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全真模拟试卷

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TEM 8

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英语专业 八级考试



英语专业八级考试全真模拟试卷

SIMULATED TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

—GRADE EIGHT—

09

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 9

PAPER ONE

TIME LIMIT: 95 MIN.

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(40 minutes)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct response for each question on your Coloured Answer Sheet.

Section A Talk

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

Now listen to the talk.

1. The three important areas the speaker deals with in the talk are: _____.
A) patrilocal, matrilocal and neolocal
B) gifts, dowry and bridewealth
C) number of mates, locality of marriage and transfer of wealth
D) polygamy, polyandry and monogamy
2. _____ limit(s) one man to one wife and vice-versa.
A) Polygamy B) Monogamy C) Polyandry D) Both B) and C)
3. When the husband and the wife set up a new household somewhere else, it is called _____ marriage.
A) patrilocal B) virilocal C) uxorilocal D) neolocal
4. The wife brings with her a portion or DOWRY is still practised in _____.
A) villages in England B) Africa society C) Irish countryside D) island country
5. According to the last paragraph, the relatives or the friends of the new couple will contribute some presents such as _____.
A) land B) household goods C) money D) portion or dowry

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. Jimmy was supposed to _____.
A) work at night B) go to the cinema C) meet a friend D) write an article
7. What happened to the police station?
A) Its location was changed. B) Its number was changed.
C) Its working hours were changed. D) Its staff were changed.
8. What did the constable do one night?
A) He was on night duty. B) He was on day duty.
C) He was at home. D) He was away on business.
9. Where did the constable get his friend's call?
A) In his office. B) At home. C) In another police station. D) In a factory.
10. Jimmy invited Mike to _____ next Saturday.
A) see a film B) have a dinner C) go out D) go to a concert

Section C News Broadcast

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the following questions.

Now listen to the news.

11. The Clinton Administration announced Friday that _____.
- A) US aid programs in 21 countries over the next three years will be halted
 - B) US aid missions in 21 countries over the next three years will be extended
 - C) the United States government will establish an aid assistant organization
 - D) the United States is willing to invest more on many developing countries such as Zaire
12. AID Administrator Bryan Rat Wood says the countries affected most will be concentrating in such areas as _____.
- A) Europe
 - B) North America
 - C) South America
 - D) Africa, Asia, and Latin America

Question 13 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.

13. Donald Mannis was _____.
- A) husband of Geraldine Ferraro
 - B) former presidential candidate
 - C) campaign manager
 - D) late Queens Borough President

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

Now listen to the news.

14. Mukhtar Pakbahan was jailed for _____.
- A) damaging the property
 - B) killing a businessman
 - C) organizing a strike
 - D) inciting unrest
15. Mukhtar Pakbahan was a leader of _____.
- A) an independent trade union
 - B) a strike
 - C) a firm
 - D) an anti-government organization

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.

Here is an account of Sam's first project as an industrial (1). After his graduation, he returned home to a small town in (2). A friend of his father's owned a small (3) factory. In the 5 years, it had grown from 20 to (4) workers. The owner was worried that his plant was (5), so he asked Sam to come in as a short-term (6).

Sam spent about a (7) looking around and making notes. Then he made the (8) report of his findings. He proposed:

1. Have a (9) control inspection to improve the plant's (10) product.
2. Redesign the (11) line to achieve a smooth (12) flow.
3. Decrease the (13) of the worktables to enable the machine operators work more (14).
4. Provide pleasant (15) and beautify the drab (16).

5. Have a 15-minute (17) break in the morning and afternoon to (18) the monotony and boredom.
 6. Have frequent (19) increase or promotion for efficient workers. Sam was given a check with the owner's (20).

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

About half of the infant and maternal deaths in developing countries could be avoided if women had used family planning methods to prevent high risk pregnancies, according to a report publishing recently by the Johns Hopking University.

The report indicates that 5.6 million infant deaths and 2 000 000 maternal deaths could be prevented this year if women chose to have theirs children with in the safest years with adequate intervals among births and limited their families to moderate size.

This amounts to about half of the 9.8 million infant and 370 000 maternal deaths in developing countries, excluded China, estimated for this year by the United Nation's Children's Fund and the US Centers for Disease Control respectably. China was excluded because very few births occur in the high risk categories.

