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全真模拟试卷

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TEM 8

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英语专业
八级考试



英语专业八级考试全真模拟试卷

SIMULATED TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

—GRADE EIGHT—

07

考生注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后才可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。
- 二、仔细阅读题目的说明。
- 三、在规定时间内答完全部试题,不得拖延时间。
- 四、PAPER ONE (I, II, III)除I. Section D与II. 校对与改错为主观试题外,其他为客观试题,考生要从每题所给的A,B,C,D 4个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并按规定用2B铅笔在答题纸上相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是:[A][B][C][D]。划线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过红色。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。每题只能选一个答案,多选作废。多项选择题只计算答对的题数,答错不扣分。
- 五、PAPER TWO (Part IV和Part V)为主观试题,要求考生用钢笔或圆珠笔把翻译和作文直接写在答题卷上。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

答题提示

1. 本试卷是按照考试大纲的要求及近几年的考题而设计,覆盖面广,针对性强,权威性高,是考前模拟训练的精品。
2. 本套试卷共10套试题,建议您每周做1套。
3. 自测时间可分上午、下午两个半天进行,上午考试卷一,下午考试卷二。考生要自主做题,不看参考答案。
4. 将心态调整到临战状态,与进考场无异。
5. 自测结束后,请对照标准答案,评分填好下表,并找出自己的薄弱环节,在以后的复习中重点突破。

	总得分	听力理解	校对与改错	阅读理解	翻译(英译汉、汉译英)	写作
卷面分值	100	25	10	25	20	20
自测分						
失分						

Model Test 7

PAPER ONE

TIME LIMIT: 95 MIN.

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(40 minutes)

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 on your Coloured Answer Sheet.

Section A Talk

Questions 1 to 5 refer to the talk in this section. At the end of the talk you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the following five questions.

Now listen to the talk.

1. The sexual harassment problem of women in Navy was interfered in by _____ in 1987.
A) the White House B) the Parliament C) the Grand Jury D) the Pentagon
2. Two recent reports are about problems _____.
A) in Boston and Hawaii B) in Florida and Maryland
C) in the Atlantic region D) in the Pacific region
3. About _____ of act-duty Naval personnel are now women.
A) 5% B) 11% C) 15% D) 20%
4. What happened in the US Naval Academy?
A) A female midshipman was taken to a man's bathroom.
B) A female midshipman was given a letter of reprimand.
C) A female midshipman was dismissed.
D) A female midshipman was raped.
5. Which of the following is NOT suggested in the talk?
A) The punishment for offenders is not severe enough.
B) Some senior officers should be blamed.
C) There are some old attitudes towards women.
D) There should be more women in the Navy.

Section B Conversation or Interview

Questions 6 to 10 are based on an interview. At the end of the interview you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the following five questions.

Now listen to the interview.

6. Diana was very excited by the _____ of the sea when she was only a little girl.
A) sight B) small C) colour D) sound
7. She first went out in a boat when she was _____ years old.
A) 5 B) 6 C) 8 D) 10
8. The worst part of her North Atlantic voyage is _____.
A) loneliness B) to keep warm C) to keep dry D) both B) and C)
9. Was she ever frightened?
A) No, not at all. B) Yes, frequently.
C) Yes, but only for a very short time. D) She was frightened for all the time.

10. When Diana felt frightened, she was just thinking about _____.
A) arriving and seeing her family B) breaking the record
C) winning the championship D) All of the above

Section C News Broadcast

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the following questions.

Now listen to the news.

11. The news is about _____.
A) the decision the jury has made B) the trial of two young boys
C) the response of the public D) the prosecution of a toddler
12. The two eleven-year-old boys were accused of _____.
A) killing a child about two years old B) lying
C) kidnapping a young child D) premeditated murder
13. The court room was full of people because this was _____.
A) the second week of the trial B) the third and the last week of the trial
C) the first trial D) the third trial

Questions 14 and 15 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the following questions.

Now listen to the news.

