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全真模拟试卷

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英语专业八级考试全真模拟试卷

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试题详解与听力书面材料

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section D

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TAPESCRIPT OF LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Section A

On the morning of April 10, 1912, the luxury liner the Titanic left England on a voyage to New York. Four days later she lay at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. On Wednesday July 18, 1956, the ocean liner Andrea Doria left Italy. The Andrea Doria was also traveling to New York.

Eight days later this great ship also lay at the bottom of the Atlantic.

The sinking of these two huge ships, these two very, very large ships, shocked the world. Reports of these two

tragedies filled the newspapers for days. When the Andrea Doria went down, people compared her sinking with the sinking of the Titanic. There were similarities between the two events, however, there were also important differences.

What were some of these similarities? First of all, both ships were transatlantic ocean liners. In addition, they were both luxury liners. They carried many of the world's famous and rich people. In fact, ten American millionaires lost their lives when the Titanic went down. Today millions of dollars worth of gold, silver, and cash may still remain locked inside these two sunken ships.

Another similarity was that as each ship was sinking, there were acts of heroism and acts of villainy. Some people even gave up their lives so that others could live. There were also some people who acted like cowards. For example, one man on the Titanic dressed up as a woman so that he could get into a lifeboat and save his own life. One last similarity was that both of these ships were considered "unsinkable". People believed that they would never sink.

I'd like to shift my attention now to the differences between these great ship disasters. To begin with, the Titanic was on her maiden voyage; that is, she was on her very first voyage across the Atlantic. The Andrea Doria, on the other hand, was on her 101st transatlantic crossing. Another difference was that the ships sank for different reasons. The Titanic struck an iceberg while the Andrea Doria collided with another ship. Another contrast was that the Andrea Doria had radar to warn of the approach of the other ship, but the Titanic was not equipped with radar. Titanic only had a lookout. The lookout was able to see the iceberg only moments before the ship struck it. But, of course, the greatest difference between these two terrible accidents was the number of lives lost.

When the Titanic sank, more than 1 500 people died. They drowned or froze to death in the icy North Atlantic water. Over 700 people survived the sinking of the Titanic. In the Andrea Doria accident 60 people lost their lives, and about 1,650 lives were saved. One of the reasons that so many people died on the Titanic was the ship was considered to be unsinkable so there were about half the number of lifeboats needed to rescue all the people aboard the ship. The Andrea Doria had enough lifeboats to rescue every person on the ship; however, they were able to use only about half of the lifeboats because of a mechanical problem. The passengers and crew of the Andrea Doria were very lucky that another ship was able to rescue most of them. The passengers on the Titanic were not so fortunate. It is interesting that the wreck of the Titanic was only found in September of 1985.

Whenever there are large numbers of people traveling together on a boat, ship, or plane, the possibility of disaster is always present. Most people arrive safely at their destination, but accidents like ship-wrecks and plane crashes do happen, and these accidents remind us that no matter how safe we feel, accidents can happen suddenly and unexpectedly.

Section B

Interviewer This afternoon we have in the studio Tony Jones, who was a "townie" until he got the call of the countryside and went to live there five years ago. Tony, who experienced all of the pitfalls country living in the beginning, is here to offer advice to any of you who hanker after a rural retreat. All right then, Tony, what made you go off to the country in the place?

Tony Well, I suppose anyone who moves to the country wants their life to be different in some way. I mean, if you always have lived in a city, as I had, then something must happen to make you want to move. . . in my case I became . . . unnecessary and be . . . it came to the looking around for a new job, I just could not face going back into an office again. So I sat down and thought about what I'd really like to do.

Interviewer And that, I suppose, turned out to be something in the country?

Tony No, initially I didn't think of moving, but just getting a different kind of job, you know social work with kids or old people, that kind of thing.

Interviewer So, what happened, why didn't you?

Tony Well, I didn't have any of the right qualifications, and it could have taken me two years to have qualified. . . and certainly I didn't want to go back to a formal education again.

Interviewer Couldn't you have learned while on the job... sort of picked it up as you went along?

Tony NO, you have to have a diploma. Anyway, after talking it over with friends who had moved out to the country I thought I'd like to give it a try—after all, a change of scene...

Interviewer Is better than... yes, we all know that. So, where did you go when you did decide to move?

Tony Well, I went right out—to Shropshire. After all I thought if you're going to go rural you might as well do it properly. The first problem was how was I going to make a living—there are fewer jobs in the country, so I decided to start it up on my own.

Interviewer That's pretty ambitious, a townie moving off to the depths of the country and setting up his own business. How did you start, did you have any skills?

Tony I'd always had a garden and grown some vegetables and flowers, you know, usual things, salad stuff, carrots, peas, beans, a bit of fruit, some roses... so I thought of a small holding, a kind of small farm. But when I looked at the prices to buy one, I changed my mind; I didn't have that kind of money.

Interviewer OK, a farm's out—so what next?

Tony I settled on a nursery and I bought my way into a partnership with a man who had just started up. There was a cottage on the land where we were going to have the nursery, so the accommodation problem was solved as well. Mind you, the... there number of things that needed doing in the cottage of course... but anyway, we got started. We put our greenhouses up, planted our flowers and fruit and waited.

Interviewer You mean you waited for the stuff to grow up?

Tony No, we waited for the customers to come! We had forgotten the first rule of starting your own business: publicity. Nobody knew we were there!

Interviewer How did you get round that?

Tony Well, we put some advertisements in the local press, had some brochures printed and distributed them, and put up some posters in the nearby villages, but I think the big breakthrough came when we got on local radio.

Interviewer Ah, the power of the airwaves! That got the customers rolling in, didn't it?

Tony Yes, I must say, things started to look up and now we've become quite famous and have a gardening spot on local TV.