The report says that evidences from around the world shows the risk of maternal or infant ill and death is highest in four specific types of pregnancy; pregnancies before the mother is 18 year old; those after themother is 35 year old; pregnancies after four births; and those lesser than two years apart.

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

Signs of deafness had given him great anxiety as early as 1798. For a long time he successfully concealed it from

all but his most intimate friends, while he consulted physicians and quacks with eagerness; but neither quackery nor the best skill of his time availed him, and it has been pointed out that the root of the evil was deeper than could have been supposed during his lifetime. Although his constitution was magnificently strong and his health was preserved by his passion for outdoor life, a postmortem examination revealed a very complicated state of disorder, evidently dating from childhood (if not inherited) and aggravated by lack of care and good food. The touching document addressed to his brothers in 1802, and known as his "Will" should be read in its entirety. No verbal quotation short of the whole will do justice to the overpowering outburst which ran in almost one long unpunctuated sentence through the whole tragedy of Beethoven's life, as he knew it then and foresaw it. He reproached men for their injustice in thinking and calling him pugnacious, stubborn, and misanthropical when they did not know that for six years he had suffered from an incurable condition aggravated by incompetent doctors. He dwelled upon his delight in human society from which he had had so early to isolate himself, but the thought of which now filled him with dread as it made him realize his loss, not only in music—but in all finer interchange of ideas, and terrified him lest the cause of his distress should appear. He declared that, when those near him had heard a flute or a singing shepherd while he heard nothing, he was only prevented from taking his life by the thought of his art, but it seemed impossible for him to leave the world until he had brought out all that he felt to be in his power. He requested that after his death his present doctor, if surviving, shall be asked to describe his illness and to append it to his document in order that at least then the world might be as far as possible reconciled with him. He left his brothers property, such as it was, and in terms not less touching, if more conventional than the rest of the document, he declared that his experience showed that only virtue had preserved his life and his courage through all his misery.

During the last twelve years of his life, his nephew was the cause of most of his anxiety and distress. His brother, Kaspar Karl, had often given him trouble—for example, by obtaining and publishing some of Beethoven's early indiscretions, such as the trio variations, op. 44, the sonatas, op. 49, and other trines. In 1815, after Beethoven had quarreled with his oldest friend, Stephan Breuning, for warning him against trusting his brother in money matters, Kaspar died, leaving a widow of whom Beethoven strongly disapproved and a son, nine years old, for the guardianship of whom Beethoven fought the widow through all the law courts. The boy turned out utterly unworthy of his uncle's persistent devotion and gave him every cause for anxiety. He failed in all his examinations, including an attempt to learn some trade in the polytechnic school, whereupon he fell into the hands of the police for attempting suicide, and after being expelled from Vienna, joined the army. Beethoven's utterly simple nature could neither educate nor understand a human being who was not possessed by the wish to do his best. His nature was passionately affectionate, and he had suffered all his life from the want of a natural outlet for it. He had often been deeply in love and made no secret of it; but Robert Browning had not a more intense dislike of the artistic temperament in morals, and though Beethoven's attachments were almost hopelessly above him in rank, there is no one that was not honorable and respected by society as showing the truthfulness and self-control of a great man. Beethoven's orthodoxy in such matters has provoked the smiles of Philistines, especially when it showed itself in his objections to Mozart, Don Giovanni and the grounds for selecting the subject of Fidelio for his own opera. The last thing that Philistines will ever understand is that genius is far too independent of convention to abuse it; and Beethoven's life, with all its mistakes, its grotesqueness, and its pathos, is as far beyond the shafts of Philistine wit as his art.

16. By the statement that "genius is far too independent of convention to abuse it" the author implies that _____.

- A) an artist does not understand conventional morality
- B) Philistines expect geniuses to be morally conventional
- C) Beethoven lived within a conventional moral code
- D) Don Giovanni abuses conventional standards

17. Beethoven's contemporaries thought that he was _____.

- A) a recluse
- B) inspired
- C) wealthy
- D) a good brother-in-law

18. Beethoven was distressed by his nephew's _____.

- A) extravagance
C) joining the army
- B) unwillingness to do his best
D) failure to enter polytechnical school
19. Opus 44 and Opus 49 are called "indiscretions" because they were _____.
A) published by Beethoven's brother
C) written in Beethoven's youth
- B) not written by Beethoven
D) inferior efforts

TEXT B

Since its foundation in 1945, the United Nations has written into its major covenants the need to establish minimum ages for marriage. But the custom of marriage is a highly sensitive cultural issue, mainly because it is so unpleasantly involved with women's rights and societal traditions and practices, and rules on marriage vary widely between countries. Some countries, particularly in West Africa, still do not have a legal minimum age for marriage.

