

2002年8月最新修订

全真模拟试卷

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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——

05

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 5

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. What does the writer say about animals?
A) Apes can reason while monkeys can't. B) Some animals can reason.
C) No animals is capable of reasoning. D) All animals solve problems by instinct alone.
2. In the experiment, the monkey reached the banana by _____.
A) piling up objects and standing on the top one B) climbing up a rope
C) climbing up two small packing D) trying various ways till he found the right one
3. The experiment showed that the monkeys _____.
A) can pile boxes one on top of the other B) learn to solve problems only by experience
C) think out how to solve a problem D) learn to solve problems only by memory
4. What did the writer discuss afterwards?
A) Whether apes reason more quickly than monkeys.
B) Whether monkeys can perform actions with a real purpose.
C) Whether dogs have good memories.
D) Whether dogs are able to reason in the same way as monkeys.
5. From the passage, we can learn that _____.
A) dogs reason more quickly than monkeys
B) the intelligence of dogs is more a matter of memory than of reasoning
C) dogs never remember what they have done
D) dogs remember very little

Section B Conversation

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the 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. Lesley says some drugs do _____.
A) harm that cannot be repaired B) harm because they are more powerful these days
C) damage that can be repaired D) harm because they are legalized
7. The 16-year-old kid is afraid of _____.
A) being a problem to the society B) being squashed
C) taking drugs D) becoming an orange
8. Legalizing cannabis would be unwise as it is _____.

- A) proved to be more harmful than tobacco B) already so widespread
 C) not known whether it may be harmful or not D) proved to be positively harmful
9. Lesley feels it is the job of the young generation to _____.
 A) reject all values B) be hostile to society
 C) reject the values of their elders D) disregard the values of others
10. Many young people take drugs because _____.
 A) of their curiosities about drugs B) they want to escape their own weaknesses
 C) they want to face right up to themselves D) they have superficial personalities

Section C News Broadcast

Questions 11 to 14 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. World telecommunication is a _____.
 A) global electronic media B) global sporting event
 C) world electronic invention D) world electronic exhibition
12. World telecommunication exhibition happens every _____.
 A) year B) two years C) three years D) four years
13. The latest exhibition opened _____.
 A) in Geneva, October 13 B) in Geneva, October 3
 C) in Jamaica, October 13 D) in Jamaica, October 3
14. _____ would be present and speak at the opening ceremony.
 A) President Mandela B) UN project manager Lily Riesen
 C) The minister of Switzerland D) None of the above.

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. One of the big questions is that _____.
 A) how many members of the US House of Representatives are chosen
 B) how many members of the US Congress and senate
 C) which party will control the Senate after today's voting
 D) which party will control the election day's voting

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.

"Popular" means " (1) " to and desirable to large numbers of people, and "art" means such things as (2) , film, (3) and the like. Only since the early (4) century has technology been able to provide two necessary factors for the wide (5) of arts. To be popular, products must be produced in virtually, (6) numbers at a low cost. And secondly, products must be transmitted to large number of people (7) .

Before about 1830, most printing was done by (8) press. The (9) press was invented in about 1830. This cylinder press was attached to a (10) engine. Instead of producing (11) copies an hour by press, a cylinder press could produce (12) impressions in an hour. And today, we have (13) and computer typesetting and so on. At the same time, (14) making process in the early 19th century were improved. People began to use

pulp and (15) , so that (16) paper became cheaper. Machines were made to gather. All these processes were (17) processes and (18) by about 1870 or 1880. Meanwhile, methods were developed of (19) and later of (20) processes. All this had great impact on arts.

Part I 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. <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> |

- The biological sonar, or echolocation, of bats and the number of other animals is one of nature's great ingenuities. As a mean of perceiving the scene by bouncing high-frequency sounds off objects, it interests scientists in many disciplines. Echolocation serves the bat a substitute for vision in the perception of near and moderately near objects, direction, and motion—by sensing the way which the objects modify the sonar signals reflected back to the bat. The sounds emitted by bats for echolocation differ from according to the species and the situation, so as it is not usually possible to specify a single, particular signal as the characteristic orientation sound of a given species. Moreover, enough useful generalizations arise from the datum now available to permit a unified, if preliminary, view of the operation on bat echolocation systems.
- | |
|-----------|
| 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 Colored Answer Sheet.

