than happier heart patients; depression as a better predictor of problems than physical measurements were.

Cancer is more common in people who suffer a major emotional loss, repress anger and feel helpless. Cancer patients who express their emotions rather than denying them seem to recover more often. The link between emotion and cancer is so strong that some psychological tests are better predictors of cancer than physical exams are.

This does not mean that everyone who has cancer or some other disease has simply thought it upon himself. There are many factors involved in disease; even the best attitude is not going to prevent ill effects from genetic malfunctions and some chemical and biological hazards.

40. The most appropriate title for this text would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Diseases Are Caused By Bad Emotions
- B. Negative Emotions Do Harm To Health
- C. Cancer Is More Common In Sad People
- D. Some Factors Involved In Disease

Text J, an article from a magazine

The tomatoes Americans find in their supermarkets every winter frequently taste like pasteboard. This is because Florida tomatoes are picked when green and gassed to make them ripe.

That's a shame, considering that Mexico produces beautiful vine-ripened tomatoes all winter long and would love to ship them north in far greater quantities than we permit. Unfortunately, we treat the Mexican tomato like an illegal alien, with regulations and restrictions intended to make it as tough as possible for the tomato to cross the border and find its way to United States tables.

Cuba used to supply the bulk of our winter tomatoes. But when Fidel Castro declared himself a Marxist-Leninist, we responded with an Embargo on trade, including tomatoes.

Florida then decided to get into the business in a big way. Instead of being picked frequently, as they ripen, Florida tomatoes are mass-harvested only three times a year, to save labor. Because many of the tomatoes are green and unripe, they are placed in methylene gas chambers for 24 to 36 hours until they turn red, or at least pink. Such premature picking robs the tomato of its taste and much of its nutritional value. In a study of tomato maturity, Professors C. B. Hall and E. D. Gull, both of the University of Florida, found that as much as 78 percent of Florida gassed-green tomatoes were mature.

Mexican tomatoes, by contrast, are harvested every day during the season, as they ripen.

The Florida growers' organization — the Florida Tomato Committee — naturally tries to keep Mexican tomatoes out of the United States.

41. In comparing American tomatoes with Mexican tomatoes, Florida tomatoes are: \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| A. more nutritious | B. less taste |
| C. redder          | D. larger     |
42. This passage best supports which of the following statements?
- A. The importation of Mexican tomatoes would improve the quality of tomato found in most American supermarkets.
  - B. When it comes to tomatoes, Americans are not choosy shoppers.
  - C. American tomato growers do not feel threatened by competition with Mexico.
  - D. Small quantity of tomatoes.

Text K, a report from a magazine

A hearing test that analyzes brain waves for subconscious responses to sound has recently been devised by a team of specialists at the University of Iowa. Instead of depending on the patient to indicate when he hears a laboratory-controlled noise, as in the traditional form of testing, this new method, called electric response audiometry, enables audiologists to trace the noise's directly from the ear to the brain while the patient relaxes or sleeps. Although brain responses have been used in other auditory tests for some time, the University of Iowa specialists are the only scientists to date who analyze simultaneously three components of hearing — the responses of the middle ear, the auditory nerve, and the brain stem. This information helps to identify the precise location of a hearing problem and, at the same time, to measure its severity. While electric response audiometry is not meant to replace conventional means of testing, it is especially effective in diagnosing hearing problems in very young children, multiply handicapped individuals, and psychologically disturbed persons because it does not require the patient's active participation.

43. According to the passage, the testing team at the University of Iowa is the first to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. develop a method to test hearing by way of the brain
  - B. determine the extent of brain damage in hearing impaired persons
  - C. observe the reaction of the brain to a laboratory controlled noise



D. study all the parts of brainwave responses at the same time.

44. It can be inferred from the passage that electric response audiometry would be especially recommended for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a healthy middle-aged person
  - B. a rock musician
  - C. a young child
  - D. anyone who wants to take the test

Text L, an extract from a newspaper

There are two major aspects to a computerised system; hardware and software. The hardware is the physical equipment you can see whereas the software are the programs that are stored in the hardware and run the system.

Your first step should be to select the software.

The evaluation of the software should be done by a person familiar with what is available and able to evaluate the software in detail.

An independent consultant should be contacted if a suitable person is not available.

Ensure the software has local support. A reliable service outlet nearby is critical.

Documentation should be available, however, ensure it is in layman's language. Check to see what your outlay includes i. e. training, and support for a set period.

Also ensure any specialised program modifications are costed.

When choosing your hardware, ensure it is suitable to run the software you have selected.

Ensure you have local support to ensure a quick response to any service required.

45. Which following statement is true?
- A. This is an answer which ensure people's conversion from a manual system to computerisation is successful.
  - B. This is a report from a computer user.
  - C. This passage will help people to do further studies in computerisation.
  - D. This passage tells you how to choose hardware and software.