In the West, a 13-year-old is still considered a child. Even getting married in one's late teens is not usually encouraged because married life is likely to interfere with a young woman's education and will consequently restrict opportunities in later life. And there are also physical dangers in giving birth so young. The World Health Organization has over the past ten years identified early childbirth as a major cause of female mortality in many countries.

Under Islamic religious law, the age of consent for sex and marriage is puberty, which Muslims say is in harmony with the biological transition from childhood into adulthood. In Muslim countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iran and Pakistan the age of puberty at around 13 or 14 is the legal age for marriage. But in Turkey it is 15, and in Egypt and Tunisia, 18, the same minimum age as in many Western countries. It is argued that by allowing earlier marriages, Islamic law is promoting stable relationships, while Western laws are encouraging promiscuity among young people.

In many countries the trends of urbanization and education for girls have seen a drop in the number of child brides. However, early marriages continue to occur in poor rural areas, where society works very much on personal arrangements between families, villages and communities. And it doesn't only happen in countries which don't have a legal minimum age. In India, for example, the legal age of marriage for a girl is 18 and to a boy, 21. Yet, according to government statistics, 18 percent of ten to fourteen-year old girls in the poor, rural state of Rajasthan in the northwest of the country are married. There are obvious social and economical advantages for doing this; by marrying off their daughters early, families no longer have to provide for them; and the younger the bride the smaller the dowry, or wedding price, demanded by the groom's family.

It is clear, then, that child marriages are connected with poverty, lack of education and rural customs such as dowries; there don't tend to be any child marriages in urban or rich areas. So, unless these real causes are addressed, it will be extremely hard to enforce change, even when change is dictated by a country's governing body.

20. According to the passage, getting married early does all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A) reducing a young woman's education
C) causing infant death
- B) limiting a young woman's chances
D) doing harm to a young woman's health
21. What kind of women is likely to marry late?
A) Women from less educated background.
C) Women from Islamic countries.
- B) Women from rural areas.
D) Women from cities.
22. Child marriages are NOT related to _____.
A) social position
B) rural customs
- C) personal arrangements
D) religion
23. What is the topic of this passage?
A) Child Brides.
C) Minimum Age for Marriage.
- B) Early Marriages.
D) Different Attitudes towards Early Marriages.

TEXT C

Studies of the Weddell seal in the laboratory have described the physiological mechanisms that allow the seal to

cope with the extreme oxygen deprivation that occurs during its longest dives, which can extend 500 meters below the ocean's surface and last for over 70 minutes. Recent field studies, however, suggest that during more typical dives in the wild, this seal's physiological behavior is different.

In the laboratory, when the seal dives below the surface of the water and stops breathing, its heart beats more slowly, requiring less oxygen, and its arteries become constricted, ensuring that the seal's blood remains concentrated near those organs most crucial to its ability to navigate underwater. The seal essentially shuts off the flow of blood to other organs, which either stop functioning until the seal surfaces or switch to an anaerobic (oxygen-independent) metabolism. The latter results in the production of large amounts of lactic acid which can adversely affect the PH of the seal's blood but since the anaerobic metabolism occurs only in those tissues which have been isolated from the seal's blood supply, the lactic acid is released into the seal's blood only after the seal surfaces, when the lungs, liver, and other organs quickly clear the acid from the seal's blood stream.

Recent field studies, however, reveal that on dives in the wild, the seal usually heads directly for its prey and returns to the surface in less than twenty minutes. The absence of high levels of lactic acid in the seal's blood after such dives suggests that during them, the seal's organs do not resort to the anaerobic metabolism observed in the laboratory, but are supplied with oxygen from the blood. The seal's longer excursions underwater, during which it appears to be either exploring distant routes or evading a predator, do evoke the diving response seen in the laboratory. But why do the seal's laboratory dives always evoke this response, regardless of their length or depth? Some biologists speculate that because in laboratory dives the seal is forcibly submerged, it does not know how long it will remain underwater and so prepares for the worst.