TEXT A

There are exceptions to the rule of male insects being smaller than the females, and some of these exceptions are intelligible. Size and strength would be an advantage to the males which fight for the possession of the females, and in these cases, as with the stag-beetle (Lucanus), the males are larger than the females. There are, however, other beetles which are not known to fight together, of which the males exceed the females in size, and the meaning of this fact is not known, but in some of these cases, as with the huge Dynastes and Megasoma, we can at least see that there would be no necessity for the males to be smaller than the females, in order to be matured before them, for these beetles are not short-lived, and there would be ample time for the pairing of the sexes.

16. According to the author _____.
- A) male insects are always smaller than females
 - B) in a given species nature provides differences between sexes to insure successful reproduction
 - C) size and strength protect females from other females
 - D) longevity is characteristic of the Dynastes and Megasoma
17. Where male beetles are smaller than female beetles, it is because _____.
- A) they have to fight for their mates
 - B) they are more intelligent
 - C) they are ephemeral creatures
 - D) there is ample time for mating
18. The paragraph preceding this one probably _____.
- A) discusses a generalization about the size of animals
 - B) develops the idea that male insects do not live long after maturity
 - C) discusses male and female beetles
 - D) emphasizes that beetles are belligerent animals

TEXT B

In most corners of the world malnutrition is plainly a matter of outright insufficiency of food for the population—where the majority of the people do not obtain enough food calories to meet minimal needs for support of physical work and for maintenance of health. Elsewhere the problem may be not one of insufficient calories but of lack of specific nutrients essential for health.

In Latin America, as in other places, the dread protein deficiency disease kwashiorkor is taking its heavy toll of children's lives. Strategic vitamins and minerals may be lacking due to traditional diets which are nutritionally unbalanced. Here people continue their eating pattern year after year without knowledge of what their dietary habits are doing to themselves and to future generations.

With a basic knowledge of nutritional needs and deficiencies, efforts could be directed to finding food substitutes which could meet these needs. Mixtures of vegetable proteins, like soybeans and peanuts, could provide an abundance of cheap, useful protein where meat, eggs, and milk are not within economic reach of large groups in the population. Efforts could also be expended on increasing the agricultural productivity in specific regions; where large areas are given over to relatively inefficient use as grazing land, the intensive production of vegetable protein crops could bring remedial nutrition to an undernourished population. Elsewhere, enrichment with specific vitamins and minerals of traditional staple foods that are deficient in essential nutritive factors could wipe out disabling deficiency diseases, like beriberi or pellagra, almost overnight. Similarly, addition of minute amounts of inexpensive iodine to salt could benefit large areas where endemic goiter has been accepted as an integral part of life for generations.

19. Vitamin deficiencies cause _____.
- A) kwashiorkor
 - B) pellagra
 - C) goiter
 - D) lack of calories
20. Cheap protein substitutes for milk, eggs, and meat _____.
- A) may be obtained from vitamins and minerals
 - B) are being sought by scientists
 - C) can be gotten from soybeans
 - D) can be found in iodized salt
21. In the last sentence, the word which best indicates the frequency of occurrence of goiter is _____.
- A) endemic
 - B) inexpensive
 - C) minute
 - D) similarly
22. The title that best expresses the ideas of this passage is _____.
- A) Science and Agriculture
 - B) Eliminating Starvation
 - C) Improving Our Diet
 - D) Combating Malnutrition

TEXT C

Archaeology as a profession faces two major problems. First, it is the poorest of the poor. Only paltry sums are

available for excavating and even less is available for publishing the results and preserving the sites once excavated. Yet archaeologists deal with priceless objects every day. Second, there is the problem of illegal excavation, resulting in museum-quality pieces being sold to the highest bidder.

I would like to make an outrageous suggestion that would at one stroke provide funds for archaeology and reduce the amount of illegal digging. I would propose that scientific archaeological expeditions and governmental authorities sell excavated artifacts on the open market. Such sales would provide substantial funds for the excavation and preservation of archaeological sites and the publication of results. At the same time, they would break the illegal excavator's grip on the market, thereby decreasing the inducement to engage in illegal activities.