Section C

News Item 1

More than 500 Palestinians have arrived in the desert area between Libya and Egypt after being expelled by the Libyan authorities. Many of them have no identity papers. They joined nearly 40 others who have been stranded in the border area because Egypt has refused their entry. The United Nations Refugee Agency has criticized Libya and asked for the expulsions to stop. Faghia Omar in London reports on the background to the latest expulsions: "The hundreds of Palestinians who have made their way to the inhospitable desert area between Egypt and Libya, are the latest wave of around 5 000 Palestinians who have been forced to leave Libya in recent weeks. Several hundred have been allowed to travel on return to Gaza. Many others, lacking official papers, have been stranded in limbo. Egypt has refused them entry and few other Arab countries have been willing to give them refuge. Although some makeshift tents and resources have been provided by the UN agencies and Libya, the conditions are harsh and unrelenting. Despite appeals from the UN and the PLO chairman Yasser Arafat to halt the expulsions, the Libyan authorities show little sign of rethinking this policy which has also affected thousands of Sudanese, Somalis and Egyptians. Ostensibly, the Libyans say the aim of the expulsions is to highlight what they describe as the failure of the Middle East peace process. But behind the rhetoric, economic and security issues seem to be the real reasons for the move."

News Item 2

At least eighty-one people are reported to have died during a fire in a handicraft factory in southern China. As we hear from VOA's Max Rusten many of those killed are reported to have been unable to leave the building because

of locked doors and windows. "Beijing-backed newspapers say most of the victims died of suffocation as they tried to escape from a three-storey factory a few kilometers from China's border with Hong Kong. They say factory managers locked windows to guard against theft and failed to meet demands from fire authorities for improved safety standards. Strong winds and lack of water made it difficult for fire-fighters to put out of the fire. Most of those killed are reported to have been young women. The fire is the latest in a series of fire-related accidents in southern China. Fourteen people died in a fire for an overcrowded dormitory last month. At least fifteen people were killed in an explosion at a dangerous goods ware house earlier in the year. Observers in Hong Kong say rapid economic growth in southern China, particularly in the manufacturing industry, has outpaced the government's ability to maintain adequate safety standards. Max Rusten, VOA news, Hong Kong."

Section D

The Biological Clock

Good morning, everyone. Today's lecture will be devoted to a topic that I think will be of interest to all of you. This topic is: aging, kind of an unusual word. Anyway, we will take a look at some of the reasons why the body ages and we will also discuss a promising discovery that may contribute to the slowing-down of the aging process.

Small groups of scientists in Russia and in the United States have been researching this field for the past few years. These scientists have uncovered some fascinating truths about aging. The discoveries that have been made will, of course, be important in the treatment of age-related illness, but more importantly this could have a powerful impact on medicine and society as a whole. Now I hope I have you interested, let's get on to the details!

The first and most basic question is: Why do we age? Does anyone really know the answer? Well, until recently, the most popular theory was that our bodies simply wear out, like engines or any other types of machines that are used for a long time. Of course, if we think about this for a moment, we realize that this can't be the whole reason. . . Athletes, for instance, run and work out, train, and use their bodies much more than most of us, and their bodies don't seem to wear out faster—in fact, their bodies seem to last longer than those of people who don't exercise. . . So, mechanical reasons can't be the only reason that we age.

In addition to simple mechanical wear and tear, there must be another, more important reason. Research has led us to believe that each of the body's cells contains a kind of clock. . . the entire body has a kind of built-in clock—a biological clock, if you will. This biological clock is always ticking—tick-tick-tick—and it controls the processes and changes in each individual cell. The clock ticks on, a person ages, and, of course, eventually dies.

Now, imagine you could find a way to slow down this clock—so that instead of tick-tick-tick—then your aging time would slow down in comparison to real time. . . and you would age more slowly. Slowing down the rate of your biological clock is the true key to longer life.

The first thing you need to understand is that the speed of our biological clocks is influenced by hormones, and particularly the hormones from the pituitary gland, a small, oval-shaped gland at the base of the brain. This gland is very little. . . and hugely important. . . and for some reason, from around the time that we turn twenty, our pituitary glands begin to secrete a hormone called DECO into our blood. This stands for "Decreasing Consumption of Oxygen." Why do you think it's called the death hormone? Well, let's think about that—if you can't get any oxygen, if, for example, someone starts to choke you. . . you can't breathe. . . So what happen next? No oxygen to your blood, no oxygen to the cells of your brain and your other organs, and you die.

So, to sum up this idea, most of the effects of aging can be traced to the secretion of DECO. In some Russian and American laboratory experiments, the scientists had devised an experiment using laboratory animals—some white rats had the DECO hormone removed. . . eliminated. . . What do you think happened to these rats? Yes, that's right. . . they actually seemed to grow younger. . . not grow older. . . younger! The hearts and lungs of these rats became as strong as those of younger rats. In addition, immune systems became much more capable of fighting infection.

So, what does this mean to us humans? Well, if we can discover an antidote to DECO, something that would destroy DECO or prevent our bodies from producing it, we should be able to live longer.

Part II Proofreading And Error Correction

1. depends → depending, 本句已有谓语, depend 不能作谓语动词, 只能用现在分词形式作状语。
2. as → as to (as for), 介词 as 意为“作为”, 与句义不符, 应改为复合介词 as to 或 as for, 意为“关于”。
3. for → against, 法律是反对使用童工, 故应用介词 against。
4. However → Furthermore (Moreover), 根据上下文, 两句话应是递进关系, 而 however 表示转折关系。
5. economical → economic, economical 意为“节省的”, economic 意为“经济的”, 在此应是“经济状况的变化”。
6. universal → universally, 副词的比较级作状语。
7. constitute → constitutes, 在此句中, 名词性从句作介词宾语, 而动词 constitute 在介宾中做谓语, 一般现在时第三人称单数应在动词后加“s”。
8. led → leading (that lead), steps 与 lead to 是逻辑主谓关系, 是动作的发出者, 应使用现在分词或定语从句。
9. depending → depends, 这句话比较长, 有两个并列句, the significance of each 是第二个并列句中的主语, depend 是谓语动词, 应加“s”。
10. replaced → been replaced by, 根据上下文含义, 成人仪式代替不了对地位、权利、责任等的法定意义, 所以此处应使用被动语态。