24. The passage provides information to support which of the following generalizations?

- A) Observations of animals' physiological behavior in the wild are not reliable unless verified by laboratory studies.
- B) It is generally less difficult to observe the physiological behavior of an animal in the wild than in the laboratory.
- C) The physiological behavior of animals in a laboratory setting is not always consistent with their physiological behavior in the wild.
- D) The level of lactic acid in an animal's blood is likely to be higher when it is searching for prey than when it is evading predators.

25. The passage suggests that during laboratory dives, the PH of the Weddell seal's blood is not adversely affected by the production of lactic acid because _____.

- A) the seal typically reverts to an anaerobic metabolism only at the very end of the dive.
- B) organs that revert to an anaerobic metabolism are temporarily isolated from the seal's bloodstream.
- C) oxygen continues to be supplied to organs that clear lactic acid from the seal's bloodstream.
- D) the seal remains submerged for only short periods of time.

26. Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?

- A) Recent field studies have indicated that descriptions of the physiological behavior of the Weddell seal during laboratory dives are not applicable to its most typical dives in the wild.
- B) The Weddell seal has developed a number of unique mechanisms that enable it to remain submerged at depths of up to 500 meters for up to 700 meters.
- C) The results of recent field studies have made it necessary for biologists to revise previous perceptions of how the Weddell seal behaves physiologically during its longest dives in the wild.
- D) Biologists speculate that laboratory studies of the physiological behavior of seals during dives lasting more than twenty minutes would be more accurate if the seals were not forcibly submerged.

27. The author cites which of the following as characteristic of the Weddell seal's physiological behavior during dives observed in the laboratory?

- A) A constriction of the seal's arteries and a decrease in the rate at which the seal's heart beats.

- B) A temporary halt in the functioning of certain organs.
- C) A decrease in the levels of lactic acid in the seal's blood.
- D) Both A) and B)

TEXT D

The settlement of the United States has occupied traditional historians since 1893 when Frederick Jackson Turner developed his Frontier Thesis, a thesis that explained American development in terms of westward expansion. From the perspective of woman's history, Turner's exclusively masculine assumptions constitute a major drawback; his defenders and critics alike have reconstructed men's, not women's, lives on the frontier. However, precisely because of this masculine orientation, revising the Frontier Thesis by focusing on women's experience introduces new themes into women's history—woman as lawmaker and entrepreneur—and, consequently, new interpretations of women's relationship to capital, labor and statute.

Turner claimed that the frontier produced the individualism that is the hallmark of American culture, and that this individualism in turn promoted democratic institutions and economic equality. He argued for the frontier as an agent of social change. Most novelists and historians writing in the early to mid-twentieth century who considered women in the west, when they considered women at all, fell under Turner's spell. In their works these authors tended to glorify women's contributions to frontier life. Western women, in Turnerian tradition, were a fiercely independent, capable, and durable lot, free from the constraints binding their eastern sisters. This interpretation implied that the West provided a congenial environment where women could aspire to their own goals, free from constrictive stereotypes and sexist attitudes. In Turnerian terminology, the frontier had furnished "a gate of escape from the bondage of the past".

By the middle of the twentieth century, the Frontier Thesis fell into disfavor among historians. Later, Reactionist writers took the view that frontier women were lonely, displaced persons in a hostile milieu that intensified the worst aspects of gender relations. The renaissance of the feminist movement during the 1970's led to the Stasist school, which sidestepped the good-bad dichotomy and argued that frontier women lived lives similar to the life of women in the East. In one now-standard text, Faragher demonstrated the persistence of the "cult of true womanhood" and the illusionary quality of change on the westward journey. Recently the Stasist position has been revised but not entirely discounted by new research.

28. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.
- A) provide a framework within which the history of women in 19th-century America can be organized
 - B) discuss divergent interpretations of women's experience on the western frontier
 - C) introduce a new hypothesis about women's experience in 19th-century America
 - D) advocate an empirical approach to women's experience on the western frontier
29. Which of the following, if true, would provide additional evidence for the Stasists's argument as it is described in the passage?
- A) Frontier women relied on smaller support groups of relatives and friends in the West than they had in the East.
 - B) The urban frontier in the West offered more occupational opportunity than the agricultural frontier offered.
 - C) Women participated more fully in the economic decisions of the family group in the west than they had in the East.
 - D) Western women received financial compensation for labor that was comparable to what women received in the East.
30. It can be inferred that which of the following statements is consistent with the Reactionist position as it is described in the passage?
- A) Continuity, not change, marked women's lives as they moved from East to West.

- B) Women on the North America frontier adopted new roles while at the same time reaffirming traditional roles.
 C) Gender relations were more difficult for women in the West than they were in the East.
 D) Despite its rigors, the frontier offered women opportunities that had not been available in the East.

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 answers on your Coloured Answer Sheet.

TEXT E

First read the questions.

31. When did Japan keep high growth?

- A) In the late 1970s. B) In the late 1960s. C) In the late 1980s. D) In the late 1950s.

32. What is Morgan who is mentioned in this passage?

- A) A politician. B) An English teacher. C) A military commander. D) An economist.

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

The whole notion of "Japan as No. 1" presumes that Japan is a better-organized society than ours. In some areas, it is. The economy is not yet one of them. Those who think otherwise—both in Japan and the United States—believe that farsighted governmental guidance explains Japan's economic superiority. Recent events have battered this theory. For starters, the recession is mostly self-inflicted. In the late 1980s, Japan sustained high growth with easy credit. Low interest rates induced an investment boom in new factories—and stock-market and real-estate speculation. This could not last. The stock and real-estate markets crashed. Banks were stuck with billions of yen in bad loans. Japanese firms built surplus production capacity.

Blind spot: Perhaps a tax cut (widely expected, but not yet announced) can stop the slump. Economist Morgan expects a 77 trillion-yen tax reduction—about \$65 billion—to help the economy grow a meager 0.8 percent in 1994. But at most, this is a stopgap. The real indictment of Japan's governmental and bureaucratic leadership is that it hasn't prepared for a future that had to happen. Sooner or later, the export machine had to slow and, with it, the accompanying investment spending. Japan can sustain solid growth only by permanently raising consumer and government spending on housing, leisure and public services.

This is Japan's blind spot. For years, the government has churned out reports about the need to increase consumers' living standards and relax restrictions against inexpensive imports. Unfortunately, these pronouncements have been mostly rhetoric. The Japanese don't genuinely see the need for higher consumer spending. They don't genuinely understand that, unless they import more, they will hurt their exports by forcing up the yen's exchange even more. (Overseas surpluses ultimately push up a nation's exchange rate.) Indeed, the slump's scarcest aspect is that Japan won't make the basic changes needed to revive growth; the danger then is that weak exports and investment would raise unemployment, deepen consumer pessimism and prolong the slump. Americans should not gloat. Bad news for Japan is not good news for us. Its recession depresses our exports and weakens global economic growth. Nor should Americans delude themselves that the best Japanese companies and in some markets, dominate.

But we should keep perspective. We've been told for years that our economy is about to be overtaken—by the pre-Soviet Union, Germany, Japan. It hasn't happened yet and won't any time soon. Our system isn't perfect. It's chaotic and often cruel. But its very messiness is a measure of a capacity to change that is missing in many other societies. It has created the world's biggest and most productive economy for all of this century—and will into the next.

TEXT F

First read the question.

33. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A) The Growth of Philadelphia.

B) The Origin of the Suburb.

C) The Development of City Transportation.

D) The Rise of the Urban Middle Class.

Read the text quickly and then answer the question.

If by "suburb" is meant an urban margin that grows more rapidly than its already developed interior, the process of suburbanization began during the emergence of the industrial city, in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Before that period the city was a small, compact cluster in which people moved about on foot and goods were conveyed by horse and cart. But the early factories, built in the 1830's and 1840's were located along waterways and near railheads at the edges of cities and housing was needed for the thousands of people drawn by the prospect of employment. In time the factories were surrounded by proliferating mill town of apartments and row houses that abutted the older, main cities. As a defense against this encroachment and to enlarge their tax bases, the cities appropriated their industrial neighbors. In 1854, for example, the city of Philadelphia annexed most of Philadelphia County. Similar municipal maneuvers took place in Chicago and in New York. Indeed, most great cities of the United States achieved such status only by incorporating the communities along their borders.

