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# 全真模拟试卷

清华大学 侯成源 主编  
山东大学 刘世铸

# TEM 8

中国人口出版社

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—

# 10

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### 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。

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### 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 10

## 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. In the United States the Supreme Court has helped to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) increase the power of the central government      B) undermine the power of the federal government  
C) enhance the power of the state government      D) strengthen the power of the local government
2. The reason why the federal government has power in inter-state commerce is because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the Supreme Court      B) the development of inter-state relationship  
C) the Congress      D) the federal income tax
3. What is the percentage of a state's trade affected by other states?  
A) A comparatively small percentage.      B) Virtually 100%.  
C) Nearly 50%.      D) About 80%.
4. According to the talk, the Constitution gave the states \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) power to control taxes      B) power to regulate trade  
C) less power than they should have      D) far more power than they now have
5. The talk is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the increase of the power of the federal government  
B) the increase of the power of the Supreme Court  
C) the increase of the federal power and the decrease of the state power  
D) the political system of the United States

#### Section B Conversation

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

Now listen to the conversation.

6. What's Miss Patty Ching's problem?  
A) To be a keen photographer is too costly.  
B) She has to develop 10 rolls of films.  
C) All her films were vanished.  
D) After the trip, she was too tired to choose a good photo service.
7. According to Denis, if we want to get the consumer's right, we should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) spend more money    B) complain to the manager    C) fight for them    D) wait for a sale
8. The Consumer of the Month is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Denis      B) Wendy      C) Patty      D) Alvin
9. When the store had a sale, the belt which Mr. Alvin Lok liked priced at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) \$ 100                      B) \$ 150                      C) \$ 200                      D) \$ 300

10. Which of the following items is true?

- A) Miss Patty Ching's tour lasted 3 weeks.  
B) Top-class Photo services compensated Miss Ching because the judge ordered them to pay compensation.  
C) According to Wendy, the problem with sale prices is that the reductions may not be enough.  
D) Mr. Alvin Lok was surprised because at the sale the price of the belt had reduced by only fifty dollars.

### 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. Everett Coop has been \_\_\_\_\_ the Right to Life Movement.  
A) condemning              B) a member of              C) in close contact with              D) strongly against  
12. The Surgeon General said the Federal Government \_\_\_\_\_ money for AIDS education.  
A) should provide more              B) had provided a lot of              C) planned to allocate more              D) decided to allocate more  
13. Coop believed that quarantines and mass blood screening campaigns are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) helpful and useful              B) necessary              C) unnecessary              D) practical

Question 14 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the question.

Now listen to the news.

14. The United States has decided to \_\_\_\_\_ Somalia before the end of this month.  
A) send more troops to                      B) dispatch more marines to  
C) pull out part of its forces from                      D) make an air raid upon

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

Now listen to the news.

15. The news item tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Muslim fundamentalist party is a banned organization in Algeria  
B) Muslim fundamentalist party wants to end the fighting through negotiation with the government  
C) the government wants to free all the political prisoners  
D) the Islamic Salvation Front wants to arrange a cease-fire

### 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.

People speak differently in different (1). There are about three different kinds of English. The one that we just heard on the tape is called (2) speech. Another kind of English is formal English which is also called the (3) English. Because it is (4) and is easy to (5), it is the most widely used one. The third kind of English is (6) speech with the character of (7).

Knowing the (8) of informal speech is important because it varies a great deal from place to place. American English speakers sometimes cannot understand what someone from England is saying because he uses informal speech. So, the more (9) kinds of informal speech you know, the (10) you will understand spoken English.

**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 "Λ" 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 Λ art museum wants new exhibit, it              | 1. <u>an</u>      |
| never buys things in finished form and hangs them    | 2. <u>never</u>   |
| on the wall. When a natural history museum           | 3. _____          |
| wants an <u>exhibition</u> , it must often build it. | 4. <u>exhibit</u> |

There were two widely divergent influences on the early development of statistical methods. Statistics had a mother who was dedicated to keep order records of governmental units and a gentlemanly gambling father who relied on mathematics to increase his skill at playing the odds in games of chance. The influence of the mother on the offspring, statistics, is represented by counting, measuring, ordering and taking of censuses... all of which led to modern descriptive statistics. From the influence of the father came modern inferential statistics, which bases squarely on theories of probability. Descriptive statistics is involved in tabulating, depicting and describing collections of data. These data may be either quantitative, such as measures of height, intelligence, and grade level-variables that are characterized by an underlying continuum, or the data may represent qualitative variables. Large masses of data must undergo a process of summarization or reduction before they are comprehensive. Inferential statistics is a formalizing body of methods for solving another class of problems present great difficulties for the unaided human mind. This general class of problems characteristically involves attempts to make predictions using a sample of observations. The purpose of inferential statistics is to predict or estimate characteristics of a population from a knowledge of the characteristics only a sample of the population.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

