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英语专业八级考试

◎ 方志平 编著

模 拟

试题集

按 2005 年最新
英语专业八级
考试大纲编写

高等教育出版社

内容提要

对于英语专业的学生来说,四年的大学学习生活中非常关键的就是通过英语专业的四、六级考试,得到社会对英语专业学生的资格认证。本书参照最新英语专业八级大纲以及历年的实考试卷,编写了10套模拟题。在题型和考点难度上均与正式考试的试题相当,有利于学生了解自己的实际英语水平,逐步提高。模拟试题特别加强了对相关考点和难点的讲解,以便读者可以在重要的语言点得到强化训练。

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前 言

本书是根据 2004 年最新修订并将于 2005 年开始正式实行的英语专业八级考试大纲编写的。由于新的考试大纲对原来的考试项目做了删除和增设,同时还增加了一些考试项目的难度或长度,如增设了人文知识的综合考试项目,本书在编写时也做了相应的增加和改动。结合多年来在复旦大学英文系讲授英语专业各门高年级课程的经验,以及在上海外国语大学参加英语专业八级考试阅卷工作的经验,作者在编写过程中,比较注重以下几点:

首先,严格遵循教学大纲和最新制定的考纲的规定。本书完全按照我国高校的英语专业教学大纲和最新制定的英语专业八级考试大纲编写,专门供英语专业高级阶段的学生复习迎考使用。同时,参照历年实考的试卷以及最新的题型编排形式,使读者熟悉新的考试题型和实际考试的难度和水平。

其次,按照英语专业八级的要求,特别是根据英专八级考试最新制定的考试题型,精心编写了十套模拟试题。按照新的考纲,增加了人文知识的综合考试项目,加强了对词汇语言学、文学和英美概况方面知识系统有序的训练。针对学生在历年实际考试中的情况,对出现问题较多的题目,经过划分归类、按照实际计分和正确率的情况,全部予以重新设计编排成题,这样既有了科学性、客观性,又便于加强训练,达到较高的成效,从而提高各套模拟试题的实际效果。

第三,书中所选的各项材料,如文章、讲话、采访和新闻都是选自最新的语言材料。内容比较新颖,体裁比较丰富。部分阅读文章相当精彩,值得作为精读材料反复阅读。

第四,本书在各项考题后均附有比较详细的题解。对考题、考项、题型、理解内容、逻辑推理和答题技巧等均加以分析和说明。翻译和作文的考试题目附有参考译文和范文,均为我校学生的实际译文或实际考试作文,略加修改而成。

第五,由于新增有关人文知识的综合考试,包罗万象,范围很广,本书对此专门做了系统安排,科学设题,综合讲解,以便复习记忆,应对考试。

最后,每套考题后面还有计分表,可以帮助读者了解英语专业八级考试的内容,也可供学生按照自己的实际情况计分,了解自己的实际水平和努力的方向。而且,本书在个别试题或项目里增加了一些难度,主要是适当地从难从严训练,以利于学生从中得益。

当然,在编写过程中,由于时间仓促和水平有限,尽管已经十分仔细地编写,但总难免会有些差错,希望读者和同仁不吝指正。

方志平
于复旦大学

英语专业八级考试简介

2005 年开始实行的新的英语专业八级考试题型和内容的简介

考试每年三月中旬举行。考试试题中,客观题占总分的 40%,主观题占总分的 60%。共分六个部分,两份试卷。

试卷一:听力理解,校对与改错,阅读理解。

(1) 听力理解分三个部分,25 分钟,20 道题目,占总分的 20%。

A. 讲座:笔记填空 (答题纸一)

B. 会话:选择题 (客观题答题纸)

C. 新闻:选择题 (客观题答题纸)

(2) 阅读理解(短文数篇,长 3 000 字),20 道选择题 30 分钟,占总分的 20%。(客观题答题纸)

(3) 人文知识(语言文学等文化概况)10 道选择题 10 分钟,占总分的 10%。(客观题答题纸)

(4) 校对与改错,在标出的行中指出并修改 10 个错误 15 分钟,占总分的 10%。(答题纸二)

试卷二:翻译,写作。

(5) 翻译分英译中与中译英,各长 150 字,60 分钟,占总分的 20%。(答题纸三)

(6) 命题作文:根据要求写一篇 400 字的作文,45 分钟,占总分的 20%。(答题纸四)