You might object that professionals excavate to acquire knowledge, not money. Moreover, ancient artifacts are part of our global cultural heritage, which should be available for all to appreciate, not sold to the highest bidder. I agree. Sell nothing that has unique artistic merit or scientific value. But, you might reply, everything that comes out of the ground has scientific value. Here we part company. Theoretically, you may be correct in claiming that every artifact has potential scientific value. Practically, you are wrong.

I refer to the thousands of pottery vessels and ancient lamps that are essentially duplicates of one another. Archaeologists recently have uncovered 2 000 virtually indistinguishable small jugs in a single courtyard in one small excavation in Cyprus. Even precious royal seal impressions known as *melekh* handles have been found in abundance: more than 4 000 examples so far.

The basements of museums are simply not large enough to store the artifacts that are likely to be discovered in the future. There is not enough money even to catalogue the finds; as a result, they cannot be found again and become as inaccessible as if they had never been discovered. Indeed, with the help of a computer, sold artifacts could be more accessible than are the pieces stored in bulging museum basements. Prior to sale, each could be photographed and the list of the purchasers could be maintained on the computer. A purchaser could even be required to agree to return the piece if it should become needed for scientific purposes.

It would be unrealistic to suggest that illegal digging would stop if artifacts were sold on the open market. But the demand for the clandestine product would be substantially reduced. Who would want an unmarked pot when another was available whose provenance was known, and that was dated by the professional archaeologist who excavated it?

23. The primary purpose of the passage is to propose _____.

- A) an alternative to museum display of artifacts
- B) a way to curb illegal digging while benefiting the archaeological profession
- C) a way to distinguish artifacts with scientific value from those that have no such value
- D) the governmental regulation of archaeological sites

24. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a disadvantage of storing artifacts in museum basement?

- A) Museum officials rarely allow scholars access to such artifacts.
- B) Space that could be better used for display is taken up for storage.
- C) Such artifacts are often damaged by variations in temperature and humidity.
- D) Such artifacts' often remain non-catalogued and thus cannot be located once they are put in storage.

25. The author mentions the excavation in Cyprus to emphasize which of the following points?

- A) Ancient lamps and pottery vessels are less valuable, although more rare, than royal seal impressions.
- B) Artifacts that are very similar to each other present cataloguing difficulties to archaeologists.
- C) Artifacts that are not uniquely valuable, and therefore could be sold, are available in large quantities.
- D) Cyprus is the most important location for unearthing large quantities of salable artifacts.

26. The author anticipates which of the following initial objections to the adoption of his proposal?

- A) Museum officials will become unwilling to store artifacts.
- B) An oversupply of salable artifacts will result and the demand for them will fall.
- C) Artifacts that would have been displayed in public places will be sold to private collectors.
- D) Illegal excavators will have an even larger supply of artifacts for resale.

27. The author implies that which of the following would occur if duplicate artifacts were sold on the open market?
- A) Illegal excavation would eventually cease completely.
 - B) Cyprus would become the primary source of marketable duplicate artifacts.
 - C) Archaeologists would be able to publish the results of their excavations more frequently than they currently do.
 - D) Both A) and C).

TEXT D

The fact that superior service can generate a competitive advantage for a company does not mean that every attempt at improving service will create such an advantage. Investments in service, like those in production and distribution, must be balanced against other types of investments on the basis of direct, tangible benefits such as cost reduction and increased revenues. If a company is already effectively on a par with its competitors because it provides service that avoids a damaging reputation and keeps customers from leaving at an unacceptable rate, investment in higher service levels may be wasted, since service is a deciding factor for customers only in extreme situations.

This truth was not apparent to managers of one regional bank, which failed to improve its competitive position despite its investment in reducing the time that a customer had to wait for a teller. The bank managers did not recognize the level of customer inertia in the consumer banking industry that arises from the inconvenience of switching banks. Nor did they analyze their service improvement to determine whether it would attract new customers by producing a new standard of service that would excite customers or by proving difficult for competitors to copy. The only merit of the improvement was that it could easily be described to customers.

28. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.
- A) contrast possible outcomes of a type of business investment
 - B) suggest more careful evaluation of a type of business investment
 - C) illustrate various ways in which a type of business investment could fail to enhance revenues
 - D) trace the general problems of a company to a certain type of business investment
29. According to the passage, investment in service are comparable to investments in production and distribution in terms of the _____.
- A) tangibility of the benefits that they tend to confer
 - B) increased revenues that they ultimately produce
 - C) basis on which they need to be weighed
 - D) insufficient analysis that managers devote to them
30. The passage suggests which of the following about service provided by the regional bank prior to its investment in enhancing that service?
- A) It enabled the bank to retain customers at an acceptable rate.
 - B) It threatened to weaken the bank's competitive position with respect to other regional banks.
 - C) It had already been improved after having caused damage to the bank's reputation in the past.
 - D) It was slightly superior to that of the bank's regional competitors.

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 then mark your answer on your Colored Answer Sheet.

TEXT E

First read the question.

31. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

- A) To offer a criticism of the works of Pearl Buck.
- B) To illustrate Pearl Buck's views on Chinese literature.
- C) To indicate the background and diverse interest of Pearl Buck.
- D) To discuss Pearl Buck's influence on the cultures of the East and the West.

Read the text quickly and then answer the question.

One of the most popular literary figures in American literature is a woman who spent almost half of her long life in China, a country on a continent thousands of miles from the United States. In her lifetime she earned this country's most highly acclaimed literary award, the Pulitzer Prize, and also the most prestigious form of literary recognition in the world, the Nobel Prize for Literature. Pearl S. Buck was almost a household word throughout much of her lifetime because of her prolific literary output which consisted of some eighty-five published works, including several dozen novels, six collections of short stories, fourteen books of children, and more than a dozen of works of non-fiction. When she was eighty years old, some twenty-five volumes were awaiting Publication. Many of those books were set in China, the land in which she spent so much of her life. Her books and her life served as a bridge between the cultures of the East and the West. As the product of those two cultures she became as she described herself "mentally bifocal." Her unique background made her into an unusually interesting and versatile human being. As we examine the life of Pearl Buck, we cannot help but be aware that we are in fact meeting three separate people, a wife and mother, an internationally famous writer, and a humanitarian and philanthropist. One cannot really get to know Pearl Buck without learning about each of the three. Though honored in her lifetime with the William Dean Howell Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in addition to the Nobel and Pulitzer prizes, Pearl Buck as a total human being, not only a famous author, is a captivating subject of study.

TEXT F

First read the questions.

32. From this letter we can infer that _____.
 A) Martin Walker works for the American government
 B) the writer of this letter lives in poverty
 C) the president of the United States is a liar
 D) Martin Walker does not present truth in his articles
33. Read the passage we can perceive that the writer of this letter is _____.
 A) angry B) annoyed C) embarrassed D) worried.

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

A Letter to the Editor

After reading Martin Walker's rose-tinted round-up of the year in the U. S. —and all his other essays of the past few years—I am beginning to wonder if he has fallen under Washington's propaganda spell.

Unemployment, he tells us, is 6.4 per cent, quoting federal government figures with awe. He's right, if you discount the following: a) those who have exhausted their unemployment benefit, available for only six months, and who are thereafter magically considered to be magically employed; b) the millions who can only get part-time work; c) the homeless, estimated by some to be 5 million; d) the millions of Americans who work for the minimum wage, slave-labor \$ 4 an hour; e) the millions of illegal immigrants working for \$ 2 an hour. Alternative groups, in contrast, quote the real unemployment figure at 15 per cent.

In addition, Martin Walker lauds a president who has already forgotten the egalitarianism he preached on the campaign trail, and who is once again under scrutiny for both character and financial lapse.

In his coverage, he all but ignores the true characteristics of the US—the widening gulf between rich and poor, the ever-deepening poverty, the catastrophic violence, the drug gangs, the Third World cities, the massive political.

corporate and judicial corruption, and the appalling standard of education.

To read his articles, one would think that the US was poised with confidence to meet the challenges of the 21st century. It isn't. A more likely scenario is a civil war, as the have-nots (many of them in possession of the 300 million firearms in private hands) rise up against an establishment which denies them a share of the wealth in his winner-take-all society.

TEXT G

First read the question.

34. According to the passage which of the following statements is correct?

- A) Rhino's ancestor existed 70 million years ago. B) Triceratops are rhino's ancestors.
C) Rhinos existed before the extinction of dinosaurs. D) Rhinos are now endangered animals.

