

2002年8月最新修订

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—

01

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 1

PAPER ONE

TIME LIMIT: 95 MIN.

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(40 minutes)

In Section 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 destination of the Titanic as it was sailing across the Atlantic was _____.
A) Italy B) Boston C) England D) New York
2. How many years after the Titanic sank did the Andrea Doria go down at sea?
A) 1956. B) 1912. C) 44. D) 60.
3. How were the Titanic and the Andrea Doria similar?
A) They were both crossing the Atlantic when they sank.
B) They were both luxury liners.
C) People believed that both ships were unsinkable.
D) All of the above.
4. How were the Titanic and the Andrea Doria different?
A) The Andrea Doria carried passengers, the Titanic did not.
B) The Titanic had radar; however, the Andrea Doria did not have radar.
C) The Andrea Doria had enough lifeboats for all the people on the ship, but the Titanic did not.
D) The Andrea Doria sank, but the Titanic did not.
5. Which of the following is an example of dressing up as a woman to save one's life?
A) Villainy. B) Bravery. C) Heroism. D) All of the above.

Section B 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. Tony Jones went to live in the country because he _____.
A) lost his job B) wanted to be a farmer
C) hated to be a clerk D) liked working with children
7. According to the interview, we learn that _____.
A) he didn't have any formal education
B) Tony studied for a social work diploma for two years
C) he moved to another country
D) he didn't buy a small holding
8. Having decided to move to the countryside, the first problem for Tony was _____.
A) buying a farm B) finding means to live on

- C) buying a house D) finding somewhere to live
9. From the interview, we know that Tony was _____.

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 questions.

Now listen to the news.

11. More than 500 Palestinians have arrived in the desert area between _____ after being expelled by _____.
A) Lebanon and Egypt; Libyan authorities B) Lebanon and Egypt; Egyptian authorities
C) Libya and Egypt; Libyan authorities D) Libya and Egypt; Egyptian authorities
12. Although some makes shift tents and resources have been provided by _____, the condition are harsh and unrelenting.
A) UN agencies and Libya B) UN agencies and PLO
C) Libya and PLO D) Libya and Egypt
13. Which of the following statement is true?
A) Many of the Palestinians have identity papers.
B) Egypt is willing to give the Palestinians refuge.
C) Many Arab countries have been willing to give the Palestinians refuge.
D) Libya has provided resources for the Palestinians.

Questions 14 and 15 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 30 seconds to answer each of the questions.

Now listen to the news.

14. The news from China tells us that _____.
A) many killed were unable to leave the building
B) at least eighty-one people have been damaged by fire
C) a dangerous goods warehouse has been killed by flooding
D) the fire in a handicraft factory in southern China is striking
15. The recent fire-related accidents were caused by _____.
A) strong winds and lack of water
B) rapid economic growth
C) overcrowded people
D) locked doors and windows

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.

The Biological Clock

Good afternoon. Today's lecture will be devoted to a topic of aging. We will take a look at some of the reasons for aging and discuss a (1) discovery that may contribute to slowing down the aging (2) . When we are

talking about aging, the first and most basic question is: why do we age? The most popular theories held that, like engines or any other types of machines that are used for a long time, our bodies simply (3) . But can it be the whole reason? (4) , for example, use their bodies much more than most of us, and their bodies don't seem to wear out (5) , in fact their bodies seem to last longer. So (6) reason can not be the only reason for aging.

Apart from simple (7) and (8) , there must be another, more important reason. Researchers believe that each of the body's (9) contains a biological clock which is always (10) and which controls the processes and changes in each (11) cell. Now, imagine, if you could find a way to slow down your biological clock. Slowing down the (12) of your biological clock is the true key to longer life. The (13) of your biological clock is (14) by hormones, and particularly the hormone from the pituitary (15) , which is called DECO. DECO stands for (16) (17) (18) , or death hormone. Some Russian and American scientists devised an experiment using (19) animals. Some white rats had the DECO hormone (20) instead of growing older, these rats seemed to grow younger. What does this mean to us humans? Well, if we can discover an (21) to DECO, we should be able to live longer.