14. The talks between Iraq and the United Nations intend to _____.
A) resume Iraqi oil sales B) build confidence between Iraq and the UN
C) limit Iraqi oil sales D) limit UN's consumption of oil in Iraq
15. Secretary-General hoped that the success of these talks will be a first step in building confidence _____.
A) between Iran and Iraq B) between Iraq and UN
C) between Iraq and USA D) in solving the problems of the Gulf

Section D Note-Taking & 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 you will need them to complete a 15-minute gap-filling task on ANSWER SHEET ONE after the mini-lecture. Use the blank paper for note-taking.

Computers, useful devices for storing and processing information, are rapidly changing many (1) of people's lives today. By rough estimation, there are over one quarter of a (2) computers in the world but more efforts are being made to develop (3) which will enable computers to be made more (4) and compact. Computers have found wide application in the following (5).

Firstly, computers are extensively used in banking to (6) cheques, withdrawals and the payment of standing (7). The Electronic Funds Transfer system, (8) by a computer in Belgium, will make it possible for computers to transfer money (9) from one account to another.

Secondly, computers are used to keep patient records, to attend to patients in (10) care units and in monitoring those undergoing (11) and to aid diagnosis by providing available knowledge and (12) of all the specialists concerned.

Thirdly, computers have done a lot for those who work (13) words. For people engaged in the production of (14), computers have saved the labour of typing, (15), retyping and typesetting. Now the reporter just types his story, technically known as (16), and the staff concerned type the instructions into the computer. Then everything is done automatically. As to the office typists, word (17) are common to them. It is both con-

venient and possible for them to make the corrections by (18) and typing the correct letter and to insert material whenever they want. But in (19) work, computers are most helpful by storing complete texts and organizing standard (20) as required. What big changes computers have brought us in our daily lives!

Part II Proofreading and Error Correction (15 minutes)

The following passage contains 10 errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of one error. In each case, only one word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| For a wrong word | underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line. |
| For a missing word | mark the position of missing word with a “^” sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line. |
| For an unnecessary word | cross the unnecessary word with a slash “\” and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line. |

EXAMPLE

When ^ art museum wants new exhibit, it 1. an
never buys things in finished form and hangs them 2. never
on the wall. When a natural history museum 3. _____
wants an exhibition, it must often build it. 4. exhibit

Between about 1920 to 1930, new artistic movements in European art were making themselves felt in the United States. American artists become acquainted with the new art on their trips to Paris and at the exhibitions in the famous New York gallery 291 (named with its address on Fifth Avenue) of the photographer Alfred Stieglitz. But most important in the spread of the modern movement in the United States was the sensational Armory Show, in which the work of many of the leading European artists were seen along with that of a number of progressive American painters. Several of the American modernists who were influenced by the Armory Show found the urban landscapes, especially New York, an appealing subject. Comparing with the realist painters, the American modernists were much removed from the actual appearance of the city. However, both the painters of the Ash Can School and the latter realists were still tied to 19th century or earlier styles, while the early modernists shared with the international breakthroughs of the art of the 20th century.

Cubism brought about a minor revolution in Western painting, which overturned the rational tradition that was built upon since the Renaissance. In Cubism, natural forms were broken down analytical into geometric shapes.

No longer a clear differentiation made between the figure and the background of a painting: the objects represented and the surface on which they were painted became one. The Cubists abandoned the conventional single vantage point of the viewer, and objects depicting from multiple viewpoints were shown at the same time.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)
Section A Reading Comprehension (30 minutes)

In this section there are four reading passages followed by a total of fifteen multiple-choice questions. Read the

passages carefully and then mark your answers on your Coloured Answer Sheet.

TEXT A

Paris: Thanks to a French insurance company, brides and bridegrooms with cold feet no longer face financial disaster from a canceled wedding.

For a small premium, they can take out a policy protecting them from love gone awry or anything else that threatens to rain on their big day.

Despite France's economic woes, the amount of money spent on weddings is rising 5~10 percent a year. And people in the Paris region now dish out an average of 60 000 francs on tying the knot.

But life is unpredictable and non-refundable, so French insurers have stepped in to ease the risk, finding their own little niche in the business of love.