考题题型与计分表

序号	项 目	题 型	时间分钟	题 数	比 重	分 数	计 分
Ⅰ .	A Mini-Lecture (A1) ~ (A10)	Blank-Filling	25	10	10%	10	
	B. Interview 1 ~ 5	Multiple Choice		5	10%	5	
	C. News Broadcast 6 ~ 10			5		5	
Ⅱ .	Reading Comprehension 11 ~ 30	Multiple Choice	30	20	20%	20	
Ⅲ .	General Knowledge	Multiple Choice	10	10	10%	10	
Ⅳ .	Proof-Reading and Gap-Filling [B1] ~ [B10]	Subjective	15	10	10%	10	
Ⅴ .	A. Translation from Chinese into English	Subjective	60	1	10%	10	
	B. Translation from English into Chinese	Subjective		1	10%	10	
Ⅵ .	Writing	Subjective	45	1	20%	20	
合计			185	63	100%	100	

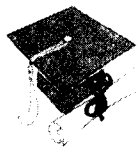
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英语专业八级考试模拟试卷一



试卷部分

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS —GRADE EIGHT— TEST ONE

TIME LIMIT: 185 MIN.

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

[25 MIN]

SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

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.

Now listen to the mini-lecture.

In Sections 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 answer sheet.

SECTION B INTERVIEW

Questions 1 to 5 are based on an interview. At the end of the interview you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following five questions.

Now listen to the interview

1. The woman's reaction towards the man's remark "Going to college doesn't pay" is
A. negative. B. positive. C. dubious. D. affirmative.
2. From the conversation, it can be inferred that there are about _____ million college students in all in America.



- A. 6 B. 12 C. 15 D. 90

3. Which one of the following is most likely a requirement for adult students to get financial aid?
- A. Unemployment; the adult student who does not work.
 - B. The age groups; varying from 25 to 40 and above.
 - C. The particular race; one ethnic minority he belongs to.
 - D. The amount of time required for attending classes.
4. Which of the following statements is true, according to the conversation?
- A. It would be very difficult to attend school when you live far away from it.
 - B. Colleges help to manage the many adult students' obligations for them.
 - C. Most of the colleges have the needs of the busy adult students in mind.
 - D. Students should investigate colleges to see if they offer distance learning.
5. What is the most probable conclusion one may reach at the end of the conversation?
- A. It is not so difficult for busy adults to attend college nowadays.
 - B. Many colleges offer different services for adult students now.
 - C. To adults, education has become more and more important.
 - D. Financial problems and admission criteria are still in the way.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 6 and 7 are based on the following news. At the end of the news items, you will be given 10 seconds to answer each question.

6. Up to the time the news is released, Spirit has been on Mars for about
- A. four days. B. twelve days. C. fourteen days. D. sixteen days.
7. The thing that NASA engineers and scientists feared most then is that
- A. the vehicle might fail to bounce to the salmon-colored soil of Mars.
 - B. Spirit rover might fail to roll onto the surface of the red planet.
 - C. the six-wheeled vehicle might fail to perch on the top of Mars.
 - D. the golf-cart-size vehicle might be damaged beyond repair.

Question 8 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question.

8. How many American soldiers have died since May 1st?
- A. 496. B. 358. C. 395. D. 228.

Questions 9 and 10 are based on the following news. At the end of the news items, you will be given 10 seconds to answer each question.

9. According to the experiment, when it comes to tobacco, drugs, and alcohol, boys are more likely to be influenced by
A. their genes. B. their habits. C. their motivations. D. their environment.
10. The results of the study may help to
A. find the motivation for risky behavior.
B. predispose people to conduct problems.
C. determine a set of genes influencing traits.
D. better treat teens for drug and alcohol problems.

PART II READING COMPREHENSION

[30 MIN]

In this section there are several reading passages followed by a total of twenty multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers on the answer sheet.

TEXT A

Welcome to Cow Country

Every time we turn around we hear about tens of thousands of dollars being allocated for another study on tourism marketing, or economic development strategies. The Thompson and Okanagan regions embarked on another round of such studies last year. Cariboo/Gold Country Tourism also completed one. Every one of these studies, conducted by overeducated experts, usually unfamiliar with the region involved, inevitably arrives at the same conclusions.

