

外教社

英语专业

水平测试系列

总主编 何兆熊

A Graded Workbook for English Majors

(Grade 8)

英语专业

第二版

(Second Edition)

8 级水平测试习题集

主编 张 冲



English Majors  
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上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS



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编者 张 冲 文秋芳 周丹丹



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## 编委会名单

(以姓氏笔画为序)

文秋芳 南京大学

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何兆熊 上海外国语大学

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## 总 序

如同培养一名优秀的运动员需要大运动量的训练一样,学好外语的关键在于大量的语言能力操练,这是人尽皆知的道理。为满足社会上不同层次的英语学习者的不同需要而编写的习题册林林总总、层出不穷,惟独不见专为英语专业的学生编写的练习册。其实英语专业的学生比谁都更需要扎实的语言基础、更需要加强语言技能的训练。虽说任何一种英语专业教材本身都为学生提供不少的练习,但几乎每一所学校英语专业的教师在教学过程中都或多或少会给自己的学生再补充一些练习,这说明教科书里的练习总还是显得不足。基于这一考虑,我们编写了这套英语专业一到八级的习题册,分别适用于英语专业本科学生四学年中的八个学期,以利于学生语言能力的进一步培养和提高。

编写这套习题册的依据是教育部2000年颁布的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》。该大纲对要通过二、四、六、八级的学生在语法、词汇,以及听、说、读、写、译各个方面的能力都提出了明确的要求,这套系列习题册便是根据大纲提出的要求编写的。

关于习题册的使用,我们认为习题册里的练习可以作为课堂教学的一种补充,在课内安排一定的时间让学生去做,教师进行讲评;也可以让学生在课外做,教师在课内做一定的讲解;当然也可以全部由学生在课外自行安排时间去做,只要能收到效果便可。但有两点需要提醒,第一是不要让做练习影响正常的课堂教学,更不能让练习代替教学。练习是巩固教学内容的一种手段和方法,是教学的一个重要组成部分,但决不能取代教学本身;第二是不要以应考为目的去使用这套练习。目前在全国实施的英语专业四、八级考试是检测英语专业教学质量的国家标准,各地各校都十分重视,学生都力争考出好成绩;我们提倡在日常教学的过程中注意教学质量,提高教学水平,在考试成绩中得到体现,不提倡为应付考试在考前采取题海战术,仅为获得考试的好成绩去做练习。

参加这套系列习题册编写的有华东师范大学、上海外国语大学、复旦大学、南京大学等四所高等院校,编者大多数是具有多年英语专业教学经验的高年资教师,他们对专业学生的水平和需要最了解,因而他们编写的练习具有较强的针对性。但由于练习的总量较大,编写的时间比较仓促,欠妥、不足、乃至谬误之处在所难免,我们衷心希望使用本习题册的各位老师、同学不吝指正,以便我们在重印修订时进一步完善。

何兆熊

2002年10月

## 第二版出版说明

**鉴** 于高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会英语组根据 2000 年教育部批准的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》对 1997 年出版的《高校英语专业四、八级考试大纲》作了修订,新的四、八级考试大纲已于 2004 年 3 月出版,并从 2005 年开始实施,我们感到有必要根据新的考试大纲对已出版的“外教社英语专业水平测试系列”作相应的修订,重新出版。

在第二版中我们所作的修订主要有以下几方面:

1. 在第六、七、八级习题集里编入了 **General Knowledge** 项目,第六级编入了 50 道、第七、八两级各编入了 100 道有关英美文学、语言学、英语国家概况方面知识的多项选择题。

2. 对第四、五、六、七、八级习题集中原有的两个 **Sample Tests** 根据新考纲中的样卷作了修订,使这些模拟试卷在内容要求和时间安排上完全符合新考纲的要求;删去了原有的 **Skimming and Scanning** 部分;在第五、六、七、八级的模拟卷中增加了 **General Knowledge** 项目。

3. 各习题集均对文字作了勘误和改进。

四、八级考试中虽然不再包括速读项目,但在阅读部分里对考生的阅读速度依然是有一定要求的,而速读本身是一种重要的阅读技能,是学生在外语学习过程中必须掌握的,所以我们保留了习题集中原有的全部速读练习。我们认为这些练习对学生是有益的。通过大量的实践来提高学生的语言能力是我们编写这套习题集的最终目的。