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. 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

The period of adolescence, i.e. the period between childhood and adulthood, may be long or short, depends on social expectations and on society's definition as what forms maturity and adulthood. In primitive societies adolescence was frequently a relatively short period of time, while in industrial society with patterns of prolonged education coupled with laws for child labor, the period of adolescence is much longer and may include most of the second of one's life. However, the length of adolescent period and the definition of adulthood status may change in a given society as social and economical conditions change. Examples of this type of change are disappearance of the frontier in the latter part of 19th century in the United States, and more universal, the industrialization of an agricultural society.

In modern society, ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance and there no longer is agreement as to what constitute initiation ceremonies. Social ones have been replaced by a sequence of steps led to increased recognition and social status. For example, grade school graduation, high school graduation and college graduation constitute such a se-

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

quence, and while each step implies certain behavioral changes and social recognition, the significance of each depending on the socio-economic status and the educational ambition of the individual. Ceremonies for adolescence have also replaced legal definitions of status, roles, rights, privileges and responsibilities.

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

If you had asked me then if I would accept a job as a restaurant critic for The New York Times, or any establishment publication, I would have replied, without a second thought, "Of course not!" And not just because I did not want to think of myself as an ambitious sort, walking on my grandmother's grave. Working in restaurants was honest labor, anyone could see that. Writing about them for the mainstream press was not; it felt like joining the enemy.

But reviewing was fun, so much fun that when mainstream publishers started paying me for my opinions, I didn't do the decent thing. Before I knew it, I had stopped cooking professionally. Then I stopped cooking altogether. "She's joined the leisure class," my friends said.

I disarmed my critics by inviting them along; nobody I knew could afford to eat out and nobody refused. We went with equal amounts of guilt and pleasure, with a feeling that we were trespassing on the playgrounds of the rich.

We didn't belong in those starchy restaurants. We knew it, and when we climbed out of my rent-a-wreck, splendid in years from the Salvation Army, everybody else knew it, too. We always got the worst table. And then, because I didn't own a credit card, I had to pay in cash. The year turned into two, and three, and more. I got a credit card. I got good clothes. I was writing for increasingly prestigious publications. Meanwhile, a voice inside me kept whispering, "How could you?"

The voice is still there, yakking away. When I receive weekly letters from people who think it is indecent to write about \$100 meals while half the world is hungry, the voice yaks right along, "They're absolutely right, you elitist pig it hisses". And when it asks, "When are you going to grow up and get a real job?" it sounds a lot like my mother.

And just about then is when I tell the voice to shut up. Because when my mother starts telling me that all I'm doing with my life is telling rich people where to eat, I realize how much the world has changed.

Yes, there are still restaurants where rich people go to remind themselves that they are different from you and me. But there are fewer and fewer of them. As American food has come of age, American restaurants have changed. Going out to eat used to be like going to the opera; today, it is more like going to the movies.

And so everyone has become a critic. I couldn't be happier. The more people pay attention to what and how they eat, the more attuned they become to their own senses and the world around them.

When I remember that conversation with M. F. K. Fisher, I wish I had not been quite so gentle. When I re-run the loop in my mind, I turn to her and say this;

"No, you're wrong. A. J. Liebling had it right. All it really takes to be a restaurant critic is a good appetite."

16. Why would the author have refused the job as a restaurant critic at the very beginning?

- A) Because she thought she was more ambitious.
- B) Because she didn't think high of the job.
- C) Because she liked being a cook.