Part III Reading Comprehension

16. B)。推理题。第一段谈到“在饭馆里工作是诚实的劳动, 而为各大报刊写关于菜肴的评论则不是, 如同加入到敌人的阵营”(Working in restaurants was honest labor... Writing about them for the mainstream press was not; it felt like joining the enemy.)。由此可看出作者对写评论这个工作评价不高, 故 B) 为正确答案。
17. B)。推理题。文中第三段说 nobody I know could afford to eat out and nobody refused. “我认识的人当中没人有钱到外面吃饭, 也没人拒绝我的邀请。”可以看出“我们”并不富裕, 但“我们”却像富人一样花钱, 所以“我们”既感到羞愧, 同时也得到乐趣, 故 B) 为正确答案。
18. D)。语义题。此题答案可依据第 1 及第二段得出。第一段提到开始作者认为给杂志写评论是不诚实的劳动, 就像加入到敌人的阵营。如果有人问她愿不愿意干这样的工作。她的回答绝对是否定的。第二段紧接着又说她后来慢慢觉得写评论是一种乐趣, 以至于放弃了厨师的工作, 所以就这么做下来了, 故 The year turned into two, and three, and more 的意思应为 D)。
19. D)。细节题。文中倒数第三段说美国的餐馆发生了不少变化。过去上餐馆吃饭就像是去看歌剧一样既高雅也昂贵, 而现在更像去看电影, 从中我们可知美国餐馆的价格不再那么高了。所以 D) 应为正确答案。
20. C)。推理题。文中倒数第二段的意思是去餐馆就餐的人日趋增多, 所以每个人都变成了美食家。我感到没有比这更高兴的了。人们越注重自己的饮食内容及方式, 就会和周围的环境越加协调。可以得出结论: 做美食家并没什么不对, 而且本文最后一句 all it really takes to be a restaurant critic is a good appetite 更进一步说明作者开始对这项工作另眼看待了。
21. A)。第一段 “most of us haven't a clue on how to behave ourselves through it with grace” 是非题。指明了答案。此外紧接其后的句子更清楚地排除了其他三种选择 B)、C)、D)。
22. D)。推理题。文中有这样一句话: As a duckling will imprint the first thing that feeds it, and thereafter follow around, say, the dishwasher repairman as if he were his ever-loving pa, so do first husbands and wives imprint upon each other. 这句话的意思是, 人们的第一次爱情婚姻给予对方的印象是很深刻的, 就像小鸭子特别认第一个喂它食物的人一样, 哪怕这个人只是一个修理洗碗机的人, 它也认他为父, 不离左右。从这个比喻中我们可看出, 人们对第一次爱是不能忘怀的, 故 D) 应为正确答案。
23. B)。推理题。此题我们可依据下列句子做出判断: Q: “I'm used to most aspects of divorce, but the grammar still gets sticky enough to upset our child. Must I always refer to my ex in the past tense?” A: “Chances are

she still is a graphic designer and still has brown eyes. Divorce did not make her die nor change her eyes to blue. As with most linguistic modifications, new behavior will follow,..."这段话的意思是说:我虽然已经习惯了离异后的生活,但我的语言却时常使我们的孩子感到不安。难道我必须用过去时态来指我的前妻吗? Dr. Divorce 回答说根本用不着用过去时态来指前妻,原因是她还是一个活生生的人,还是那种颜色的眼睛。离异并没使她逝去,也没改变她眼睛的颜色。至于语言上的众多变化,会伴随相应的行为变化,故 B) 为正确答案。

24. C)。推理题。本文最后两行是我们得出此答案的依据。The operative principle is that you're close but not too close. Let it be a strained intimacy. The discipline of distance should be an ascetic exercise that will put you both on your best behavior. 这段话及其上面的例子都说明当只有你及你的前夫/妻在一起时,应保持一种矜持的亲密关系,且展现彼此行为最好的一面,即彼此都应自律,因此 C) 应为正确答案。
25. D)。主旨题。全文主题即是说明两本小说的相异及相似之处,所以正确答案是 D)。
26. C)。细节题。两部小说的不同之处在于 "... treat women very differently. Shelley produced a "masculine" text in which the fates of subordinate female characters seem entirely dependent on the actions of male heroes or anti-heroes. Bronte produced a more realistic narrative portraying a world where men battle for the favors of apparently high-spirited, independent women." 所以正确答案是 C)。
27. C)。细节题。文章最后一句 "... a storytelling method that emphasizes ironic disjunction between different perspectives on the same events as well as ironic tensions that inhere in the relationship between surface drama and concealed authorial intention, a method I call an evidentiary narrative technique." 解释了 evidentiary narrative technique。
28. C)。细节题。在第二段的第一句,作者指出: Of all soil-dwelling creatures, the most abundant are mites and springtails. 在原文和问题中,作者用了两个同义词 numerous 和 abundant, 故选 C)。
29. D)。排除题,细节题。因为 A), B), C) 所涉及的内容在第二段中都能找到, 故选 D)。
30. C)。细节题。第三段的最后有这样一部 such as moles that feed on earthworms... (例如,吃蚯蚓的鼯鼠)。moles 就是问题中所说的 predator, earthworms 就是 prey。

Part IV Translation

Section A Chinese to English

What I should like to add here that when I first turned my attention to literature things were quite different from what they are today: here in China stories were not considered literature, nor were story writers "men of letters"; therefore nobody intended to become famous by writing stories. On my part, I did not mean to elevate them into the "literary garden" either. I aimed only to take advantage of their power in order to reform society.