编 者

# 前言

**第**七级、第八级习题册是两本与课程教学配套同步的系列辅助练习材料。在编写过程中我们严格按照《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》和《高校英语专业八级考试大纲(2004年新版)》的要求,以单项微技能为单位编写各类练习题,旨在提高学生的英语实践能力。书中不仅有与英语专业八级考试样题完全一样的题型:听力理解、校对改错、阅读理解、人文知识和翻译与写作,还增加了完形填空。为了让学生在强化练习各项微技能以后能全面测查自己的英语水平,我们在七、八级习题册书后各编写了两套模拟试卷,其题型、题量与英语专业八级考试的正式试题完全一样。本着循序渐进的原则,七级与八级的总体难度有所不同。这两本书适用于全国高等院校英语专业三、四年级学生和具有相当水平的各类英语自学者。

## 一、本书特点

### 1. 内容新颖、题材广泛

这两本书的语言学习材料大都选自英美国家近两年来的报纸、杂志、书籍,题材涉及政治、经济、文化、科技等多个领域,内容新颖,丰富、有趣,有广度、有深度。学习这些材料不仅能提高自己的英语水平,而且能扩大知识面,培养分析能力与批评能力。这两本书将是对课堂教学的一个极好补充。

### 2. 语言输入数量大、质量高

第七级、第八级习题册共有 292 段短文,近 23 万词的语言材料。这为学习者提供了大量的语言输入。书中所选英语材料均为母语人士撰写,语言地道、规范、生动。这为学习者提供了标准范例。

### 3. 语言材料循序渐进

七级的总词数为 95,013,词汇量达 5,703,单词的平均长度为 4.54 个字母。八级的总词数为 107,762,词汇量为 6,299,单词的平均长度为 4.65 个字母。与七级相比,八级的单词总量多出 12,749 个,词汇量多 596 个,单词的平均长度多 0.11 个字母。由此可见,这两本书的选材严格遵循了循序渐进的原则。这为学习者踏踏实实、一步一个脚印提高语言水平提供了物质保证。

## 二、使用建议

### 1. 注重日常训练、避免突击应试

教师可将这两本书的习题练习与课程教学内容相结合,使课程教学与习题练习同步进行。例如阅读课教师可在单周安排精读练习,双周安排快速阅读练习,听力、写作、翻译课教师也采用类似方法,将相关的习题练习有计划地安排在平时的课堂教学中,或作为平时的课外作业。学期快结束时再安排两次模拟考试。

### 2. 不要将习题练习等同于测试

这两本书将为学生提供各种微技能习题练习。这样的练习不能简单地等于测试。教师除

了要求学生做习题以外,还需要增加适当的课堂讨论与讲解,使学生知其然、并且知其所以然。对于学生在完成习题中碰到的困难,要采取措施,及时给以帮助。

### 3. 技能训练与策略训练相结合

学习策略具有迁移功能,策略训练往往能收到事半功倍的效果,因此教师要结合每项微技能练习,为学生提供策略训练,特别要有意识训练学生的管理策略,使学生能够自己找出语言学习中的薄弱环节,并能采取相应措施进行补救。

这两本书在编写过程中得到了上海外国语大学博士生导师何兆熊教授的审阅,在此深表谢意。

由于编者水平有限,错误和疏漏都在所难免,恳请同行专家不吝指教,更恳请各位读者不吝指正。

文秋芳 张 冲



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## **PART ONE**

# **PRACTICE EXERCISES**



\_\_\_\_\_

Section A Talks

## Talk 1

- ## Talk 2

6. Who invented the first sundials?
  - A. Ancient Egyptians.
  - B. Ancient Nordics.
  - C. Ancient Babylonians.
  - D. Ancient Greeks.
7. What is the first basic division of our natural world?
  - A. Day and night.
  - B. The seven-day week.
  - C. The sun and the moon.
  - D. The four seasons.

8. According to western civilizations, what day is Mars day?  
A. Monday.            B. Tuesday.            C. Wednesday.            D. Thursday.
9. Which statement is NOT true?  
A. Primitive man turned to the moon to find explanations for the natural events on Earth.  
B. Most people found the cycles of the moon were between twenty-nine and thirty days.  
C. The cycle of the moon is no longer so important today as in the ancient time.  
D. The moon is one of the seven planets that are visible to the naked eye.
10. What is the general tone of the talk?  
A. Arrogant.            B. Detached.            C. Mystic.            D. Admiring.