**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**

Western tattooists work with a special electrical instrument, something like a dentist's drill. It holds a number of very fine needles which, for the purpose of reproducing the approved drawing, are dipped in black ink. When the current is switched on, and the instrument passed rapidly over the outline, the action of the needles drives the ink in-

to the skin. The tattooist is constantly wiping away excess ink as he works. This is where skill is so important, for the speed of the instrument means that he must work rapidly over lines which are almost permanently covered over.

The basic drawing then has to be coloured in, using the same method but with non-poisonous paint now replacing the ink. The average tattoo contains four or five colours, each injected with a separate instrument. How many needles are used each time will depend on the area to be covered, but it is possible to use as many as ten or twelve, giving up to 3 000 injections a minute. Filling in is a lengthier process than outlining, and, since most people find half an hour under the needles quite enough, a major tattoo can take a number of visits to complete. Every visit will leave the skin sore and stinging, and to prevent infection the area is finally treated with an antiseptic cream and covered with a dressing. After a few days it finally heals over, leaving the new tattoo clearly visible under the skin.

And there it stays, for, as those who get tattooed and then think better of it soon discover, getting rid of the tattoo is a far more difficult business than getting it.

The tattooist is powerless to undo what he has done and can only refer unhappy customers to their doctors who, no matter how sympathetic, are able to offer little encouragement.

Removing a tattoo, if it can be done at all, has to be by one of two methods, neither of them pleasant or even completely satisfactory. The first is by surgery and skin replacement, an operation which leaves permanent marks. The other possibility is to re-tat-too over the offending design with a special acid-based substance which absorbs the colours as it goes. This is a painful and lengthy process which, though less expensive than private surgery, is still quite costly.

"Tattooing is a thorn in the side of the medical profession", is the view of one Harley Street skin specialist. He receives a constant stream of enquiries about removal, but in most cases the expense and discomfort of having it done make people decide to go on living with their unwanted designs. "Patients have to want it very much to go through with it," he says. "Those who do are usually the ones who find that they are refused jobs, or cannot get advancement because their hands are decorated."

This is such a common event that responsible tattooists refuse to work on areas which cannot normally be covered up. "The trouble is that most people don't think about it until it's too late," says one tattooist who had his own hands tattooed some years ago, and freely admits to regretting it. "I realise now that it looks in bad taste."

16. The fine needles are used \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to make the first rough outline  
B) to finish the rough outline  
C) to make the approved drawing  
D) to ink in the rough outline
17. Before a large-scale tattoo is finished, the customer may \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) have had half an hour under the needles  
B) have had as many as ten or twelve needles used on him  
C) have had to go several times to the tattooist  
D) have had been given up to 3 000 injections
18. After seeing a doctor, a person may decide to keep his tattoo because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) he likes living with it  
B) it is too difficult to do otherwise  
C) his skin is not suitable for a removal operation  
D) it may be important in his job
19. Why are some tattooists called "responsible"?  
A) They refuse to tattoo.  
B) They want to prevent their customers from suffering later.  
C) They are clean and careful in their work.  
D) They carefully consider their customers' needs.

**TEXT B**

## A Welcoming New Museum for the City on the Sound

The Seattle Art Museum formally opened the doors of its new home in December, 1991. It rained all day. Sev-

eral of the galleries were unfinished. A monumental outdoor sculpture, damaged during installation, was 3 000 miles away, being entirely rebuilt. And a nasty wrangle over building costs clouded the future.

Sing no sad songs for Seattle. Somehow the sponsors of long-awaited event managed to transform the morning into a moment of high civic cheer. A sea of umbrellas surrounded the outdoor inaugural ceremonies, and for much of the day, while wet winds scudded off Puget Sound, the lines waiting for admission snaked around the building. In what amounted to a nonstop gala, the celebration continued for two weeks; parties by day and parties by night, parties for everyone who has supported the project. Moreover, having managed to round up a half-million dollars in corporate funds to finance the festivities, the formidable organizers of these events passed up an obvious opportunity to extract more loose change from guests. For once, a museum was thanking its constituency without asking for more money.