Read the text quickly and then answer the question.

An Article in a Newspaper

According to the encyclopedia, the rhinoceros has roamed the earth for 70 million years. If dinosaurs became extinct about 60 million years, why did the rhinoceros survive? The question as posed clearly indicates that the questioner has in mind rhinos resembling modern types coexisting with rhino-like horned dinosaurs such as Triceratops. In fact, rhinos of comparable body size are a relatively recent invention or, no more than around 35 million years old. The first animal we can really call rhinoceros' ancestor appeared in the early middle part of the Eocene Epoch, around 50 million years ago. However, it is true that the first ungulate hoofed mammal, (a broad group of mammals including cattle, deer, horse, and elephants, as well as rhinos) dates from earlier times. This animal, rotungulatum, was originally dated as late Cretaceous, hence giving rise to the presumption that the rhino's ancestors existed around 70 million years ago, before the extinction of dinosaurs at 65 million years ago.

Today all five species of rhinos are endangered, not only because of the commercial value of rhino horn, but also because rhinos cannot rebuild populations fast enough to survive decimation of numbers by either climatic changes or human intervention.

TEXT H

First read the questions.

35. According to the passage, this collection of stories were intended _____.

- A) for publication only B) for artistic studies C) for adaptation D) for films

36. As far as artistry is concerned, these stories exemplify types of writing besides the diverse range of—modes or tones, character type and themes.

- A) four B) six C) eight D) ten

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

The stories collected here were chosen for adaptation and inclusion in a series of films sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities. These eight examples of an indigenous American art form—the short story—were selected to complement an earlier group of nine stories adapted for film and collected in Volume I of The American Short Story.

These eight complement the earlier nine in a variety of ways. Four of them represent the work of major American authors not included in the earlier group: National Hawthorne, Mark Twain, Willa Cather, and William Faulkner. Four others allow us to savor the formal perfection of the short story achieved by Katherine Anne Porter; to enjoy the comic story as developed by Ring Lardner and James Thurber; and to sample contemporary work in the genre by Ernest J. Gaines. In literary artistry alone, the range here is broad, from the slapdash tale-spinning of "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg" to the jewellike craft of "The Jilting of Granny Weatherall"; from the casual effect of

jeu d'esprit in "The Greatest Man in the World" to the incantatory rhetoric of "Barn Burning"; from the language colored by gothic melodrama in "Rappaccini's Daughter" to the highly polished vernacular idiom in "The Golden Honeymoon" and "The Sky Is Gray." These eight works also exemplify the diverse range of modes or tones, character types, and themes that are expressed in the American short story.

Three of the stories involve such struggle and end in such defeats for their protagonists that we may be tempted to view them as miniature tragedies. But the young men in the stories by Hawthorne, Cather, and Faulkner evoke instead varying levels of pathos. Were their stations in life more elevated, their plights more conscious, we might consider their fates tragic. Of the three writers, only Faulkner raises the pitch of his story to that of tragic myth. Colonel Sartoris Snopes's attempt to change his father's destructive pattern of vengeance, even if he must destroy him to do so, takes on the aura of an archetypal struggle between son and father and between two culture systems. Both of these struggles have antecedents in tragedy. In contrast, Hawthorne's Giovanni and Cather's Paul remain too unconscious of their own flaws, of their own motives, and of their own participation in creating the traps that destroy them for us to consider them heroic.

TEXT I

First read the questions.

37. The Clubhouse is a _____.
 A) well known landmark B) public facility C) retreat for artists D) very large estate
38. Compared to the Academy's membership, the members of the Institute are _____.
 A) easily selected B) more artistic C) common people D) very reserved

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

A Club Within a Club Where Creativity Elicits Rich Rewards

Way up in New York City's Washington Heights stands the most palatial, prestigious, exclusive—and obscure—clubhouse in America. There are only 250 members in this club. They pay no dues or admission fees. Their meals and drinks are free. . . Altogether, it is a very nice deal.

As you might expect, this is not an easy club to join. Members are elected by a procedure so labyrinthine that it could have been invented to confound some hero out of Greek mythology. It is amazing that anybody gets elected at all. . .

But this very exclusive club of 250 members seems composed of hoi polloi compared with its even tinier sister organization. For within this club there is a superclub with only 50 members, every one of whom must be chosen from the membership of the "big" club. . .