Nor did I intend to do literary writing. I attached great importance to introducing and translating literary works—mainly shorter ones, but especially those by authors in the oppressed nations.

Section B English To Chinese

我们的系统是建立在机遇而不是我们的资产上的,也就是说,我们的系统是基于动态之上。事物的改变越大——车轮旋转的越快,我们的经济就会越稳定。传统的政治阶级由拥有者与无产者组成,拥有者希望稳定来保护自己的财产,无产者则希望通过变化来争取一些他们所没有的东西。但美国人爱幻想时机的到来。在时机到来时,投机者、白手起家的人、经营者常利用我们这块土地给予他们的新的机会,开始他们的事业。这些经济领导者(先行者)将成为改革的主要代表。不提倡改革的人希望稳定,希望有一个强有力的仲裁者在赛事中提供他们一席之地,希望通过法律手段使得狂热的投机事业平静下来。权力机关在勒令停止所有的行为后,又使竞赛从得到赔偿的移动的起跑线上重新开始。

Key to Model Test Two

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

Section B

6. B) 7. A) 8. C) 9. B) 10. D)

Section C

11. A) 12. C) 13. B) 14. D) 15. A)

Part III Reading Comprehension

16. A) 17. B) 18. B) 19. D) 20. B)
21. B) 22. C) 23. B) 24. D) 25. C)
26. B) 27. C) 28. A) 29. C) 30. C)
31. A) 32. B) 33. D) 34. C) 35. D)
36. B) 37. D) 38. C) 39. A) 40. D)

试题详解与听力书面材料

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section D

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. safety | 2. beautify | 3. appearance | 4. taken |
| 5. harmful | 6. sold | 7. authority | 8. ingredients |
| 9. bacteria | 10. complaints | 11. preparation | 12. properly |
| 13. laboratories | 14. voluntary | 15. FDA | 16. manufactures/companies |
| 17. products | 18. information | 19. programs | 20. cosmetics |

TAPESCRIPTS FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Section A

We do not know when man first begin to use salt, but we do know that it has used in many different ways throughout history. Historical evidence shows, for example, that people who lived over 3 000 years ago ate salted fish. Thousands of years ago in Egypt, salt was used to embalm the dead.

Stealing salt was considered a major crime during some eras of history. In the 18th century, for instance, if a person were caught stealing salt, he could be put in jail. History records that about ten thousand people were put in jail during that century for stealing salt! About 150 years before, in the year 1553, taking more salt than one was entitled to was punishable as a crime. The offender's ear was cut off!

Salt was an important item on the table of royalty. It was traditionally placed in front of the king when he sat down to eat. Important guests at the king's table were seated near the salt. Less important guests were given seats farther away from it.

In the Roman Empire, one of the most important roads was the one that connected salt mines to Rome. Guards were stationed along the route to protect against salt thieves. The guards received their pay in salt, hence the English

word, salary. Any guard who fell asleep while on duty was said to be "not worth his salt", and as a result he would get a little less salt on his next payday! (The expression, "not worth his salt," is still used today in English to refer to a person who is felt to be incapable of doing a job.)

In the early days in the United States, salt was very scarce. (No one yet knew that there was enough salt under the ground to provide an ample supply of salt for the whole world for thousands of years!) So, the storekeeper of pioneer days was very careful with his salt. As he poured out salt for a customer, he did not like anyone to walk across the floor of the store. The walking might shake the floor and cause the salt to "settle" and as a result the storekeeper would have to add a little more to the amount he had already poured out!

In modern-day world salt has many uses beyond the dining table. It is used in the making of glass and airplane parts, in the growing of crops, and in killing weeds. It is also used to make water soft, to melt ice on roads and highways, to make soap, and to fix colors in cloth. Salt even helps to relieve itching when it is rubbed on mosquito or other insect bites.

Salt can be obtained in various ways besides being taken from the mines underground. Evaporation of salt water from the ocean or salt water lakes or small seas is one of the more common processes for manufacturing salt. In Australia it can even be taken from a "salt bush". However it is obtained, salt will continue to play an important role in the lives of men and women everywhere.

Section B

Peter I just can't concentrate here in the flat. You see Arthur I've three essays to do... I'm three essays behind. I mean... how can I concentrate with everyone else talking... playing records... practising the guitar. I just can't get pen to paper.

Arthur Well Peter... you could work in the university library.

Peter I could... yes... that's perfectly true. But... you know... I not only need to sit down and write... I... need to think. And to think I need to be able to wander around... to smoke... to be on my own... sort of free to do as I like. Living here in this flat with six others well there are constant interruptions you see. You're okay... you live in...

Arthur Don't you believe it's as ideal as it seems. I mean people call on you at all hours... to borrow a book... have a chat... scrounge something to eat... No... it's anything but ideal for a quiet life.

Peter I can't just tell the others to shut up. They have rights.

Arthur You know... I suggest you look for a small flat of your own. A bedsitter perhaps. Mind you... it'll cost a lot more than the... the part-rent you're paying at the moment.

Peter Well I must do something.

Arthur Tell you what. Let's look at the paper. At the ads. There might be something. Do you have a paper?

Peter Mm... well there's the last Sunday Times.

Arthur No. That won't help much... you really need the local paper. Anyway... there's no harm in having a look. You never know.

Peter It must be somewhere this mess. Er... Radio Times... TV Times... Here we are. I'll just find the accommodation ads.

Arthur You might find something under the counties headings.

Peter Yeah. Here we are. Now let's see... Erm... 'Superb flat. Ideal beaches, walks, sailing. Reasonable. Huh!' you can imagine what they mean by 'reasonable', can't you?

Arthur Well that's out. What's the next one?

Peter Erm... 'Winter lets at reduced tent,' it says. It's in the heart of the countryside, two and a half miles from the coast. In a seventeenth-century house. Whew! You can't imagine what that would cost.