With the acceleration of industrial growth came acute urban crowding and accompanying social stress-conditions that began to approach disastrous proportions when in 1888, the first commercially successful electric tracting line was developed. Within a few years the horse-drawn trolleys were retired and electric streetcar networks crisscrossed and connected every major urban area fostering a wave of suburbanization that transformed the compact industrial city into a dispersed metropolis. This first phase of mass-scale suburbanization was reinforced by the simultaneous emergence of the urban middle class whose desires for homeownership in neighborhoods far from the aging inner city were satisfied by the developers of singlefamily housing tracts.

TEXT G

First read the question.

34. In the passage the author said that brass rubbings brought our history in a personal and tangible way because

A) brass rubbings were used to record historical events

B) brass rubbings exposed crude midwifery in the 14th century

C) a person's life was often depicted on the brass rubbing

D) the inscription on the brass rubbing told us an interesting story

Read the text quickly and then answer the question.

Brass rubbing has recently become a hobby that has captured the imagination of visitors to the British Isles. While providing a surprisingly easy means of making beautiful wall-hangings, which can look extraordinarily impressive, brass rubbing provides the visitor with a link with our medieval ancestors; thus bring our history to life in a very personal and tangible way.

The medieval fashion for laying down brasses to commemorate knights and their ladies spread to the East of England from the Continent during the thirteen century. These engraved plates provided alternative types of memorials to the stone effigies that were popular in churches at the time.

At first, only wealthy knights and bishops could afford brasses. However, during the fourteenth century, with the rise in power of the middle classes, an increasing number of merchants (as well as members of the aristocracy) could afford to commission brasses.

The brass rubbings provide a revealing contemporary record of the overall appearance of the person commemorated, and show how he preferred to dress, whether it was fashionable to have long hair or short, and even whether it was thought appropriate to be clean shaven or not. Some brasses reveal very well-defined "five o'clock shadows."

Sometimes inscriptions carved beneath the brass provide fascinating information on the typical family histories of the period. Often one finds that a knight had several wives in succession and had produced surprisingly large numbers

of children, not all of whom survived childhood. Since midwifery was very crude, many wives died in childbirth.

TEXT H

First read the questions.

35. According to the author the present economic problem in Britain is _____.
A) higher taxes B) under-investment C) import increase D) high spending level
36. According to the January survey conducted by the Confederation of British Industry, the percentage of firms working below their capacity is _____.
A) 77% B) 57% C) 4.4% D) 20%

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

An Article in a Magazine

Believe it or not, Britain's recovery has been under way for almost two years. The snag is that, yet again, Britons are consuming too much and investing too little.

Since the recession ended in the first quarter of 1992, consumer spending has risen by 5%. In contrast, business investment has continued to stagnate: in the fourth quarter of last year it was roughly 20% below its peak in early 1990. Under-investing is an age-old British disease. As a result, the following pattern is familiar: The recovery, while still young, used up all the economy's spare capacity; the balance of trade sinks deeper into red as imports increase; inflation soars.

This time the economy seems even more unbalanced than in the comparable period of the previous recovery. Between the first quarter of 1982 when the recession ended and the end of 1992, investment expanded by 16%, while consumer spending rose only 2.9%.

Industry is already using a higher proportion of available capacity than the historical average. In the Confederation of British Industry's January Survey, the proportion of firms that said they were working "below capacity" fell to 57%. This compares with 77% of firms at the same stage of the recovery of the early 1980s. Just as bad, growth in consumer spending in the second half of last year—4.4% at an annual rate—was much faster than the economy can expect to maintain in the medium term. So, from this point of view, next month's rise in taxes is well timed; higher taxes ought to encourage a shift from consumption to investment.

TEXT I

First read the questions.