They join colleagues in Britain, where insurers say wedding cancellation policies have been around for about a decade. About 5 percent of insured weddings there never make them to the altar. Indeed, better safe than sorry.

"Obviously there are some who are superstitious, but in general people like the idea," said Jacqueline Loeb, head of a Parisian insurance company.

In the past six weeks, she has sold 15 policies at a premium of about 3 percent of the amount a client wants to be insured for.

These careful customers, she said, have included a man who was worried his fiancée would have an allergic attack on her wedding day and a woman whose future mother-in-law was gravely ill.

The policy covers those and other nuptial impediments: an accident that forces a cancellation of a wedding, an unexpected change of venue for the reception, damage caused at it, and even honeymoons that don't happen.

As for the ultimate deal-breaker, cold feet, they are also insured—but only until eight days before the ceremony.

British insurers, however, said they wouldn't touch that clause with a stick. Steve Warner, sales director of Insure Expo-Sure in London, says the six policies he sells each week in the wedding season protect against things like damaged wedding dresses, illness and death, but not changes of heart.

"Disinclination to marry is not covered," he said.

Ms Loeb, who says hers is the only French agency offering wedding policies, said she started the service last December.

A chateau outside Paris that hosts receptions was taking a beating from last-minute cancellations, and approached Ms Loeb to see if there wasn't some way of protecting itself.

She obliged, then started advertising with caterers and wedding departments in large department stores, and the idea has taken off nicely. "We respond to a need," she said.

16. What's the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To thank a French insurance company for what has been done.
- B) To explain how a French insurance company works.
- C) To tell brides and bridegrooms what to do before getting married.
- D) To ask husband and wife-to-be to take out an insurance policy.

17. The cost for people in the Paris region on weddings last year was probably _____.

- A) 50 000 francs
- B) 57 000 francs
- C) 60 000 francs
- D) 63 000 francs

18. The policy covers the following EXCEPT _____.

- A) unwillingness of marriage
- B) suspension of honeymoon
- C) changes of place for wedding
- D) sudden death

19. "About 5 percent of insured weddings there never make them to the altar." The sentence implies 5 per cent of insured couples _____.

- A) failed to go to the church
- C) didn't get married at all

- B) didn't change the place for wedding
- D) didn't hold the wedding ceremony in a church

TEXT B

If you have ever dreamed of slipping into the comforting softness of a cashmere sweater you should follow the example of the habitual wearers and make sure that it has been knitted in the Scottish Borders—nothing else will do for them as it is pure luxury.

But what makes Scottish Borders Cashmere so special?

To begin with the Border, knitters insist on using only the best cashmere painstakingly produced in one of the most barren parts of China. The cashmere is hand combed from the under fleece of the Mongolian goat and one of them produces in a year only enough yarn to make a scarf. It takes three goats to produce one simple sweater!

This rare natural fiber has then to be transported to Britain for processing. A highly skilled system, invented by Joseph Dawson in the 1880's, removes every impurity and coarse grade hair so that only the softest down is left.

After spinning the Border, knitters use their traditional expertise to ensure that this wonderful softness is kept by careful "milling"—their term for washing the garment after knitting in pure soft Scottish water.

Of course all this care and attention make cashmere very expensive but retailers have noticed that whenever there is a rise in the price of cashmere, an inevitably regular occurrence with a scarce, hard-to-produce commodity, customers rarely trade down even to finest lambs wool. They may attempt to ration themselves to one sweater less this season but, for them, it really is a matter of nothing but the best.

But even the most traditional garments are subject to fashion. The cashmere manufacturers of the Borders realized that, if they were to keep their grand old labels hot and desirable, they had to out Lauren Ralph and chivvy at Chanel's heels. "The strength of Borders cashmere", says Helen Bottle, the textile designer who manages The Studio, "is its well-known quality and status. But in today's market, you need other factors. Better, more fashionable, more exciting design is one. We have gone beyond the traditional Scottish jumper market and into the field of well-designed, fashioned knitted clothing."