### Talk 3

11. Who are the least successful in predicting a couple's fate?  
A. The couple's joint friends.            B. The male partner's friends.  
C. The female partner's friends.            D. The couple themselves.
12. According to the speaker, which of the following is TRUE?  
A. People often turn to their friends for help in social activities.  
B. People always believe that "outsiders" can offer useful suggestion for a couple's relationship.  
C. A couple's fate can never be predicted.  
D. Only the couples themselves know whether their relationship will be successful or not.
13. The participants of the study were asked to give their opinions on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the couple's fate through the next 6 months  
B. the couple's closeness  
C. the couple's responsibility to the relationship  
D. all the above
14. What does NOT lead the female partner's friends to make sound judgments on the couple's fate?  
A. They are not biased.  
B. The relationship between female friends is more intimate.  
C. They know the male partner of the couple better than the female partner.  
D. They have more access to the relevant information concerning the couple's relationship.
15. According to the results of the study, which of the following is TRUE?  
A. Couples with more male friends are more likely to break up.  
B. Couples with more individual friends are more likely to stop their relationship.  
C. Couples with more joint friends are more likely to continue their relationship.  
D. Couples with more female friends are more likely to succeed in their relationship.

### Talk 4

16. Which of the following foods may help prevent cancer?

- A. Cabbage.                      B. Salmon.                      C. Garlic.                      D. Kiwi fruit.
17. When did researchers first realize that a country's diet is connected to the health of its people?  
A. In the last few years.                      B. In the 1940s and 1950s.  
C. In the past 20 years.                      D. In the 1950s and 1960s.
18. According to the researchers' findings, which diet is healthy?  
A. A low-fiber diet.  
B. Expensive fare.  
C. Food of more developed countries.  
D. Traditional cuisine of relatively poor countries.
19. Which does the "peasant diet" NOT include?  
A. Milk.                      B. Meat.                      C. Eggs.                      D. Seaweed.
20. Why did heart disease drop in the U.S.?  
A. People ate more high-calorie dishes.                      B. People cut down overall fat intake.  
C. People took in more saturated fats.                      D. People took in more polyunsaturated fats.

**Talk 5**

21. How many American companies are studying the anti-smoking issue?  
A. About 35% of all U.S. companies.                      B. Only 2% of all U.S. companies.  
C. About 20% of all U.S. companies.                      D. About 55% of all U.S. companies.
22. What is NOT a reason for companies to promote smoke-free work environments?  
A. Smoking does harm to the smokers.  
B. Smoking in workplace is illegal in some U.S. states.  
C. The cost of having smokers as workers is increasing.  
D. Smoking is harmful to non-smokers nearby.
23. In Eastman Kodak, how is the anti-smoking process democratized?  
A. Employees vote on who can smoke in the work areas.  
B. Smoking is permitted in all conference rooms.  
C. Smoking is allowed if no one present objects.  
D. The executives decide which work areas should be smoke-free.
24. What do we know about Abbot's anti-smoking workshop?  
A. The workshop consists of four sessions.  
B. It costs \$40.  
C. The smokers pay all the money.  
D. The company pays the money, if the smokers stop smoking for four months.
25. What does the speaker think of the future of the anti-smoking movement?  
A. He is optimistic about it.                      B. He is pessimistic about it.  
C. He is emotional over it.                      D. He is nonchalant about it.

**Talk 6**

26. What has been revolutionized by electronics outside the home?  
A. Cars can be manufactured by computers today.

- B. Letters can be automatically written by computers.
  - C. Cash is kept safe at any time.
  - D. Reference information is quickly accessible.
27. What is NOT a problem brought by the computer and mentioned in the talk?
- A. Many people use the computer to steal money.
  - B. It invades people's privacy.
  - C. It endangers the national security.
  - D. A large number of jobs will be taken away from people.
28. What do we learn about the computer industry from the talk?
- A. It started in the early 19th century.
  - B. It has now developed into a \$ 120-million-a-year industry.
  - C. It includes everything from laser beams to weapons and video games.
  - D. Computer sales will be as important to the U.S. economy as the steel or auto industries.
29. How will computers change people's lives at home?
- A. They can lighten the room.
  - B. They can warn people against security dangers.
  - C. They can help people do the house chores.
  - D. They can make emergency calls to the police.
30. What is TRUE about computers in schools?
- A. There are already more than 173,000 computers in public schools.
  - B. 22% of the public schools have computers.
  - C. Some colleges offer their students new computers.
  - D. There are going to be fewer students who own computers.