37. Cosmos 1900 was launched to _____.
A) keep a record of US vessels B) spy on US warships
C) control the US vessels D) help guide the US vessels
38. We can gather that Cosmos 1900 had flown without guidance _____.
A) from December to March B) from January to April
C) from April to June D) from April to July

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

To help keep track of US Navy vessels, the Soviet Union launched Cosmos 1900 last December. But in April the spy satellite had become another piece of silent, celestial garbage; for unknown reasons, the Soviets lost radio contact with their craft. So, for about four months, Cosmos 1900 had flown without guidance from its ground controllers, slowly slipping its orbit and sinking closer to Earth. Cosmos 1900 is due to re-enter the atmosphere sometime in the next eight weeks. On board is a nuclear reactor fired by 110 pounds of enriched uranium, enough radioactive material to cause several hundred cases of cancer if it re-enters over a populated area.

By all accounts, the odds favor an uneventful return. Tass maintains that safety systems are on board the flight. And satellites typically burn upon re-entry. Despite the odds against such a mishap, nuclear experts and civil-defence people around the globe are preparing for a nervous couple of hours. Only 120 minutes before re-entry will scientists know precisely where the craft will impact.

TEXT J

First read the questions.

39. In the 1980s, _____.
- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| A) large Canadian towns were declining | B) Vancouver had very bad weather |
| C) few tourists visited Canada | D) Chemainus faced a severe crisis |
40. The townspeople of Chemainus are mostly _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| A) lacking in community spirit | B) artists and actors |
| C) energetic and creative | D) resistant to change |

Read the text quickly and then answer the questions.

Take a Look at a Town That Wouldn't Lie Down and Die

Like mist over the nearby bay, a cold gloom hovered over the little Vancouver inland town of Chemainus as it faced the 1980s. The waterfront sawmill, mainstay for more than a century, was losing millions of dollars a year. Then the government of British Columbia agreed to subsidize a downtown revitalization program that would spruce up the shops on Willow Street with planters, benches and parking space. But supermarkets were sprouting in bigger towns just a few miles down the Trans-Canada Highway. Who would shop in tiny Chemainus?...

... today... Chemainus is a thriving town, hued in sprightly pastels, ... that attracts 400 000 tourists a year, most making a detour to take in 32 murals now adorning the sides of buildings and standing walls in a festival of color...

Chemainus now has art galleries, sidewalk cafes, espresso bars, craft and antique shops, gift stores and a 270-seat theater where none stood before. The... theater complex guards the entrance to the town like an enormous, pastel orange wedding cake. A new mill has opened, ... making profits selling the highest quality knotless wood. Chemainus now advertises itself with a copyrighted slogan, "The Little Town That Did." The slogan may be hokey, but no one can deny that the town, in a remarkable way, halted its slide a decade ago and transformed itself into something new.

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.

在谈到台湾海峡两岸关系中最主要的问题时,江主席说,我认为最重要的是坚持一个中国的原则。世界上只有一个中国,中华人民共和国政府是代表中国人民的惟一合法政府,台湾是中国不可分割的一部分。这是联合国和国际社会公认的事实。台湾问题是关系到中国主权,领土完整和祖国统一大业的重大原则问题。结束海峡两岸的分离局面,实现台湾和祖国大陆的统一,是海内外中国人的共同愿望,也是中华民族的根本利益所在。在这个涉及中国主权的问题上,中国政府没有任何妥协的余地。

Section B English to Chinese

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

They tended to favor surprise endings. Some stories were sheer fantasies, or derived from previous reading, films, or television shows. Most wrote stories, obviously based on their own experiences, that revealed the amazing distance they must put between their personal lives and their work, which is part of the training for being a good cop. These stories, as well as their discussions of them, showed how coolly they judged their own weaknesses as well as the humor with which they accepted some of the difficulties or injustices of existence. Despite their authors' unmistakable sense of irony and awareness of corruption, these stories demonstrated how clearly, almost naively, these policemen wanted to continue to believe in some of the so-called American virtues—that courage is worth the effort and will be admired; that hard work will be rewarded; that life is somehow good; and that, despite the weariness, boredom, and occasional ugliness and danger, despite all their dislike of most of their routine and despite their own occasional grouching and complaints, they somehow did like being cops; that life, even in a chaotic and violent world, is worth it after all.

Part V

Writing

(60 minutes)

One educational experiment in an English department was to divide the students' classes by level of achievement rather than by a mixture of students with high, medium, and low entrance scores. Imagine that such a system is suggested for your department. Write a strong argument (either pro or con) to the dean of your department.

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	

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 no margins, text, or other markings on the 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	