This display of undemanding hospitality was surely rooted in gratitude and, despite the recent travails, in something like amazed relief. After nearly two decades of talk, after false starts and a cliff-hanger campaign for a bond levy, after arduous efforts to gather in the greater part of the \$62 million that the expansion cost, the Seattle Museum has finally settled into a convenient downtown district.

20. When the Seattle Art Museum opened \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A) the weather was balmy | B) tickets were expensive |
| C) crowds cheered        | D) many people attended   |

21. The new museum building \_\_\_\_\_.

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A) took less than 20 years to complete | B) was funded by corporate money      |
| C) was completed by opening day        | D) is located in the city's outskirts |

22. The museum's supporters \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                       |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) were inefficient                   | B) organized expensive celebrations |
| C) felt their efforts were unrequited | D) were miserly                     |

### TEXT C

#### Going Forth, the Nations Multiply Unevenly

Despite wars, famines, and epidemics, Earth's population is booming ahead to new records—with no end in sight.

Every day, the world adds enough people to populate a medium-sized city in the US. In one month, the number of new world citizens equals the population of New York City. Every year, there are 90 million more mouths to feed, more than the total population of Germany.

Several factors are propelling this rapid growth, including an element that is often overlooked: the huge number of teenagers who are becoming mothers, particularly in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

In four African nations—Niger, Mali, Sierra Leone, and Ivory Coast—1 out of every 5 adolescent females of childbearing age has a baby annually.

The US Bureau of the Census says this high rate of motherhood among teens has helped to maintain the high pace of births across most of the African continent. By starting a family early, a typical woman in Somalia, for instance, has seven children during her lifetime. Equally large families are the rule in Zambia, Zaire, Uganda, Mauritania, Mali, Malawi, and Ethiopia.

The current record-holder for fertility is strife-torn Rwanda, where a typical mother has at least eight or nine children.

While population experts often focus on Africa's problems, analysts note that teenaged mothers are also far more prevalent in the United States than in France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, or Britain.

This issue—"babies having babies"—has recently gained prominence in the US. Teenaged motherhood in the

US has fueled an expansion of the state-federal welfare system and brought cries for welfare reform from lawmakers.

With its high rate of teen births, the US now ranks alongside Indonesia and parts of South America, and only modestly ahead of Mexico, India, and Pakistan.

Overall, the fertility rate among Americans remains relatively low at 2.1 births per woman—about the replacement level. Although the US population is expected to climb steadily, from 260 million today to 323 million by 2020, most of that growth will come from immigration.

The Census Bureau estimates that in Haiti, where thousands of citizens are trying to flee to the US because of military oppression and poverty, AIDS will cut the annual growth rate during the next 25 years from 2.1 percent to 1.3 percent.

The decline in growth is even sharper in the Central African Republic, where rates will dip from 2.4 percent to 0.7 percent. In Thailand, which already had low birth rates, AIDS will drive population downward to 0.8 percent a year.

In the 16 countries that are hit hardest, AIDS will lower populations by 121 million over expected projections by 2020. In Africa, the impact of AIDS is so great that trends toward longer life spans during the past 40 years are being reversed. Some nations will suffer declines in average life spans of 10 to 30 years compared with expected life spans without AIDS.

In the US, where AIDS is also a substantial problem, the impact will be lower because the disease is mostly limited to homosexuals and drug users, says Peter Way, a Census Bureau researcher. In many African nations, AIDS is prevalent among the heterosexual population, which sharply boosts infant mortality.

A compelling chapter in the research deals with aging. Today the median age in developed countries is 35, and in developing nations is only 23. By 2020, the corresponding figures will be 42 and 28.

Today there are fewer adults over 60 ( 525 million ) than children under 5 ( 636 million ). As the world population ages, by 2020 the number over 60 will be more than 1 billion, while those under 5 will total 717 million.

23. Sub-Saharan African countries \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) will have the largest world population by 2020
- B) have the highest reproductive rate in the world
- C) are only modestly affected by AIDS
- D) will have increasingly long life spans

24. The passage states that teenaged births are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) rare in developed countries
- B) most prevalent in Indonesia
- C) common in Rwanda
- D) solely responsible for population increases

25. The population growth rate in the US is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) higher than that in India
- B) lower than that in Mexico
- C) higher than that in Indonesia
- D) lower than that in South America

26. From the factual data in the passage, we know that by the year 2020 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the population growth rates in Thailand will have increased
- B) there will be a disproportionate number of older people
- C) US population growth rate will stabilize
- D) the average age of Europeans will be 35

## TEXT D

### A Science Report

Alcohol starts to enter the man's blood within two minutes and is rapidly absorbed and delivered to the tissues. This absorption is even more rapid when the stomach is empty.