- D) Because she didn't want to criticize anyone.
17. Why did they go "with equal amounts of guilt and pleasure" (in paragraph 3)?
- A) They felt guilty because they were poor, but when they did eat out, they forgot their troubles.
- B) They felt guilty because they were not rich, yet they were spending money in the same way as the rich people do, meanwhile they got pleasure from it.
- C) They felt guilty because they got pleasure not only from eating out, but also from going onto privately-owned land without permission.
- D) They felt guilty because half the world is hungry, but they were eating out, and got pleasure from it.
18. What does the sentence "The year turned into two, and three, and more" (in paragraph 4) mean?
- A) It means that she was a restaurant cook for many years.
- B) It means that she enjoyed a rich life for many years.
- C) It means that she was upset by her job of being a restaurant critic for many years.
- D) It means that she went on and on writing as a restaurant critic for many years.
19. What changes have taken place to American restaurants?
- A) they have places for both the rich and the poor.
- B) they have more varieties of entertainment.
- C) they have become more expensive.
- D) they have become less expensive.
20. The end of the text implies that _____.
- A) the author feels guilty of her job as a restaurant critic
- B) the author is happy about being a restaurant critic
- C) the author starts to approve of the job of being a restaurant critic
- D) the author thinks that she has no appetite for a restaurant critic

TEXT B

Despite the fact that half of all married American men undergo the rite of divorce sooner or later, most of us haven't a clue on how to behave ourselves through it with grace. We think we have to automatically go to war, scorn the ex (former wives or husbands) and speak ill of those extended family members we used to call our own. It's as if our default mode is beastliness.

Wouldn't it be great if we could default to courtliness? If only there were a divorce Ph. D. out there to answer our questions, lay some ground rules and reveal to us the etiquette (proper behavior) of divorce—which is every bit as careful as the etiquette of courtship.

After a bitter divorce and many years to be sorry about it myself, I humbly volunteer to get the ball rolling.

Dear Dr. Divorce, I still love my first wife and find myself unable to stick up for my rights.

What's my problem?

Answer: 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. Of course you still love her. We all love our "first" to some degree, and she still loves you. That's what all the heat lightning is about. But that doesn't mean you can't fight for the home team. Your destinies are separate.

Dear Dr. Divorce, Jealousy isn't appropriate, is that right?

Answer: Right. Strive to get to the point where you can see the letters "TONY" on her calendar and not care, even before you realize it is not the name of a new lover but only that she is going "TO New York."

Dear Dr. Divorce, 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?

Answer: 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, and your child won't have to go into mourning every time you refer to your ex.

Dear Dr. Divorce, what's the etiquette when we're thrown together?

Answer : Imagine a civilized situation. Let's say you and your ex are in a car together, driving to a prep-school interview for your child. You've packed along a cooler of snacks. The etiquette prescribes that if your ex wants a grape, you hold the bunch out without plucking one for her directly. You may proffer, in other words, but you may not pluck.

You may nibble one of her potato chips but not make a bite from her sandwich.

You may sample food from each other's forks but not sip from the same glass.

You may share a napkin but not the same tissue.

You may burp discreetly but now you must always, always, excuse yourself.

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.

21. Which of the following behavior is NOT mentioned when one gets divorced?

- A) Behave oneself with grace.
- B) Quarrel with each other.
- C) Fight against each other.
- D) Try to be cruel to one's ex.

22. According to this passage, what is the impression of one's first love?

- A) One feels it is unpleasant.
- B) One feels it is strong and warm.
- C) One feels it is unforgivable.
- D) One feels it is unforgettable.

23. How should one refer to one's ex in front of the children according to the text ?

- A) One should refer to one's ex in the past tense.
- B) One should change one's language a lot when mentioning one's ex.
- C) One should describe one's ex in a graphic form.
- D) One should use correct grammatical sentences when talking about one's ex.

24. What is the operative principle when you and your ex are thrown together?

- A) Try to behave as if nothing had happened.
- B) Try to show your love.
- C) Try to be self-disciplined.
- D) Try to be comfortable with each other.

TEXT C

Notable as important nineteenth-century novels by women, Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* and Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* 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. Nevertheless, these two novels are alike in several crucial ways. Many readers are convinced that the compelling mysteries of each plot conceal elaborate structures of allusion and fierce, though shadowy, moral ambitions that seem to indicate metaphysical intentions, though efforts by critics to articulate these intentions have generated much controversy. Both novelists use a storytelling method that emphasizes ironic disjunction between different perspectives on the same events as well as ironic tensions that in here in the relationship between surface drama and concealed authorial intention, a method I call an evidentiary narrative technique.

25. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.

- A) defend a controversial interpretation of two novels
- B) explain the source of widely recognized responses to two novels
- C) delineate broad differences between two novels
- D) compare and contrast two novels

26. According to the passage, *Frankenstein* differs from *Wuthering Heights* in its _____.

- A) use of multiple narrators

- B) method of disguising the author's real purposes
- C) portrayal of men as determiners of the novel's action
- D) creation of a realistic story.
27. Which of the following statements best exemplifies the underlined "evidentiary narrative technique"?
- A) Telling a story in such a way that the author's real intentions are discernible only through interpretations of allusions to a world outside that of the story.
- B) Telling a story in such a way that the reader is aware as events unfold of the author's underlying purposes and the ways these purposes conflict with the drama of the plot.
- C) Telling a story in a way that both directs attention to the incongruities among the points of view several characters and hints that the plot has a significance other than that suggested by its mere events.
- D) Telling a story as a mystery in which the reader must deduce, from the conflicting evidence presented by several narrators, the moral and philosophical significance of character and event.

The world above the forest floor can be observed by all of us. Rarely, however, do we take the time to notice the teeming life and bustling activity that occurs beneath the ground we walk on.

First read the question.

A) 4.

B) 20

C) 40

D) 10

Read the text quickly and then answer the question.

Japanese Set Down Roots in China

The Japanese delegation marked the end of its first joint venture to plant trees in China by planting some more in Beijing yesterday. The delegation comprising representatives of several Japanese organizations aims to improve the environment in China.

Yesterday, its members joined Chinese Government officials and local farmers to plant about 2 000 trees in the Sino-Japanese Friendship Memorial Forest near the Great Wall at Badaling in suburban Yanqing County.

After their efforts the delegates, led by Hideo Ichiriki, a director of the Asahi Shimbun newspaper, were taken to a meeting at the Great Hall of the People hosted by Chen Muhua, vice-Chairwoman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

The 10-member delegation includes representatives of the Forest Culture Association, the Nissy Green Foundation, Asahi Sun Tours and the Kumon Children's Research Institute which have donated 4.7 million yuan (\$ 394 000) to the Green China Fund.

Chen, who is also the chairwoman of the Green China Fund, told the meeting the country had launched six massive forest planting projects to improve the environment.

However, she added, the country had too little cash to plant its 67 million hectares of barren land.

She spoke highly of the delegation's work and hoped more foreign organizations would help China's planting campaign.

Ichiriki said his group would continue the program to make a contribution with China to improve the environment in Asia and the world.

TEXT F

First read the questions.

32. Weight Watchers are quite good in that _____.

- A) it provides cheap scales for its members
- B) it distributes guide books
- C) it tells its members exactly what and how to eat to reduce their weight
- D) it prescribes the balanced diet

33. The members of Weight Watchers must _____.

- A) check and record his or her weight
- B) attend the weekly meeting
- C) discuss their problems with the counselor
- D) read the pamphlet on weight loss

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

Weight Watchers has grown in recent years from a small club to a large national organization. It has chapters in dozens of cities and includes in its membership millions of people of all ages and from all walks of life. For those who follow the rules it lays down, it has an outstanding record of loss.

Perhaps the thing that Weight Watchers does best is to tell its members exactly what and how much to eat. Members who follow the rules weight what they eat at each meal. The club sells a small, low-priced set of scales with which to weight food. The kinds and amounts of food are indicated for each meal eaten. Meals are eaten three times daily. Menus that feature a variety of dishes are also found in the Guide Book. Portions of food are identified for men, women, and youngsters. If members follow the prescribed diet exactly, they must lose weight, and most of them lose a great deal. An odd happening in the process is that many members have trouble eating all their food once they're into the program. The balanced diet more than meets their needs.