Arthur Look, Peter. You're not going to find anything there. What about asking the others what they think? You never know... they may know something that's... that's ever better than that Okay. Dennis!

Dennis Uh?

Peter You know of any flats for rent? I'm thinking of setting up on my own.

Dennis At this time of the year? Er... Have you thought of... asking at the university accommodation office?

Peter Ah... Right. I should have thought of that in the first place.

Dennis I wonder if you could phone now.

Arthur No. Bound to be closed at this time. I suppose you go there in the morning. I mean... Dennis is right. That's the obvious way to start looking.

Dennis Why don't we go together? I know the accommodation's officer. He's a friend of my father's.

Peter Yes... thanks Dennis. Yes... that's the best way.

Dennis Mind you... I'm not promising anything. But we really have chosen a difficult time of the year. Anyway... if we don't get good news at the accommodation office, but you mind you don't know another possibility is we could ask Dolly Deakin.

Peter Dolly Deakin?

Dennis That's right. She rents our rooms and flats... often to people that others won't take friends to.

Section C

News Item 1

President Clinton's nominee for Defense Secretary, William Perrey, says he is very much concerned by the growing tension over North Korea's nuclear program. The Senate Arms Services Committee held confirmation hearings Wednesday for Mr. Perrey who's currently Deputy-Secretary of Defense, the number two post at the Pentagon. VOA's David Swan reports;

"Mr. Perrey told Senators the United States and the United Nations might have to decide very soon whether to impose sanctions on North Korea to bring the country in line with international nuclear standards. He says it will be a nightmare scenario if North Korea becomes a nuclear power. 'I'm unhappy with them having one nuclear bomb which they may already have, but I am even more concerned about the extensive program development they have to develop more nuclear bombs.' Mr. Perry says. He says he favors aggressive diplomacy to resolve the crisis and it is not anxious to use force though he supports the proposed deployment of the Patriot missiles defense batteries to South Korea. On another issue, Mr. Perrey Says said US troops should continue to join UN peace-keeping missions while any large American units should remain under US command. The Senate is expected to easily confirm Mr. Perry to succeed out-going Defense Secretary Les Aspin who resigned in part over his handling of the mission in Somalia. David Swan, VOA news, the Defense Department."

News Item 2

Relief efforts are beginning on the island of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. One of the strongest cyclones ever hit the region. The powerful storm, Cyclone Heraldo, thrashed the island Wednesday and Thursday, killing at least ten people and leaving up to one hundred thousand people homeless. France has sent doctors and medical supplies to the devastated areas of the island.

News Item 3

China and Hong Kong have concluded the third round of talks on the British colony's proposal to build a 16-million-dollar airport that Beijing opposes. Officials from both sides called the private meeting in Beijing useful and friendly. The talks came a month after Hong Kong governor David Wilson visited the Chinese capital to seek approval to the project. China assumes control of Hong Kong in 1997. Beijing is already pushing for more influence in the colony's affairs.

The final version of the constitution for Hong Kong when it is returned to China's control in 1997 has been approved by a committee made up of mostly Chinese. The so-called basic law drafting committee meeting in Beijing agreed Friday on the gradual expansion of democracy in the colony. Among the provision is a stipulation act. In 1995, 20 members will increase to 30 members by 2003. Some Hong Kong officials want fully elected legislature.

Section D

Never before have so many cosmetics been available to make men and women more attractive, more desirable, and more socially acceptable. Never before have Americans used such a wide variety and large volume of cosmetic products.

Most of these products are safe for use, but it is very important that you observe some common-sense safety rules. The Food and Drug Administration is the federal agency which has been assigned by the Congress to assure the safety of the American cosmetics supply. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act defines a cosmetic as an article which is to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed onto the body to cleanse, beautify, promote attractiveness, or change one's appearance.

The law gives the FDA authority to take legal action against a cosmetic only after its dangers can be proved in a court of law. The FDA does not have authority to review the safety of cosmetics or their ingredients before they are sold to the public.

To fulfill its duty under the law, the FDA constantly tests cosmetic products for unsafe substances or harmful bacteria. The priority for this testing is based on consumer complaints about specific cosmetic products. Whenever a trend seems to be developing in consumer complaints, the FDA gives its attention to the group of cosmetics causing these complaints.

Among the types of products which cause most common complaints are deodorants and antiperspirants, hair preparations, and make-up for the eyes. Often the adverse effect, reported by the consumer, is not serious and disappears when use of the particular product is discontinued. But improper use of some cosmetics can cause serious and permanent injury.

In the past few years, the cosmetics industry has come a long way in providing further guarantees that cosmetics are safe and properly labeled. Cosmetics companies test their products, either in their own laboratories or through other laboratories.

Recently, the cosmetics industry trade association, the Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association (CTFA), developed with the FDA a voluntary program which should assist the FDA's efforts in assuring that cosmetics are harmless. The first step of the program is the voluntary listing of cosmetic firms with the FDA. The second step calls for the manufacturers to list with the FDA the ingredients in their products, except for flavors and fragrances. The third step requires companies to provide the FDA with information on all consumer complaints they receive.

These programs should contribute toward even greater assurances that cosmetics will be safe.