Oxidation in the tissues begins immediately, and large amounts of heat are released. The body tissues oxidize alcohol at the rate of approximately one ounce in three hours. Because this rate can not be changed according to the energy needs of the body, alcohol has no food value. The excess heat is picked up by the blood and delivered to the



skin, where it causes the characteristic alcoholic flush. Since the receptors of heat are in the skin, the rush of blood to the skin gives a false impression of warmth. Actually, the internal organs are being deprived of adequate blood supply and become chilled.

Alcohol is absorbed by all the body organs, but some organs seem to be more affected than others. The oxidations of alcohol produce water which excreted in large quantities by the skin during heat elimination. The tissues become dehydrated, and this loss of water concentrates nitrogenous wastes in the kidneys, interfering with normal elimination.

Vitamin-deficiency disease are common among alcoholics, as they often starve themselves during long periods of excessive drinking. In addition, during these fasts, the liver is deprived of its stored and swells as the carbohydrates are replaced by fats. This condition, known as fatty liver, is found in 75% of all alcoholics. A more serious degeneration of the liver called cirrhosis occurs eight times more frequently affected in alcoholic than in other people.

Another organ frequently affected by excessive alcohol is the stomach. Alcohol causes increase in stomach secretions, which often leads to a painful inflammation of the stomach lining called gastritis.

27. Which of the organs will not be affected by alcohol?

- A) Liver.                      B) Kidney.                      C) Skin.                      D) Stomach.

28. Alcoholics are more liable to have Vitamin-deficiency because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) alcohol has no food value                      B) taking too much alcohol causes gastritis  
C) alcohol oxide tissues                      D) alcohol is absorbed by blood very quickly

29. When one takes too much alcohol his internal organs will be chilled because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) blood absorbs too much heat                      B) a large amount of heat is released  
C) the internal organs are short of blood supply                      D) the internal organs absorb alcohol

30. According to the passage which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- A) Tissues absorb alcohol more quickly when the stomach is empty.  
B) Alcohol are more liable to have a fatty liver.  
C) The increase in stomach secretions often cause a inflammation of the stomach.  
D) The oxidation of alcohol brings warmth to the human body.

## Section B Skimming & Scanning

(10 minutes)

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

### TEXT E

First read the questions.

31. When Wearmouth colliery was closed down miners felt very depressed because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they could not produce coal any more                      B) they could not carry on their grandfathers' work  
C) they would lose their way of life                      D) there would be more stories about miners' life

32. In the passage the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Wearmouth coal mine may become obsolete  
B) people prefer using cheaper and cleaner energy materials  
C) miners' life is full of danger  
D) the coal mine in Wearmouth is very old

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

### An Article in Time

The Wearmouth Colliery closed last week. Its cherished brass band had been dissolved two weeks before, its red



but he managed to reach the shore with his army. He soon found, however, that the season was too advanced to enable him to accomplish anything. A storm having damaged his shipping and driven off the transports on which was embarked his cavalry, he returned to Gual. He had hitherto failed to strike terror into the Britons.

In the following year he started in July taking with him as many as 25 000 soldiers and 2 000 horses. After effecting a landing he pushed inland to the Kentish Stour, where he defeated the natives and captured one of their stockades. Good soldiers as the Romans were, they were never quite at home on the sea, and Caesar recalled by the news that the waves had dashed to pieces a large number of his ships. As soon as he repaired the damage he resumed his march. His principal opponent was Cassivelaunus, the chief of the tribe of the Catuvellauni. Caesar dashed at his stockade and carried it by storm. Cassivelaunus abandoned the struggle, gave hostages to Caesar, and promised to pay a yearly tribute. On this Caesar returned to Gual. Though the tribute was never paid, he had gained his object. He had sufficiently frightened the British tribes to make it unlikely that they would give him any annoyance in Gual.

### TEXT G

**First read the questions.**

35. The U. N. came into existence fully in \_\_\_\_\_.

A) 1942

B) 1944

C) 1945

D) 1940

36. United Nations Day is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_.

A) 24 October

B) 24 April

C) 26 October

D) 26 June

**Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.**

### The United Nations

In one very long sentence, the introduction to the U. N. Charter expresses the ideals and the common aims of all the people whose governments joined together to form the U. N.