Membership in Weight Watchers requires weekly attendance. The schedule of meeting is flexible, but atten-

dance by members at one meeting per week is mandatory. A requirement at the meeting is a weight-in. Each member checks and records his or her weekly weight with the club chapter counselor. After all members have weighted in there are group sessions. Members discuss with the counselor and each other their progress and problems with weight. Much mutual encouragement is offered. The program provides lectures on nutrition by guest speakers. Films on various weight-related topics are shown. Pamphlets on weight loss, prepared by Weight Watchers and called "Modules" are distributed. These are to be read for discussion at the next meeting.

TEXT G

First read the questions.

34. The says about the onion is _____.
A) purely scientific B) rhyming nonsense
C) clever verse D) somewhat more sensible
35. In the spider rhyme, the weather's breaking could mean _____.
A) a weather change for the worse B) an improvement in the weather
C) the sun will break through the clouds D) any of the above

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

Ancient man attempted to change the weather by using magic. When experience taught him this was impossible, he tried to forecast weather condones. Even earlier than 1000 BC, there were weather seers in Babylon—and priests clever enough to denounce as frauds those who predicted the weather a year in advance.

Some forecasters used methods that seem to have no connection with the actual factors controlling the weather. Chickens and other animals were sacrificed and their intestines poked to find signs indicating rain or drought.

Somewhat more scientific were predictions based on vegetation: "Onion's skin very thin, mild winter coming in. Onion's skin thick and tough, coming winter cold and rough."

Insects and animals were also favorite weather dues: "When the glowworm lights his lamp, then the air is always damp." "If spiders leave their cobwebs forsake, the weather will for certain break." "If frogs remained in pools, the weather would be fine." "If they were seen on rocks, rain and cold were due." It's difficult to say whether this rhyme should be taken seriously: "Hark, I hear the asses bray. Me thinks we will have some rain today."

TEXT H

First read the questions.

36. The writer implies that _____.
A) sleep is important for good mental and physical health
B) a light sleep is as a deep sleep
C) memory is improved during sleep
D) sleep is relatively unimportant for human being
37. By the age of thirty, most people have slept for a total of more than _____.
A) ten years B) twelve years C) fourteen years D) sixteen years

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

During the rest of sleep, the fatigue of the body disappears and recuperation begins. The tired mind gathers new energy; the memory improves; and annoyance and problems are in better perspective.

Some adults require little sleep; other need eight to ten hours in every twenty-four. Infants sleep sixteen to eighteen hours daily, the amount gradually diminishing as they grow older. Young students may need twelve hours; university students may need ten. A worker with physically demanding job may also need ten, whereas an executive working under great pressure may manage on six to eight. Many famous people are reputed to have required little

sleep. Napoleon Bonaparte, Thomas Edison, and Charles Darwin apparently averaged only four to six hours a night.

Whatever your individual need, you can be sure that by the age of thirty you will have slept for a total of more than twelve years. By that age you will also have developed a sleep routine; a favorite hour, a favorite bed, a favorite posture, and a formula you need to follow in order to rest comfortably.

Investigations have tried to find out how long a person can go without sleep. Several people have reached more than 115 hours—nearly five days. Whatever the limit, it is absolute. Animals kept awake for from five to eight days have died of exhaustion. The limit for human beings is probably about a week.

TEXT I

First read the questions.

38. An IQ of 74 would, on most current intelligent scales, classify an individual as _____.
A) 6 percent below dull normal B) borderline between dull normal and mentally retarded
C) dull normal D) mentally defective
39. If an IQ of 110 or better is desirable as minimum equipment for college work, and 1 000 000 persons graduate from high school in a given year, how many would you expect to be excluded from college, other factors not controlling your calculations?
A) 750 000. B) 500 000. C) 250 000. D) 100 000.

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

The rating assigned to an IQ depends upon the test from which it was derived. For most current intelligence scales the IQ range 90 ~ 10 includes approximately 50 percent of the population and is accordingly interpreted as representing average intelligence. IQ's of 110 ~ 120, which include some 16 percent, are classified as bright normal; IQ's of 120 ~ 130 (about 7 percent) as superior; and IQ over 130, the top of 2 percent, as very superior. Comparably, IQ of 80 ~ 90 (approximately 16 percent) are classified as dull normal; IQ's of 70 ~ 80 (6 percent) as borderline, and IQ's below 70 (2 ~ 3 percent) are usually considered mentally retarded or defective. These limits are only approximate; other factors have to be taken into consideration when classified a person.