For cashmere addicts, life has never been more dangerous. Where once they could only satisfy their craving by having their little jumper in every color in both round neck and polo, now there is an embarrassment of choice.

20. Which of the following procedure is NOT specifically explained as a guarantee of good quality for Scottish Borders Cashmere?

- A) Its raw material from the best producers.
 - B) Its sorting out the inferior from the superior.
 - C) Its milling with special water.
 - D) Its spinning of Borders' traditional skill.
21. What do the customers do when there is a rise in the price of Scottish Borders Cashmere?
- A) They do not buy it any more, instead they buy products of finest lambs wool.
 - B) They don't care about the rise of price and still buy them as they did before.
 - C) They try to balance their budget by buying one sweater less.
 - D) They at least buy one because of its wonderful softness.
22. Why is there "an embarrassment of choice" (in the last paragraph) for cashmere addicts now?
- A) Because fashions change too fast for cashmere addicts to follow.
 - B) Because the styles of Scottish Borders Cashmere is not attractive though all colors are available.
 - C) Because cashmere addicts have very few choices.
 - D) Because cashmere addicts have so many choices in every color and fashion that they are at a loss.
23. What is the best title of the passage?
- A) Scottish Borders Cashmere—Pure Luxury
 - B) The Procedure of Making Cashmere Sweater
 - C) The Reason for the Expensive Cashmere
 - D) Scottish Borders Cashmere—The Fashion

TEXT C

Traditionally, the first firm to commercialize new technology has benefited from the unique opportunity to shape product definitions, forcing followers to adapt to a standard or invest in an unproven alternative. Today, however, the largest payoffs may go to companies that lead in developing integrated approaches for successful mass production and distribution.

Producers of the Beta format for video cassette recorders (VCR's), for example, were first to develop the VCR commercially in 1975, but producers of the rival VHS (Video Home System) format proved to be more successful at forming strategic alliances with other producers and distributors to manufacture and market their VCR format. Seeking to maintain exclusive control over VCR distribution, Beta producers were reluctant to form such alliances and eventually lost ground to VHS in the competition for the global VCR market.

Despite Beta's substantial technological head start and the fact that VHS was neither technically better nor cheaper than Beta, developers of VHS quickly turned a slight early lead in sales into a dominant position. Strategic alignments with producers of prerecorded tapes reinforced the VHS advantage. The perception among consumers that prerecorded tapes were more available in VHS format further expanded VHS's share of the market. By the end of the 1980's, Beta was no longer in production.

24. According to the passage, today's successful firms, unlike successful firms in the past, may earn the greatest profits by _____.
- A) investing in research to produce cheaper versions of existing technology
 - B) being the first to market a competing technology
 - C) adapting rapidly to a technological standard previously set by a competing firm
 - D) emphasizing the development of methods for the mass production and distribution of a new technology
25. According to the passage, consumers began to develop a preference for VCR's in the VHS format because they believed which of the following?
- A) VCR's in the VHS format were technically better than VCR's in the Beta format
 - B) VHS prerecorded videotapes were more available than Beta format
 - C) VHS was the first standard format for VCR's
 - D) VCR's in the VHS format were less expensive than VCR's in the Beta format
26. The author implies that one way VHS producers won control over the VCR market was by _____.
- A) carefully restricting access to VCR technology
 - B) giving up a slight early lead in VCR sales in order to improve long-term prospects
 - C) retaining a strict monopoly on the production of prerecorded videotapes
 - D) sharing control of the marketing of VHS-format VCR's

TEXT D

By the year 2100, global temperatures are expected to rise by between 0.8 and 3.5 degrees Celsius. That may not seem like much, but, such an increase in temperature would cause a rise in sea levels large enough to put the lives of up to 100 million people at risk. (This number will rise as the global population increases.) Widespread flooding, as well as droughts in other areas, could cause mass migration as areas become uninhabitable. Tropical diseases would almost certainly spread northwards, causing "wide-ranging and mostly adverse impacts on human health, with significant loss of life".