**Talk 7**

31. An ethnocentric person tends to believe that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. culture shock is a good lesson for people from different cultures  
B. people should prepare for the differences between cultures  
C. one's own culture is the best among others  
D. other ethnic groups have the same customs
32. Who is ethnocentric?  
A. Most people. B. Every one.  
C. The open-minded people. D. The conservative people.
33. According to the Cherokee Indians, who was first created by the Creator?  
A. The white. B. The Indians. C. The red. D. The black.
34. Which of the following is NOT true about our food preferences?  
A. Ethnocentrism is most commonly present in food preferences.  
B. We tend to like food that is familiar to us and dislike food we do not know well.  
C. We find some foods of other cultures distasteful because our stomachs cannot digest them.  
D. Sometimes delicious foods can be disgusting when we know what they are.
35. What word can best describe the speaker's attitude toward ethnocentrism?

- A. Unfriendly.      B. Biased.      C. Admiring.      D. Tolerant.

**Talk 8**

36. According to the various traditions of education, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. learning foreign languages is very important  
B. it is no use to learn foreign languages  
C. no foreign languages should be learned  
D. learning foreign languages is the most important thing
37. Reading a translated version of another language, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one can experience the subtleties of the original  
B. one can feel the flow of the language  
C. one might miss the essence of the original  
D. one can experience directly the power of the original
38. The Spanish orientation \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is more affectively centered around a passive, relational world view  
B. is more centered around a subjective world view  
C. is more cognitive with a centralized and universalistic view  
D. None of the above
39. Which of the following has not been mentioned in this talk?  
A. Culture shock is a common experience for a person learning a second culture.  
B. Greater understanding and communication with other cultures and people contribute to the achieving of world peace.  
C. Many people study foreign languages because of a school requirement.  
D. Different languages are always barriers that separate peoples.
40. Which of the following is the most suitable title for this talk?  
A. Gaining World Peace.  
B. Motivation in Second Language Learning.  
C. Gateway to the World.  
D. Common Humanity.

**Talk 9**

41. This passage could be entitled \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Take Charge of Your Time      B. Time is Life  
C. Time Wasters are Impossible      D. Time is Money
42. The speaker thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it's better for us not to buy things  
B. taking care of too many things is a waste of time  
C. we should take care of all the things we bought  
D. we shouldn't buy too many things because they are too expensive
43. The speaker would probably agree with which of the following?  
A. Death pays all debts.      B. Merry is he that has nothing to lose.  
C. A stitch in time saves nine.      D. In for a penny, in for a pound.



44. If you write a letter to your friend when you are waiting for your turn in the doctor's waiting room, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. you see waiting as a gift
  - B. you experience waiting as a waste of time
  - C. you are stranded in the doctor's waiting room
  - D. you are writing a book
45. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the talk?
- A. Ignoring maintenance.
  - B. Idle waiting.
  - C. Unmade decisions.
  - D. Not saying no.

### Talk 10

46. What do the rich people worry most?
- A. There are more rich people than ever before.
  - B. They are getting less pleasure.
  - C. Their wealth may affect their children.
  - D. The poor people become outrageous about wealth inequality.
47. As far as the average income was concerned, what was the ratio of the richest fifth to the poorest fifth in America in 1979?
- A. 9 times.
  - B. 15 times.
  - C. 5 times.
  - D. 40 times.
48. What is NOT one of the reasons that can justify people's anger about inequality?
- A. Public education is not open to all.
  - B. Power is abused.
  - C. Opportunities are not genuinely equal.
  - D. No enough jobs are provided.
49. Which of the following policies can benefit the whole country?
- A. High taxation.
  - B. The rich get richer.
  - C. The poor get richer.
  - D. Narrowing inequalities.
50. According to the talk, which is NOT one of the main tasks for governments?
- A. To encourage the poor to work to support themselves.
  - B. To provide opportunities for the poor to go to college.
  - C. To give training opportunities to the poor.
  - D. To improve the social welfare system.

## Section B Conversations

**Directions:** In this section there are 10 conversations or interviews between two speakers. At the end of a conversation/interview you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the 5 questions that follow.

### Conversation 1

1. Why did Sandy decide to study Psychology?
- A. To understand people and their behavior.