TEXT J

First read the question.

40. A note with a frequency of 512 vibrations per second would be _____.
A) pleasing B) unpleasant
C) indeterminate as to its quality D) hard to hear because of the high frequency

Read the text quickly and then answer the question.

Without attempting a rigorous definition, we can define music generally as a pleasing combination of sounds. Oddly enough, physicists tell us that notes which make harmonious combination have frequencies (number of vibrations per second) that can be expressed in the ratio of small whole numbers. For example, the octave consists of two tones whose frequencies have the ratio 2:1. Another harmonious combination is the fifth, whose frequencies ratio is 3:2. One of the most pleasing combination of all is the major chord consisting of three tones having a frequency ratio of 4:5:6. An example may serve to show how this works. The C major chord is made up of the notes C, E, and G. The frequencies of these notes (in the physical scale used by physicists) are 256, 320, and 384 vibrations per second respectively. If each of these frequencies is divided by 64, the resulting numbers are 4, 5, and 6. These notes, therefore, are in the ratio of 4:5:6. In a similar matter, the minor chords are made up of notes in the ratio of 10:12:15. Now let's investigate a discordant combination of notes. If F and E are played together too often, most musicians rapidly lose their audience, these notes are in the ratio 853:1 600. The fact that F and E are not in the ratio of small whole numbers seems to make them sound discordant to the human ear.

PAPER TWO

TIME LIMIT :120 MIN.

Part IV

Translation

(60 minutes)

Section A Chinese to English

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

我怎么做起小说来?——这一来由,已经在前面约略说过了。这里还应该补叙一点的,是当我留心文学的时候,情形和现在很不同:在中国,小说不算文学,做小说的也决不能称为文学家,所以并没有人想在这一条道路上出世。我也并没有要将小说抬进《文苑》里的意思,不过想利用他的力量,来改良社会。

但也不是自己想创作,注重的倒是在介绍,在翻译,而尤其注重于短篇,特别是被压迫的民族中的作者的作品。因为那时正盛行着排满论,有些青年,都引那叫喊和反抗的作者为同调的。

Section B English to Chinese

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

We did not base our system on property but opportunity—which meant we based it not on stability but on mobility. The more things changed, that is, the more rapidly the wheel turned, the steadier we would be. The conventional picture of class politics is composed of the Haves, who want a stability to keep what they have, and the Have-nots, who want a touch of instability and change in which to scramble for the things they have not. But Americans imagined a condition in which speculators, self-makers, runners are always using the new opportunities given by our land. These economic leaders (front-runners) would thus be mainly agents of change. The nonstarters were considered the ones who wanted stability, a strong referee to give them some position in the race, a regulative hand to calm manic speculation; an authority that can call things to a halt, begin things again from compensatorily staggered starting lines.

Part V

Writing

(60 minutes)

We now face a keen shortage of talent, but one batch of gifted people after another have gone abroad. A handful of people go aboard to seek a comfortable life. But most Chinese intellectuals emigrate because they cannot bring their talent into full play in their motherland.

Requirement

Write an essay of about 300 words on the topic given below. State your own view and support it.

Should The Brain Drain Be Stopped By Restriction ?

ANSWER SHEET ONE

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS
—GRADE EIGHT—

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION
SECTION D Note-taking & Gap-filling

SCORE	
MARKER	

This image shows a single page 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 approximately 20 lines visible. On the right side of the page, there are two small black marks, possibly punch holes or scanning artifacts. The overall appearance is that of a clean, unused sheet of notebook paper.

ANSWER SHEET TWO

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS
—GRADE EIGHT—

PART II PROOFREADING AND ERROR CORRECTION

SCORE	
MARKER	

[illegible]

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	

ANSWER SHEET FOUR

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS
—GRADE EIGHT—

PART V WRITING

SCORE	
MARKER	

[illegible]