For the first time in the scientific community, there is total agreement that the activity of humans is at least partly responsible for the problem—specifically the emission of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, which is released by the burning of wood, coal and petroleum products. Reducing harmful emissions is just one area in which the Unit-

ed Nations Intergovernmental Panel is decidedly optimistic. For one thing, in the short term it might not prove that difficult. Efficiency improvements alone could cut energy needs by as much as 30 percent at virtually no extra cost and, in developed countries, emission reductions of up to 60 percent "are technically feasible". In the longer term, harmful emissions will be reduced as the world changes over to cheaper, less environmentally damaging energy sources.

So, if it is economically and technically feasible to reduce harmful emissions, why is almost nothing being done? There are two main reasons. The first stems from the uncertainty about how hot the planet is going to get. The current estimate is extremely broad—between 0.8 and 3.5 degrees Celsius by 2100. If the former prediction is accurate, it may be that we can adapt to it without difficulty. If, on the other hand, the latter is closer to reality, a complete rethink of the world's energy supplies is already long overdue.

This leads directly to the second problem—the time scale involved. It is difficult to get people to act when predictions may take between 50 and 100 years to materialize. For politicians, who face elections every half decade or so, preventative action against a future threat—the magnitude of which is still very uncertain—carries heavy political risks.

Even if politicians in the developed world were to be forced into action, what of the developing world which is economically dependent on fossil fuels? Should it reduce emissions, and suffer the consequences, because of mistakes made by the developed world?

One suggestion is that developing countries be given allowances above the current emission standards. This would enable them to meet their industrialized needs and ultimately help them to finance environmentally sound technology. This would seem the only realistic way of getting agreement from developing countries—a vital requirement because, if preventive action is going to work, "you really do have to have everyone on board".

27. The worldwide temperature rise will NOT cause _____.

- A) long period of dry weather
- B) disorder in an organ
- C) loss of life
- D) damaging energy sources

28. In the longer span of the future, what is most important in reducing harmful emissions?

- A) Efficiency improvements.
- B) New energy sources.
- C) New technology.
- D) Burning less of wood, coal and petroleum.

29. What is the people's attitude towards worldwide temperature rise?

- A) They are very optimistic and therefore haven't done anything about it.
- B) They are very anxious and have begun to reduce harmful emissions.
- C) They are uncertain and therefore take a wait-and-see attitude.
- D) They don't think the earth will be too hot to live on, hence they take a passive attitude.

30. What will be the result of harmful emission reductions for the developing countries?

- A) They will be able to avoid the mistakes made by the developed countries in harmful emission.
- B) Their economy will collapse.
- C) They will be forced to meet a certain emission standard to protect the environment.
- D) They will have to develop new technology so that the environment will not be threatened.

Section B Skimming & Scanning

(10 minutes)

In this section there are six passages followed by ten multiple-choice questions. Skim or scan them as required and the mark your answers on your Coloured Answer Sheet.

TEXT E

First read the question.

31. The author suggests that the verdict against Themistocles was to a certain extent _____.

- A) predetermined
- B) mysterious
- C) justified
- D) unpopular

Read the text quickly and then answer the question.

All museum adepts are acquainted with examples of ostrakoi, the oyster shells used in balloting. As a matter of fact, these "oyster shells" are usually shards of pottery, conveniently glazed to enable the cover to express his wishes in writing. In the Angora a great number of these have come to light, bearing the thrilling name, Themistocles. Into rival jars were dropped the ballots for or against his banishment. On account of the huge vote taken on that memorable day, it was to be expected that many ostrakoi would be found, but the interest of this collection is that a number of these ballots are inscribed in an identical handwriting. There is nothing mysterious about it! The boss was on the job, then and now. He prepared these ballots and voters cast them—no doubt for the consideration of an obol or two. The ballot box was stuffed.

How is the glory of the American boss diminished! A vile imitation, he. His methods as old as Time!

TEXT F

First read the question.

32. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

- A) The characteristics of bacteria.
- B) How bacteria reproduce.
- C) The various functions of bacteria.
- D) How bacteria contribute to disease.

Read the text quickly and then answer the question.