We the peoples of the U. N. determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold suffering to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends, to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

The name United Nations is accredited to U. S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the first group of representatives of member states met and signed a declaration of common intent on New Year's Day in 1942. Representatives of five powers worked together to draw up proposals, completed at Dumbarton Oaks in 1944. These proposals, modified after deliberation at the conference on International Organization in San Francisco which began in April 1945, were finally agreed on and signed as the U. N. Charter by 50 countries on 26 June 1945. Poland, not represented at the conference, signed the Charter later and was added to the list of original members. It was not until that autumn, however, after the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the U. S. S. R., the U. K., the U. S. and by a majority of the other participants that the U. N. officially came into existence. The date was 24 October, now universally celebrated as United Nations Day.

The essential functions of the U. N. are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, to cooperate internationally in solving international economic, social, cultural and human problems, promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to be a centre for coordinating the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

TEM8 10-10

No country takes precedence over another in the U.N. Each member's rights and obligations are the same. All must contribute to the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and members have pledged to refrain from the threat or use of force against other states. Though the U.N. has no right to intervene in any state's internal affairs, it tries to ensure that non-member states act according to its principles of international peace and security. U.N. members must offer every assistance in an approved U.N. action and in no way assist states against which the U.N. is taking preventive or enforcement action.

## TEXT H

**First read the questions.**

37. The pedestal of the Statue of Liberty was designed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Frederic Auguste Bartholdi                      B) Gen. Charles Stone  
C) Alexander Eiffel                                  D) Richard Hunt
38. The Americans marked the 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) 1984                      B) 1986                      C) 1972                      D) 1987

**Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.**

### The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty ("Liberty Enlightening the World") is a 225-ton, steel-reinforced copper female figure, 152 ft in height, facing the ocean from Liberty Island in New York Harbor. The right hand holds aloft a torch, and the left hand carries a tablet upon which is inscribed: "JULY IV MDCCLXXVI."

The statue was designed by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi of Alsace as a gift to the United States from the people of France to memorialize the alliance of the two countries in the American Revolution and their abiding friendship. The French people contributed the \$250 000 cost.

The 150-foot pedestal was designed by Richard M. Hunt and built by Gen. Charles P. Stone, both Americans. It contains steel underpinnings designed by Alexander Eiffel of France to support the statue. The \$270 000 cost was borne by popular subscription in this country. President Grover Cleveland accepted the statue for the United States on Oct. 28, 1886.

On Sept. 26, 1972, President Richard M. Nixon dedicated the American Museum of Immigration, housed in structural additions to the base of the statue. In 1984 scaffolding went up for a major restoration and the torch was extinguished on July 4. It was relic with much ceremony JULY 4, 1986 to mark its centennial.

On a tablet inside the pedestal is engraved the following sonnet, written by Emma Lazarus (1849~1887):

The New Colossus

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame.

With conquering limbs astride from land to land;

Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand

A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame

Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name

Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand

Glowed world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command

The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.

"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she

With silent lips, "Give me your tired, your poor,

Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.

Send these, the homeless, tempest-lost to me.

I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

## TEXT I

### First read the questions.

39. The title "Looking Backward Brilliantly" is used \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) sincerely      B) ironically      C) surprisingly      D) sympathetically
40. The attitude of the American government towards M. F. Aidid is one of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) hostility      B) friendliness      C) indifference      D) condescension

### Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

#### Looking Backward Brilliantly

Hindsight is wonderful. And the foreign policy debate these days is a positive orgy of hindsight.

In hindsight, President Clinton undoubtedly wishes he'd stopped that U. N. Security Council resolution on Somalia last June—the one leading to the pursuit and capture of warlord Mohammed Farrah Aidid. Defense Secretary Les Aspin has admitted that he regrets vetoing the military's request for more tanks for Somalia in September—tanks that might have prevented Aidid's massacre of American troops on Oct. 3. And the Administration might well be having second thoughts about the so-called Governors Island accord of July 3, which committed the U. S. to send at least a few troops to help restore democracy in Haiti.

These mistakes were said by many—most notably by Republicans in foreign policy. And maybe they did. But if so, where were all these brilliant Monday-morning geo-sophisticates at the time the decisions in question were made? For the most part, they were silent.

The June 6 U. N. resolution, for example, was no secret. Aidid's forces had ambushed and killed 24 Pakistani U. N. peacekeepers. The Security Council voted for the "arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and punishment" of the perpetrators (though it didn't mention Aidid by name). The U. S. supported the resolution. All this was on the front page of the newspapers. A week later, U. S. troops counterattacked Aidid's headquarters, in a fire fight that was covered live on CNN.