Capitalize on your history, scenery and the distinctive aspects of your region! It makes sense, doesn't it? So why do we have to keep paying outside experts piles of money to research our history, look at our scenery, and tell us stuff we already know? Does the movie industry come here looking for great urban backdrops and old world architecture? I don't think so.

Look at our history! Look at our landscape, we are the West!

British Columbia is home to 268,000 beef cows. Our Cattle industry produces in excess of \$300 million dollars annually in direct sales. Kamloops is the main marketing point and economic centre of BC's cattle industry. The cattle industry creates approximately 12 thousand direct jobs, but that barely scratches the surface of its true social and economic impact.

As we move into a new era, our cattle industry and our western heritage are becoming an important marketing tool for the region as a whole. Most of the destination ski resorts in the region have added summer trail riding services to their operations. Guest ranches in British Columbia are seeing a remarkable growth pattern of late. Investment capital is being put into western oriented resort developments throughout the region. All over North America interest in "Western Heritage" and all things "Cowboy", is the highest it's been in this century.

Kamloops has a rich and colourful history as British Columbia's premiere Cow town, but for some



reason our tourism industry and city planners have refused to ever capitalize on it. We have sat astride "The Cariboo Trail" since 1812, and by the 1830's the first cattle had begun to arrive. The gold strike that sparked the Cariboo Gold Rush was right here at Tranquille Creek! The huge cattle drives that supplied gold fields with beef all passed by on that same Cariboo Trail!

Cattle Ranching in BC grew out of that gold rush era some 40 years before any appreciable herds of cattle reached Alberta. The Southern Interior is home to the largest and oldest cattle ranches in Canada. Our Cattle Industry has been our most constant economic engine for the last one hundred and fifty years. Modern Cattle Ranching is the most environmentally friendly and sustainable form of agriculture in our region.

Events like The Cattle Drive and Kamloops Cowboy Festival draw attention to our region and pay tribute to our western heritage. It's time for Kamloops to saddle up and embrace our birthright as Canada's first Cowtown! Our Western Heritage is one of our most valuable resources and marketable commodities on the world stage!

(496 words)

11. British Columbia is located in

- A. America. B. Britain. C. Canada. D. New Zealand.

12. Which of the following is NOT among the distinctive aspects of the region?

- A. Cattle Ranching. B. The western heritage.
C. The destination ski resorts. D. Old world architecture.

13. The author seems to regard the western heritage as

- A. an instrument for marketing. B. an attractive cowboy festival.
C. a birthright of the first cow town. D. a backdrop for economic development.

TEXT B

On Plagiarism

Recently two popular historians were discovered to have lifted passages from other historians' books. They identified the sources in footnotes, but they failed to place quotation marks around the purloined passages. Both historians were quickly buried under an avalanche of criticism. The scandal will soon be forgotten, but it leaves in its wake the questions. What is "plagiarism"? And why is it reprobated? These are important questions. The label "plagiarist" can ruin a writer, destroy a scholarly career, blast a politician's chances for election, and cause the expulsion of a student from a college or university. New computer search programs, though they may in the long run deter plagiarism, will in the short run lead to the discovery of more cases of it.

We must distinguish in the first place between a plagiarist and a copyright infringer. They are both copycats, but the latter is trying to appropriate revenues generated by property that belongs to someone else — namely, the holder of the copyright on the work that the infringer has copied. A pirated edition of a current best seller is a good example of copyright infringement. There is no copyright infringement, however, if the "stolen" intellectual property is in the public domain (in which case it is not property at all), or if the purpose is not appropriation of the copyright holder's revenue. The doctrine of "fair use"



permits brief passages from a book to be quoted in a book review or a critical essay; and the parodist of a copyrighted work is permitted to copy as much of that work as is necessary to enable readers to recognize the new work as a parody. A writer may, for that matter, quote a passage from another writer just to liven up the narrative; but to do so without quotation marks — to pass off another writer's writing as one's own — is more like fraud than like fair use.