Part II Proofreading And Error Correction

1. 去 having, used to 作谓语动词, 意为“过去经常”。
2. treat → be treated, 根据句意, 此处应使用被动语态。
3. with → to, adjust 与 to 搭配, 意为“适用于”。
4. charge → make charge, 意为“索价, 充电, 攻击”等, 不与 representation 搭配。
5. told → been told, 根据句意, 此处应使用被动语态。
6. best → the best, 定冠词 the 与形容词最高级 best 连用, 作介词宾语。
7. 在 orange juice 前加 drinking 或 sipping, 只用“橙汁”一词与前文不符, 意思含混不清。
8. agreement → agreeable, 此处应使用一个形容词来修饰 life. agreement 意为“合约, 同意”, 不符合上下文。
9. writes → write, 在此原因状语从句中, 主语是 people, 故不能使用 writes。
10. have read → read, 动词不定式短语作定语, 由于读书的动作并没有发生在本句谓语动词表示的时间以前, 故不用完成式。

Part III Reading Comprehension

16. A)。主旨题。本题要求确定文章的标题, 以检查考生是否掌握了中心思想。通读全文后, 我们可以知道文章讨论的是空间碎片所带来的问题。B), C), D) 均是文中涉及的细节。A) 符合题意, 为正确答案。

17. B)。推理题。根据是第3~4行 since it is traveling at average relative speeds of six miles per second, it can severely damage expensive equipment in a collision.
18. B)。细节题。根据第5~6行 The pit was determined to have been caused by a collision with a speck of paint travelling... the window had to be replaced.
19. D)。是非题。本题提问哪个问题在文中找不到内容答案。文中第1~2行 "but detectable with powerful Earth-base telescopes" 回答了A)。第二段中叙述了采取措施控制和防止碎片增加, 回答了B)。全文中谈了碎片对空间设备造成危害, 回答了C)。文中未提及美国空军何时开始进行试验, D) 在文末作讨论。因而, 该题的正确答案为D)。
20. B)。细节题。根据第二段 "... walking in long sideways movements across the slope, which meant taking more steps but less painful one. " 可知B) 为正确答案。
21. B)。细节题。根据最后一段第一句 "Far above him on the mountainside he could hear the faint echo of voices, startling him after great silence. " 可推出B) 为正确答案。
22. C)。推理题。根据第二段第一句可知, Harding 是一个飞行员, 他的飞机坠毁了; 由第三段可推知, Harding 现在在敌国境内。故C) 为正确答案。
23. B)。细节题。由第三段最后一句 "With luck by the evening my foot will be good enough to get me to the border. " 可得出答案。
24. D)。词汇题。本题旨在考查学生根据上下文推测词义的能力, 所有选项都出自文章本身。上文讲到 "defense mechanism... results from the metabolic activities of the resident flora. ", 即防护结构来自于居住在皮肤上的植物群的新陈代谢活动。其中的 the metabolic activities of the resident flora 所指的就是 metabolic product of certain gram-positive members of the cutaneous community.
25. C)。细节题。第一段的最后一句 "... the tendency of all well-developed ecosystems toward homeostasis, or the maintenance of the status quo " 表明: 维持现状的趋势指的是皮肤, 而不是如选项C) 所说的 "病菌 (pathogens)", 故应选择C)。
26. B)。主旨题。本题要求学生判断作者运用何种方式来行文的, 通观全文, 作者在第一段先指出致病的有机体发现皮肤是非常不利繁殖的环境, 皮肤有自行杀菌的能力。在第二段解释了皮肤为什么有能力抗拒致病的有机体的繁殖, 故B) 是正确答案。
27. C)。细节题。文章开篇就介绍召开的是 "Conference on Drug Abuse", 故C) 是正确答案。
28. A)。细节题。由第二段 "... those nations identified as 'producing countries' also become 'consuming countries'..." 可知毒品生产国也成为消费国了, 故正确答案是A)。B) 选项中的艾滋病的传播, 文中没有提及; C) 选项认为容易控制毒品生产的消费, 与文中意思相悖; D) 总结了A), B) 和C), 也应该排除。
29. C)。细节题。第三段第二句说明文件之一是一个联合宣言 (a joint declaration), 其意图是 "to combat drug abuse and trafficking", 即 "同滥用毒品及毒品的非法交易做斗争", 故C) 是正确答案。
30. C)。细节题。第四段第一句 the conference developed a two-level action plan 明确表明C) 是正确答案。第二段第一句是把代表的兴趣强烈与前几次会议作比较, 而不是把会议本身是否激烈作比较, 故A) 错误。B) 和D) 与文中意思相反, 均可排除。

Part IV Translation

Section A Chinese to English

In the new international situation, China and France will strive to promote a better balance between small and large nations, among the great regions of the world and between rich and developing countries, in the political, economic, cultural, linguistic, scientific and technical fields.

China and France also have an obligation to play an active role in their respective regions so as to contribute more in advancing Asian-European cooperation.

The two parties underline their attachment to national independence and their pursuance of the independent foreign policy of peace. Countries and people of the world should develop their cooperation, live on good terms with each other, increase mutual trust and settle disputes peacefully on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit

and seeking common ground while reserving differences.

Section B English to Chinese

夜间,许多从附近乡间小径上来的农民,加入了这撤退大行列,于是行列间有了满载着家具杂物的马车;有些镜子从床垫间突了出来,车子上绑着鸡啊、鸭啊。我们前边,有一部车子装着一架缝纫机,在雨中走着。他们抢救最宝贵的物件。车子上有的坐着女人,挤做一团避雨,有的跟在车边走着,尽量接近车子。我们这个行列中,现在也有了狗,躲在马车底下行走。路上泥泞,路边水沟满涨着水,在路旁树木后边的田野,望去似乎太潮湿,没法子抄过去。

Key to Model Test Three

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

Section B

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

Section C

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 11. D) | 12. C) | 13. B) | 14. A) | 15. B) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

Part III Reading Comprehension

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16. D) | 17. C) | 18. D) | 19. D) | 20. B) |
| 21. B) | 22. C) | 23. C) | 24. D) | 25. C) |
| 26. D) | 27. D) | 28. C) | 29. D) | 30. D) |
| 31. B) | 32. A) | 33. C) | 34. D) | 35. C) |
| 36. A) | 37. A) | 38. C) | 39. C) | 40. C) |

试题详解与听力书面材料

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section D

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. cellulose | 2. chemicals | 3. screen | 4. removed |
| 5. softwood | 6. smooth | 7. cotton | 8. provided |
| 9. communicate | 10. 1400 | 11. parchment | 12. skin |
| 13. German | 14. trees | 15. warm | 16. paper boots |
| 17. paper houses | 18. 5 | 19. aeroplanes | 20. cars |

TAPESCRIPT OF LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Section A

By far the most important products of New Zealand are those of its pasture fields. Its mild, moist climate is favourable to the growth of grass, and enables both cattle and sheep to feed out-of-doors all the year round. The favourable climate, then, makes industry possible. The soils too are generally favourable. On the other hand, the raising of great numbers of animals and the export of their products was not profitable until two handicaps were overcome. New Zealand was far from the lands that might consume its meat and butter. The use of refrigeration overcame this difficulty. Secondly, the native grasses are not very nourishing. They have been ploughed up in many districts and English grasses sown instead. This has much improved the pastures.