Bacteria are extremely small living things. While we measure our own sizes in inches or centimeters, bacterial size is measured in microns. One micron is a thousandth of a millimeter, a pinhead is about a millimeter across. Rod-shaped bacteria are usually from two to four microns long, while rounded ones are generally one micron in diameter. Thus, if you enlarged a rounded bacterium a thousand times, it would be just about the size of a pinhead. An adult human magnified by the same amount would be over a mile (1.6 kilometers) tall.

Even with an ordinary microscope, you must look closely to see bacteria. Using a magnification of 100 times, one finds that bacteria are barely visible as tiny rods or dots. One cannot make out anything of their structure. Using special strains, one can see that some bacteria have attached to them wavy-looking "hair" called flagella. Others have only one flagellum. The flagella rotate, pushing the bacteria through the water. Many bacteria lack flagella and cannot move about by their own power, while others can glide along over surfaces by some little-understood mechanism.

From the bacteria point of view, the world is a very different place from what it is to humans. To a bacterium, water is as thick as molasses is to us. Bacteria are so small that they are influenced by the movements of the chemical molecules around them. Bacteria under the microscope, even those with no flagella, often bounce about in the water. This is because they collide with the water molecules and are pushed this way and that. Molecules move so rapidly that within a tenth of a second the molecules around a bacterium have all been replaced by new ones, even bacteria without flagella are thus constantly exposed to a changing environment.

TEXT G

First read the questions.

33. Black writers, scholars and artists in the 1970s focused their research on _____.

- A) the similarity between black culture and white culture
- B) the unique aspect of black culture
- C) defining black culture
- D) black people's life in Harlem

34. Claude Brown's classic *Manchild in the Promised Land* presents all the following EXCEPT _____.

- A) black music
- B) black's humor
- C) his appreciation of the ruined life of blacks
- D) black culture

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

An Extract from a Book on Black Studies

By 1970 a number of scholarly studies attempting to define and describe the black subculture had been published. Most of them were written by whites, but it appears that a major direction of black studies in the 1970s will be a growing effort by black writers, scholars and artists to define and express their culture in their own terms. The existing studies are in some disagreement on such matters as whether the black subculture is similar to lower-class life-style among other ethnic and racial groups or unique to the black experience in America and whether there is evidence of African cultural survivals among blacks in the United States. Future research in comparative anthropology and on diffusion of African cultural patterns will, it is hoped, shed more light on these matters.

Some of the best subjective descriptions of the Ghetto subculture are found in novels, autobiographies, and essays by black writers. Several participants in the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s glorified black lower-class life; an outstanding example was Claude McKay's *Home to Harlem*. Some white novelists in the 1920s also idealized black "primitive". Claude Brown's classic *Manchild in the Promised Land*, though generally depressing in its portrait of the violence and ruined lives of black men in Harlem, contains an appreciative account of the humor, music and other forms of cultural adoptions that created substructure of black pride and identity. Similarly rewarding insights into the world of soul brothers are provided by Iceberg Slim's *Pimp, the Story of My Life*. Norman Mailer's *The White Negro* is a discussion of efforts by white "hipsters" to emulate black behavior patterns.

TEXT H

First read the questions.

35. In today's balloons, the gondola can carry _____.
A) a qualified pilot B) a passenger C) an emergency motor D) Both A) and B)
36. Compared to first balloon flight, today's flights are _____.
A) longer B) shorter
C) of about the same duration D) not mentioned

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

The first recorded lighter-than-air manned flight was made in France in the eighteenth century. Pilatre de Rozier used a homemade linen balloon filled with hot air. His flight lasted twenty-three minutes.

A modern balloon is constructed of nylon silk. The wicker gondola is designed to carry a pair of balloonists, one of whom would be a qualified pilot.

A propane gas burner is fastened above the heads of the riders. It heats air, which rises into the balloon to maintain it aloft. The air inside the balloon is about a hundred degrees warmer than that outside. Two levers in the gondola regulate the burner, thus controlling the amount of air that expands and rises. Another lever opens the top of the bag, allowing the hot air to escape and the balloon to descend.