"Plagiarism," in the broadest sense of this ambiguous term, is simply unacknowledged copying, whether of copyrighted or uncopyrighted work. Shakespeare himself was a formidable plagiarist in the broad sense in which I'm using the word. The famous description in *Antony and Cleopatra* of Cleopatra on her royal barge is taken almost verbatim from a translation of Plutarch's *Life of Mark Antony*: "on either side of her, pretty, fair boys appareled as painters do set forth the god Cupid, with little fans in their hands, with which they fanned wind upon her" becomes "on each side of her / Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids, / With divers-colour'd fans, whose wind did seem / To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool." (Notice how Shakespeare improved upon the original.) In *The Waste Land*, T. S. Eliot "stole" the famous opening of Shakespeare's barge passage, "The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne, / Burn'd on the water" becoming "The Chair she sat in, like a burnished throne, / Glowed on the marble." So, the public wants a good read, a good show, and the fact that a book or a play may be the work of many hands — as, in truth, most art and entertainment are — is of no consequence to it. The harm is not to the reader but to those writers whose work does not glitter with stolen gold. (577 words)

14. Which of the following statements is NOT true, according to the passage?
- A. The two historians have purloined passages from other historians but not admitted.
 - B. Both of the two historians have come under fire because of these unquoted passages.
 - C. The issue these two historians have raised will in the long run affect many others.
 - D. The particular case of plagiarism will very soon be forgotten by the public.
15. Why does the author believe that a distinction between a plagiarist and a copyright infringer must be made in the first place?
- A. Because plagiarism is omnipresent.
 - B. Because plagiarism is dubious.
 - C. Because plagiarism is populous.
 - D. Because plagiarism is dangerous.
16. The difference between plagiarism and copyright infringement is to see whether
- A. the copied part is identified with appropriate quotation marks.
 - B. the intellectual property is stolen in the public domain.
 - C. the fair use of the intellectual property is permitted.
 - D. profits are made by the unacknowledged copying.
17. Mention of Shakespeare in the passage suggests that the author believes
- A. the harm is not to the reader but to the work of art.
 - B. the harm is to the writers of the copied works.
 - C. the work of art may be the work of many hands.
 - D. the work of art with stolen gold will not glitter.



TEXT C

Social Phobia

— “I couldn’t go on dates or to parties. For a while, I couldn’t even go to class. My sophomore year of college I had to come home for a semester.”

“My fear would happen in any social situation. I would be anxious before I even left the house, and it would escalate as I got closer to class, a party, or whatever. I would feel sick to my stomach — it almost felt like I had the flu. My heart would pound, my palms would get sweaty, and I would get this feeling of being removed from myself and from everybody else.”

“When I would walk into a room full of people, I’d turn red and it would feel like everybody’s eyes were on me. I was too embarrassed to stand off in a corner by myself, but I couldn’t think of anything to say to anybody. I felt so clumsy. I couldn’t wait to get out.”

Social phobia is an intense fear of becoming humiliated in social situations, specifically of embarrassing yourself in front of other people. It often runs in families and may be accompanied by depression or alcoholism. Social phobia often begins around early adolescence or even younger.

If you suffer from social phobia, you tend to think that other people are very competent in public and that you are not. Small mistakes you make may seem to you much more exaggerated than they really are. Blushing itself may seem painfully embarrassing, and you feel as though all eyes are focused on you. You may be afraid of being with people other than those closest to you. Or your fear may be more specific, such as feeling anxious about giving a speech, talking to a boss or other authority figure, or dating. The most common social phobia is a fear of public speaking. Sometimes social phobia involves a general fear of social situations such as parties. More rarely it may involve a fear of using a public restroom, eating out, talking on the phone, or writing in the presence of other people, such as when signing a check.

Although this disorder is often thought of as shyness, the two are not the same. Shy people can be very uneasy around others, but they don’t experience the extreme anxiety in anticipating a social situation, and they don’t necessarily avoid circumstances that make them feel self-conscious. In contrast, people with social phobia aren’t necessarily shy at all. They can be completely at ease with people most of the time, but particular situations, such as walking down an aisle in public or making a speech, can give them intense anxiety. Social phobia disrupts normal life, interfering with career or social relationships. For example, a worker can turn down a job promotion because he can’t give public presentations. The dread of a social event can begin weeks in advance, and symptoms can be quite debilitating.

Phobias aren’t just extreme fear; they are irrational fear. You may be able to ski the world’s tallest mountains with ease but feel panic going above the 10th floor of an office building.