Generally speaking, sheep are chiefly found in the drier eastern districts—Canterbury Plains, Otago and Hawke Bay. Their wool used to be the most important product of the islands, the merino breeds are especially valuable for this purpose. Since refrigeration was introduced the carcasses of the sheep and lambs have become a valuable part of the produce of the flocks, and for this purpose other breeds have partly replaced the merino. In the North Island the

English Romney Marsh type is the commonest. In earlier times there were more sheep in the South than in the North; now with increasing attention to cross-bred flocks, the reverse is the case. Few men are needed to look after great flocks of sheep, so the sheep farms are very large and the homes very scattered, especially in the hillier districts. Most of the farmers keep flocks of at least a thousand sheep. Shearing is done in the spring and early summer by expert shearers who go from farm to farm. With the aid of their electrically-operated clippers they can shear as many as fifteen to twenty sheep each hour. The animals for export are mainly lambs which have been bought from the breeders and fattened on the smaller and richer valley farms. They are brought to the ports, mainly by train and there slaughtered under the supervision of Government Inspectors. Only approved carcasses are allowed to be exported, and of some seven millions shipped each year more than six and a half million come to Britain.

Like the sheep, cattle are kept for two purposes, their meat and for the milk products of the living animals. They are much more numerous in the North Island than in the South Island. Those intended for beef can be raised for a time on the coarser tussock grasses, but are brought down to be fattened on richer food before being slaughtered. Some crops, such as maize and Lucerne, are specially grown for this purpose. The dairy cattle, however, get the pick of the pasture land. They more attention than either sheep or beef cattle, so the dairy farms are less extensive and closer together. Villages and small market towns are much more numerous than in other parts of the Dominion. Machinery is used to lessen the labour of milking so that three to four men can tend a herd of about a hundred cows. The cream is usually separated from the milk on the farm and sent to a local factory where the produce from all of the farms in the district can be made into butter. These factories are similar to the creameries of Ireland. The factories are usually owned co-operatively by the farmers, and, of course, they share its profits. The butter is packed uniformly in half-hundred weight boxes and kept in cold storage until sent to the port for shipment. Here it is government-inspected and, if approved the cases are stamped and placed at once in cold chambers of the ship. Some of the factories make cheese as well as butter, and these two products together have sometimes rivaled meat and wool for the leading place among New Zealand exports.

Section B

David Hi! You're listening to Radio South West, the best in the South West for music and up-to-the-minute news. Sue's here. Hello, Sue.

Sue Hello, David.

David And we've got the job spot for you today. So, if you're unemployed or looking for a new job, this could be the spot for you. So, let's have a look and see what we've got today. How about a hairdresser? You must be experienced for this job and the pay will be agreed, depending on your experience. The hours are 8:30 to 5:00, Monday to Friday, and Saturday 8:45 to 1 p.m. So that's hours 8:30 to 5:00 Monday to Friday, and Saturday 8.45 to 1 p.m. A hairdresser. How about you, Sue, what have you got?

Sue Right, David. Well, the first one we've got is a cook. That's in a large, busy restaurant, so it is very useful to have experience in large-scale cooking. They want someone around twenty-five or so and the pay is \$2 an hour. So that's not bad, isn't it? The hours are good too. That's Monday to Friday, 3:00 until 6:30.

David Great. Thanks, Sue. Now that's a cook. Now, if you like working out of doors regard a great job. Would you like to be a gardener? There's no age restrictions on this job. As long as you're fit and strong. And if you like on... if you like to garden this could be a great job. The pay is \$1.70 per hour. On the hours, Tuesday to Saturday, 8:30 to 5, but you have to work a month, the bonus is that on Monday the Garden Center's closed. Now, the sort of work that you'd like to be doing is general assistant in the Garden Center, potting, watering and things like that. So, if you've got green thumb, how about applying for that? Pay, \$1.70 an hour. Sue, what else have you got?

Sue Right, Dave. Well, from outdoors to indoors. We've got a shorthand typist job here, that's in an office. And this job might suit a woman with a school-age children. There are only fifteen hours a week. They

are looking for someone age twenty to forty-ish and the pay depends on the age. It's a small, friendly office, but you do need experience. So, there you go. That's a nice shorthand typist job in an office.

David Great. Here's a job for someone who is just graduated from school. It requires no experience at all, and training will be given on the job. The pay is \$67 a week. What's the job? Well, it's a shop assistant in a busy supermarket. It's a full-time job, but the big thing is, you don't need any experience. So, if you're just leaving school and like working in a supermarket, try that. . . You get one day off during the week and you must work one late evening until 9:30 p.m. So that's a shop assistant. Well, if you like any of these jobs, give us a call here on the job spot at Radio South West. And now back to the music.