Getting the seemingly unwieldy craft into the air is simple. The skilled balloonist knows how to utilize the merest puff of wind to get airborne. But while the pilot can ascend or descend by playing the levers, he has little or no control over where he is going horizontally. This aspect of flight depends on the wind.

TEXT I

First read the questions.

37. What is Japan's growth rate of economy between 1950 and 1973?
A) About 20% a year. B) About 10% a year. C) About 1% a year. D) About 25% a year.
38. Which one is NOT mentioned as one of the main factors that contribute to Japan's success?

- A) Good management. B) Hard work. C) Productive investment. D) Rich natural resources.

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

It's time to revise our view of Japan as an infallible economic colossus. Ever since the 1979 book "Japan as Number One" by Asian expert Ezra Vogel, we have seen Japan as a relentless economic machine that would ultimately overwhelm us. Like all stereotypes, this one was never true. But it is now being shattered by what is becoming Japan's worst recession since the World War II. Japan's stock market is in broad retreat. Economic forecasts are regularly lowered.

What makes the slump significant is that it coincides with Japan's loss of other advantages rate—that supported its economic success. Japan is completing the progression from an "economic miracle" (poor, but rapidly growing) to a "mature economy" (prosperous, but problem hidden). Between 1950 and 1973, the economy grew about 10 percent a year. Between 1974 and 1990, annual growth averaged only 3.9 percent. Assuming the recession ends soon, potential growth may now be 3 to 3.5 percent. This hardly exceeds the present U.S. rate (2.5 to 3 percent).

These drab numbers refute the view that Japan has discovered a new model for economic growth, vastly superior to our own. To be sure, there are differences, and some Japanese practices are usefully copied. But the main ingredients of Japan's success are not novel: hard work, good management and productive investment.

To these, Japan added some special advantages. For many years it sustained high growth by adopting technological advances already pioneered abroad. More recently, say, since the mid-1970s—its exports benefited from two special factors: first, a low value for the yen, which made Japan's exports less expensive in global markets; and second, sleepy competitors (often American) that underestimated Japanese products.

All these favorable conditions are now vanishing. There aren't many major foreign technological advances left to borrow. The yen's appreciation (rising to 101 to the dollar, before retreating slightly) has deprived Japan's exports of their huge cost advantage. And U.S. companies have awakened to Japanese competition, reclaiming lost ground in some industries (autos and semiconductors, to name two). The recession merely makes matters worse.

By the statistics, it looks mild. In 1993, Japan's output will decline nearly 1 percent, says economist Peter Morgan of Merrill Lynch's Tokyo office. This would be the first drop since 1974. But unemployment is still below 3 percent and, even if it rises, is not severe by our standards. The statistics, though, obscure the downturn's pervasiveness and the possibility that the worst is yet to come. Consider some recent Japanese press reports (as summarized by *Japan Digest*, an English-language newsletter):

Nov. 9: "Representatives of ten major industrial sectors glumly told the Economic Planning Agency they expected the recession to continue at least through next spring—and the steel, electric machinery and machine tool industries all said they might have to start laying people off if there wasn't a turnaround soon."

TEXT J

First read the questions.

39. This book is designed _____.

- A) for international students whose native language is not English
B) for students who have some fundamental knowledge of English
C) for students to learn English grammar
D) for Chinese students

40. The book lays more emphasis on _____.

- A) language performance B) linguistic competence C) language forms D) grammatical rules

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

This book is intended for use by learners whose native language is not English. Volume One, designed for those with little prior exposure to English, gives students fundamental abilities to communicate in both the spoken and the written language. Volume Two enables learners to extend those skills to English of greater complexity and sophistica-

tion. Although the two volumes are about equal in size, Volume One contains fifteen units, Volume Two nine. Each of these nine units provides instruction and practice in speaking, understanding, grammar, sound and spelling, word formation, punctuation, reading and writing.