Yet a search through the newspapers and the Congressional Record for June turned up no public figure who declared at the time any change of heart about U. S. involvement on Somalia. Very few politician had the courage to be heartless and oppose the original deployment by President Bush late last year. Many more had begun agitating for withdrawal by September, as American deaths started to rise. There was some mild grumbling about the killing of civilians, but no criticism I could find of what is now held to be an obvious and devastating error: the change of mission.

The hindsight view was expressed in an Oct. 6 New York Times editorial calling on Clinton to "extricate U. S. troops from the gathering disaster in Somalia. . . The nature of the mission changed dramatically in June when the Security Council unwisely made Aidid's capture and trial an essential part of the mission." But back in June, while warning of a potential quagmire, the Times said, "Threatening General Aidid with arrest seems a minimal way of expressing international condemnation." And "Mr. Clinton dare not flinch. . . If the world's might cannot prevail against a Somali warlord, then what hope is there for collective security?"

While sharpening their hindsight, many critics were suffering a convenient memory failing about the original Somalia mission. This magazine laid it all out clearly. The headline on **TIME**'s Somalia cover story last December was not "Feeding the Hungry." It was "Taking On Thugs." **TIME** wrote, "will be conducting an experiment in world order: armed peacemaking, rather than peacekeeping." And from the beginning, it was no secret that even the minimal goal of preventing starvation would require some of what is now dismissed contemptuously as "nation building." **TIME** again, "Unless a contingent of peacemakers stays long enough. . . to fashion some kind of effective national authority, the causes of Somalia's chaos will only reemerge."

By the time Aspin made his regrettable decision not to supply those tanks (and other equipment) in late September

ber, hindsight on Somalia was at flood tide. Politicians of every stripe were calling for American forces to be withdrawn as quickly as possible. Both houses of Congress were about to be on record, by lopsided margins, against continued American involvement in Somalia.

Aspin's decision was not publicized, so no one could be accused of failing to criticize it at the time. But it's not hard to imagine what the reaction would have been if Aspin had announced the opposite decision: to send in more troops and tanks. The very politicians who now call for his hide for having failed to send in the tanks would have wanted his hide for escalating at a time when they thought we should be pulling out.

In the case of Haiti, as it happened, Aspin was the one with foresight. It was Aspin and Pentagon officials who warned all along against sending American troops there, and who also predicted that the military leaders would not honor their commitment to step aside, made at Governors Island in July. The Governors Island accord was also front-page news. The implied U.S. role was clear.

After a ship with almost 200 American soldiers was turned away from Port-au-Prince by rioters at the dock, Senate minority leader Bob Dole declared, "I wouldn't be sending anybody to Haiti." But in July, Bob Dole was silent. Only through the miracle of hindsight does he see the error of other people's ways.

Hindsight is wonderful. Too bad you can't run a government that way.

## 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.

家庭是社会的基本单位,它的结构随着社会的发展而变化。在中国几千年的封建社会中,自给自足的小农经济占主导地位,家庭不仅是日常生活的基本单位,也是生产单位。近百年来,中国发生了巨大变化。中国社会经过了漫长的封建时期,半封建半殖民地时期进入了社会主义社会。这具有历史意义的变化使中国家庭的结构也改变了。人口众多的家庭开始分成较小的家庭和直系家庭,总的趋势是出现了越来越多的核心家庭。

##### Section B English to Chinese

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

Our democracy must be not only the envy of the world but the engine of our own renewal. There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America. And so today we pledge an end to the era of deadlock and drift, and a new season of American renewal has begun.

To renew America we must be bold. We must do what no generation has had to do before. We must invest more in our own people—in their jobs and in their future—and at the same time cut our massive debt. And we must do so in a world in which we must compete for every opportunity. It will not be easy. It will require sacrifice. But it can be done and done fairly. Not choosing sacrifice for its own sake, but for our own sake, we must provide for our nation the way a family provides for its children.

### Part V

#### Writing

(60 minutes)

Some have argued that luck is more important than hard work. Take one side of the argument and present your personal experience on the matter.

##### Requirement:

Write an essay of about 300 words, expressing your views on above-mentioned problem. In the first part of your writing you should present your thesis statement and in the second part you should support the thesis statement with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary. Marks will be awarded for organization as well as for syntactic variety and appropriate word choice.

# 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

<b>SCORE</b>	
<b>MARKER</b>	

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