These two clubs. . . are rich in esteem and history, they have plenty of money, they pay no taxes, they host elegant freebie dinner parties, they give away all kinds of prizes and awards—and yet nobody ever hears of them. Most people don't even know they exist.

Welcome to the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters. The Academy is the elite superclub of 50 members. The Institute is the rowdy big club of 250 members. . .

Aside from perpetuating itself, its sole purpose. . . is to "foster, assist and sustain an interest" in literature, music and art. . .

TEXT J

First read the questions.

39. It is about _____ applicants will go abroad to study.
 A) 32% B) 27% C) 56% D) 65%
40. There are about _____ persons go abroad to study agriculture.

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

Nearly 1 400 Chinese will be able to study abroad with government aid, after successfully competing under a new, open system on government-supported overseas study, China Education Daily reported yesterday.

The 1 399 people, representing more than 700 work units nationwide and from all walks of life, are the first students to win the honour.

They came from almost all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, except Taiwan.

According to the newspaper, which announced the results on the front page yesterday, they will be sent to study in 53 countries after signing agreements with the State Foundation for Overseas Study, a governmental organ which will fund their study abroad.

All those selected this year will be visiting scholars, including 28 per cent who will be senior scholars. Of the group members, 68 per cent already have earned master's degrees, the report said.

Thirty-five per cent will study engineering, the most popular choice and 19 per cent will study human and social science. The percentages of people to study medicine, science, agriculture and economic management are 14 per cent, 13 per cent, 10 per cent, and 7 per cent respectively.

China launched the new system early in January to encourage "fair competition" in selecting excellent students for overseas study.

Under the new system, applicants are evaluated by experts organized by the foundation and are finally selected by the State Education Commission.

They are required to sign agreements with the administrative committee of the foundation to China. Those violating the agreements must pay compensation.

According to the newspaper, the new policy was highly welcomed and supported by society, since it was announced in January. Thousands of people all over the country asked for the application forms.

Almost 2 500 applicants entered the competition, after prior evaluation at specially established offices in local provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities as well as the Beijing-based ministries.

Experts remarked that the new system was successful because it offered a fair chance to those interested in enhancing their credentials by studying abroad.

In the past, the only way one could get government financial aid to study abroad was by applying for one of the limited opportunities distributed under a highly planned system, which was not fair enough.

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.

和平与发展是当今世界的两大主题。维护世界和平,加强友好合作,促进共同发展是各国人民的共同愿望。当前,贫困、失业、难民、犯罪、人口膨胀、环境恶化、毒品泛滥、恐怖主义等问题仍然严峻,影响着全球的稳定与发展。中国与西方国家虽然国情不同,但在一系列重大国际问题上具有广泛一致的利益。我对中国同西方各国关系的改善与发展感到高兴。中国政府和人民愿在相互尊重和平等互利的基础上,同包括西方国家在内的世界各国政府和人民一道,为和平与发展的崇高事业做出贡献。

Section B English to Chinese

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

On average, kids fare better in two-parent families. But a sizable percentage of children in single-parent families thrive, and many in two-parent families do not. What matters most—regardless of family structure—is what happens within the family.

Particularly important is the family's ability to support and nurture, minimize conflict, practice democratic decision making, set and enforce boundaries, provide consistent and positive forms of discipline and model, and encourage values of caring and responsibility. Families should also provide access to structured activities (e.g., church participation, clubs, organizations, lessons) and a stimulating environment for learning (including parental involvement in schooling).

While it is somewhat easier to deliver these in two-parent families, some single-parent families do succeed by drawing on informal and formal support systems from neighborhoods, schools, and churches. Our challenge is to discover ways to maximize the number of strong two-parent families and support all family efforts to raise healthy children, including efforts by single-parent families.

Part V

Writing

(60 minutes)

There is an old proverb that says "No gains without pains." Do you agree or disagree with this view? Support your opinion with specific example from your personal experience, your observation of others, or your reading.

Requirement

Write an essay of about 300 words.

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 ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are two small dark spots near the top right corner, possibly from staples or holes. The paper appears to be part of a binder or folder, as suggested by the visible edges of other pages underneath.

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	

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.