The present revision retains some features of the original edition but otherwise departs from it in fundamental ways. Most significantly, the book now devotes as much attention to language use as to language form, and it assigns primary importance to the function of language as a vehicle for communication and expression. Accordingly, exercises are contextual wherever possible; facts of grammar are frequently explained with reference to social situations; principles are taught for choosing among alternative grammatical structures; and much of the material in the book focuses on English beyond the sentence level. In addition, the previous proliferation of new vocabulary has been brought under control; the major areas of grammar are treated in depth and revisited in later units; the writing exercises are both more comprehensive and more numerous; information and exercises on sound-spelling correspondences have been added; most of the dialogs have been replaced; and the basic format of the book has been completely altered for the sake of clarity, convenience, and flexibility. Purely manipulative exercises are no longer to be found in the text. However, those instructors who favor the use of such drills will find them sketched out in the Instructor's Manual accompanying this volume. Generalizations about the language display eclecticism rather than theoretical orientation to a particular linguistic model.

What has not been revised, however, is the notion that it is still worthwhile to make language generalizations for purposes of classroom teaching and learning. Those instructors familiar with the first edition will also note that a dialog and a reading selection in each unit are still the source for all the structure presented in that unit, that a number of the original exercises have been kept, and that supplementary lists of structurally similar lexical items are still an important feature of the book.

I wish to thank the critics, too numerous to cite individually, of the original edition of *Modern English*, including, especially, the many students and instructors who have had occasion to use the book in recent years at the American Language Institute, University of Southern California. Among the instructors who have experimented with the present volume, special thanks go to Marvin Coates for having given unstintingly of his time in offering many valuable insights and suggestions. Similar help has come from Esther Blake, James Butler, Virginia Heringer, Noel Houck, Martin Mould, Donald Pederson, and Ronald Shook. I am grateful to my colleague Professor Jacquelyn Schachter for many stimulating discussions of matters both theoretical and practical concerning the teaching and learning of English for international students.

PAPER TWO

TIME LIMIT :120 MIN.

Part IV

Translation

(60 minutes)

Section A Chinese to English

Translate the following text into English. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET THREE.

全球经济一体化和区域化、集团化加速发展,国际经济、贸易、科技竞争越来越激烈。在这种形势下,发展中国家在实现经济增长、提高人民生活水平的道路上面临严峻的挑战。

支持和帮助发展中国家振兴经济,为它们创造有利的外部环境,既是促进世界各国经济共同增长和普遍繁荣的重要条件,也是维护世界持久和平与稳定的重要保证。

Section B English to Chinese

Translate the following boldfaced part of the text into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET THREE.

The concerns which fail are those which have scattered their capital, which means that they have scattered their brains also. They have investments in this, or that, or the other, here, there, and everywhere. "Don't put all your eggs in one basket" is all wrong. I tell you "put all your eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket." Look round you and take notice; men who do that do not often fail. It is easy to watch and carry the one basket. It is trying to carry too many baskets that breaks most eggs in this country. He who carries three baskets must put one on his head, which is apt to tumble and trip him up. One fault of the American business man is lack of concentration.

Part V

Writing

(60 minutes)

Some educators think that in China's efforts to compete in the many facets of today's world, its students can no longer be just informed. They should be able to analyze, synthesize and evaluate in order to achieve full creative potential. However, the current pedagogical system used in China cannot teach the students these important skills.

But others think that our traditional teaching methods haven't proven successful because our students are not only knowledgeable but also competent and well-trained. They are active members of our society.

Requirement:

Write an essay of about 300 words, agreeing with one of the above-mentioned two opposing ideas.

ANSWER SHEET ONE

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS
—GRADE EIGHT—

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION D Note-taking & Gap-filling

SCORE	
MARKER	

ANSWER SHEET TWO

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS
—GRADE EIGHT—

**PART II PROOFREADING AND ERROR
CORRECTION**

SCORE	
MARKER	

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

ANSWER SHEET THREE

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS
—GRADE EIGHT—

PART IV TRANSLATION
SECTION A Chinese to English

SCORE	
MARKER	

SECTION B English to Chinese

SCORE	
MARKER	