People with social phobia are aware that their feelings are irrational. Still, they experience a great deal of dread before facing the feared situation, and they may go out of their way to avoid it. Even if they manage to confront what they fear, they usually feel very anxious beforehand and are intensely uncomfortable throughout. Afterwards, the unpleasant feelings may linger, as they worry about how they may have been judged or what others may have thought or observed about them.

About 80 percent of people who suffer from social phobia find relief from their symptoms when

treated with cognitive-behavioral therapy or medications or a combination of the two. Therapy may involve learning to view social events differently; being exposed to a seemingly threatening social situation in such a way that it becomes easier to face; and learning anxiety-reducing techniques, social skills, and relaxation techniques.

The medications that have proven effective include antidepressants called MAO inhibitors. People with a specific form of social phobia called performance phobia have been helped by drugs called beta-blockers. For example, musicians or others with this anxiety may be prescribed a beta-blocker for use on the day of a performance. (713 words)

18. According to the passage, which of the following is true in the case when people are suffering from social phobia?
- A. They are humiliated. B. They are embarrassed.
C. They are feared. D. They are depressed.
19. Those people who are shy
- A. often try to avoid social circumstances that make them feel uncomfortable.
B. are usually anxious with people around them on some social occasions.
C. can be very self-conscious and uncomfortable when with people around.
D. are always uneasy in public and even feel anxious before the social event.
20. Which of the following statements about people with social phobia is true, according to the passage?
- A. They are extraordinarily fearful. B. They are unreasonably frightful.
C. They are irrationally dreadful. D. They are exceedingly awful.
21. Which of the following has NOT been adopted to relieve people from the symptoms of social phobia?
- A. Anxiety-blocking medications. B. Anxiety-reducing medications.
C. Anti-depression social skills. D. Self-relaxing techniques.

TEXT D

What Foreigners Love to Hate about America

The spring issue of the literary quarterly *Granta* carried essays on America from twenty-four non-American writers. Most of the essays were thoughtful, perhaps because most of the essayists had been thinking about America for much of their lives. Almost all of them wrote of their first exposure to America as an epiphany never really gotten over.

"I still remember America coming into our neighbourhood, our house, when I was a child," the Lebanese Hanan al-Shaykh wrote. "The full moon's fuller in America," was the saying Yang Lian remembered from life in China in the 1940s. "Ever since I was a child I have been losing friends and relatives to America," Raja Shehadeh wrote from the West Bank. "There was something so free, so untethered about them," the Egyptian writer Ahdaf Soueif recalled of her first encounter with American short stories.

Cassandras of our times are necessarily and fundamentally Cassandras about America, because America so permeates our times. Left-leaning Cassandras find America appalling because it is imperial.

"It is a fully-fledged, award-winning, gold-plated monster that has effectively declared war on the world," was how Harold Pinter put it, in the only really stupid essay in the *Granta* collection. Right-leaning Cassandras find it appalling that America is not imperial enough. But on the matter of American culture the left and the right find common ground. This is a matter more of intellectual and aesthetic values than of ideological ones; America is appalling because it is simply appalling. Here Gore Vidal and William J. Bennett and Susan Sontag and Norman Podhoretz can agree to agree.

It is true that there is a perpetual wonder to the richness and the variety of the aesthetic awfulness of America. It is not just Bill and Monica and reality TV and talk TV and trash TV and Ozzy Osbourne on MTV and eyebrow rings and the spectacle of a people setting world obesity records who choose this precise moment in history to expose more of their flesh than ever before. It is everything and everywhere and evermore.

A few years ago, at the once stuffy, now trashy, yet inexplicably still stuffy White House Correspondents' Association Dinner, in Washington, D. C., *George* magazine — Exhibit 7,432,514 in the case for the decline and fall of it all — invited as one of its guests the pornographer Larry Flynt. As it happens, Flynt once published nude paparazzi photographs of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, the mother of the man who brought Flynt to dinner, *George's* founder and editor in chief, John F. Kennedy Jr. I thought then that this moment had to be some sort of unsurpassable low: the son of a former President bringing to a formal dinner with the current President a man who put his mother, the former First Lady, in a skin magazine. Of course it wasn't an unsurpassable moment; it was hardly even a moment.

When those of us who are at least social members of the Everything's Going to Hell school speak about what is wrong with America, what we most often have in mind is the thing that brought Flynt and Kennedy together — the mass culture of entertainment and celebrity. It can be argued that this culture isn't all that new or different. As the better class of visitors to America has long pointed out, we have always been oafs. Lamentations about the current abysmal state of American culture invite the response "When, exactly, was that Golden Age? Before or after Jerry Lewis?"