Section C

News Item 1

European foreign ministers are meeting in Luxemburg to discuss a proposal by France and Germany to ease sanctions against Serbia in return for peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The proposal will ease sanctions against Serbia if Bosnian Serbs give up more land to the Muslims. VOA's Sonya Payce has the details. "The West has blamed Serbia for much of the conflicts in Bosnia and the UN has imposed a strict trade embargo on the country. 'The latest CSCE' s proposal put forth by France and Germany would offer to lift some of those sanctions if Bosnian Serbs can be persuaded to give up territory to the Muslims. This will then presumably revive the previous peace plan to divide Bosnia into three ethnic ministates for Serbs, Croats and Muslims. British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd was skeptical about chances for peace and rule out lifting all the sanctions at this time. The ministers were also greeted by some angry demonstrators in Luxemburg who accused them of rewarding Serbian aggression. The foreign ministers were to discuss setting up protective aid corridors to bring relief supplies into Bosnia and whether force should be used to make sure the aid get through. Sonya Payce, VOA news, Paris."

News Item 2

The jury in Los Angeles hearing the murder case against the black former American football star O. J. Simpson has reached a verdict. But it will not be (discussed) disclosed until later today. Judge Lance Ito ordered the delay because several key lawyers were absent when the jury returned to court. Mr. Simpson is charged with killing his ex-wife Nicole Brown and her friend Ronald Goldman. Bill Turnbull reports from Los Angeles: "A year after they were first called to serve in the Los Angeles criminal Court, the jury of nine black people, two Hispanics and one white have reached the conclusion that there was least expected—a unanimous decision. They finished their deliberations having asked for just one item of testimony to be read to them, that of the chauffeur Alan Park, a key witness for the prosecution who had recalled that O. J. Simpson did not appear to be at home at the time of the murders, and thus had no alibi. This plus the fact that members of the jury appeared to avoid eye contact with the defendant during the last brief court hearing, had led some trial observers to predict a guilty verdict, while defense lawyers say that they were cautiously optimistic. Shorter deliberations, they say, tend to result in acquittals. Taking no chances when the court reconvenes, the Los Angeles police will have the building completely surrounded and extra officers on standby to deal with any disturbances as a result of the verdict. For now, though they say they are not expecting any trouble."

News Item 3

Some seventy thousand government workers in San Salvador returned to their jobs today just three days after an earthquake hit the city. El Salvador's President Jose Napoleon Duarte said nearly nine hundred people were killed in the quake and more than two hundred thousand left homeless. Duarte ordered civil servants back to work, although he said almost all public buildings suffered some kind of damage. Duarte estimates the earthquake caused two billion dollars worth of damage.

Section D

Paper is made of cellulose, a substance from the cell walls of plants. Cellulose fibers are treated with chemicals and mixed with water. The mixture is placed on a fine-meshed screen that lets the water drain off. As the fibers dry

they mat together to form a sheet. The sheet is removed from the screen, dried, and pressed smooth to form paper.

The cellulose used in paper today comes mostly from trees. About three fourths of the wood for papermaking comes from softwood trees, such as pine and fir. Cellulose from these trees has a long fiber and makes a strong paper. Cellulose from hardwood trees, such as poplar and birch, has short fibers and is used for making smooth paper. The highest-quality paper is made mostly from cotton fibers obtained from rags.

Paper is the most important product ever invented by man. Widespread use of written language would not have been possible without some cheap and practical materials to write on. The invention of paper meant that more people could be educated because more books could be printed and distributed. Together with the printing press, paper provided an extremely important way to communicate knowledge.

Paper, like many other things we use today, was first made in China. In Egypt and the West, paper was not commonly used before the year 1400. The Egyptians wrote on papyrus; Europeans used parchment for many hundreds of years. Parchment was very strong, and was made from the skin of certain young animals. We have learnt some of the most important facts of European history from records that were kept on parchment.

Paper was not made in southern Europe until about the year 1100. Scandinavia, which now makes a great deal of the world's paper, did not begin to make it until 1500. It was a German named Schaeffer who found out that one could make the best paper from trees. After that, a forest country like Canada, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and the United States became the most important in paper making. Today in Finland, which makes the best paper in the world, the paper industry is the biggest in the land. New papermaking machines are very big, and they make a piece of paper 300 metres long and six metres wide in one minute.

When we think of paper, we think of newspaper, books, letters, envelopes, and writing paper. But there are many other uses. Only half of the paper that is made is used for books and newspaper, etc.

Paper is very good for keeping you warm. Houses are often insulated with paper. You have perhaps seen homeless men asleep on a large number of newspapers. They are insulating themselves against the cold. In Finland, where in winter it sometimes goes -40° Centigrade, the farmers wear paper boots in the snow. Nothing could be warmer.

Each year, more and more things are made of paper. We have had paper cups, plates, and dishes for a long time. But now we hear that chairs, tables, and even beds can be made of paper. With paper boots and shoes, you can wear paper hats, paper dresses, and paper raincoats. When you have used them once, you throw them away and buy new ones.

The latest in paper seems to be paper houses, these are not small houses for children to play in, but real, big houses for people to live in. You can buy a house with three main rooms for a comparatively small amount. You can use it for about five years.

People have made paper boats, but they have not yet made paper aeroplanes or cars. Just wait—they probably will.

Part II Proofreading And Error Correction

1. affects → effects, 名词 effect 意为“影响”, have effect on sth. 是固定搭配。affect 也意为“影响”, 但它是动词。
2. made → has made, 应用现在完成时说明科学至今还在不断使事物更适于食用, 而过去时则说明这一切是过去的事情了。
3. is → are, illness 使用的是复数, 指的是“各种各样的病症”, 所以谓语动词应使用复数。
4. because → because of, because 引导原因状语从句, 不跟名词。
5. Which → That 根据上下文的含义可知: 不是“哪种食品与疾病有联系”不是新发现, 而是“食品与疾病有联系”这件事不是新发现, 所以应改为 that 引导的主语从句。
6. causing → caused, cause 是宾语从句的谓语动词, 不应使用分词形式。
7. knowing → to know, 动词不定式短语作句子真正主语, it 是形式主语。
8. treating → treated, 根据上下文, 这里的意思应是被治疗过的奶牛, treat 与 cow 是逻辑动宾关系, 所以应使用 treat 的过去分词作定语。