Still, it is a fact that we made *Rugrats*. We made *Fear Factor*. We made *American Pie*. We make things that make parody impossible — did you catch the *Celebrity Boxing* match between Tonya Harding and Paula Jones? Of course, that's our low culture. In our defense it must be said that we have a high culture, too. In recent years alone we have given the world the novels of Bret Easton Ellis, the photographs of Robert Mapplethorpe, the films of Oliver Stone, and the political philosophy of Michael (*Stupid White Men*) Moore. A big high-concept art moment a few years ago was a photograph called *Piss Christ*, featuring a crucifix submerged in urine. This season it's a musical called *Urinetown*. The mind boggles contemplating sequelae.

So we make a lot of trash. But does this mean that we *are* trash — the ugly Americans, a people whose aesthetics reflect a moral vacuum? This notion informs America of the hatred that runs in a clear line from the English and French intellectual left to the café talk of Greece and Italy to the diatribes of the Wahhabi mosques. And it puzzles admirers of America, who find that the individual Americans they meet seem often to be quite nice people: pleasant, intelligent, educated — civilized, in fact.

In fact, American mass-entertainment culture does not reflect America or Americans properly or

fully, and the reason has to do with the size of the mass.

(815 words)

22. The authors seems to write about the foreigners' attitude toward America
- A. in terms of their first exposure to America. B. in a rather defensive manner.
C. in an incredibly confident fashion. D. in reaction to their hostile essays.
23. What do the people who hold different views of America have in common?
- A. Matters concerning the issue of American culture.
B. Matters concerning a perpetual wonder to the richness.
C. Matters concerning the aesthetic values of America.
D. Matters concerning imperial, appalling America.
24. What is the characteristic of American culture, which all the non-American essayists agree to accept, according to the passage?
- A. Getting rich as quickly as possible. B. Exhibiting a moral vacuum among the people.
C. Promoting a trashy showy business. D. Combining entertainment and celebrity.
25. The author gives us an example of a photograph called *Piss Christ* in order to
- A. show the perpetual wonder to the richness. B. reveal the aesthetic awfulness of America.
C. demonstrate a moral vacuum or the low morals. D. illustrate how ugly Americans are.

TEXT E

Loved but Banned

Among my happiest memories are of rainy summer days tucked up under the eaves of our family's rustic lake cottage, a gentle patter overhead, reading a book. *The Hardy Boys*. *Black Beauty*. *Treasure Island*. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Anything by Rudyard Kipling. The Encyclopedia Britannica Junior's illustrated volume on anatomy and *The Catcher in the Rye*. I was allowed to read what I liked. It helped me to learn who I was and where I fit into the world.

Today many of the books I loved as a child have been banned in school libraries across the country. *Black Beauty* has been removed from the shelves because it depicts cruelty to animals. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* has been banned because it contains the word "nigger". Most frequently, books are challenged because they contain curse words or violence, sex, homosexuality, the occult, or rebellious children.

Banning books has become commonplace in the 1990s. From 1991 to 1994 the number of formal demands for the removal of books from public and school libraries has increased by more than 50 percent. There were as many as 4,500 instances of book challenges last year, and 42 percent of the complainants were successful in having the offending books banned.

We're not talking about soft porn, racist dreg and subversive witchcraft propaganda. Among the most-banned books are some of the best-loved modern classics. In addition to *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, a list of the ten most-challenged titles for 1994 compiled by the American Library Association includes *Forever* by Judy Blume, the Newbery Award-winning *Bridge to Terabithia* by Katherine Paterson, *The Chocolate War* by Robert Cormier, *Scary Stories To Tell in the Dark*, *More*



Scary Stories, and *Scary Stories 3* by Alvin Schwartz, and *The Catcher in the Rye* by J. D. Salinger.

At the head of the list was *Daddy's Roommate* by Michael Willhoite, about a day in the life of a boy whose divorced father is in a monogamous homosexual relationship. One challenger in Mesa, Arizona, said the book "is vile, sick and goes against every law and constitution."

But by far the most common type of censorship involves books quietly disappearing from libraries. Sometimes a parent who objects to a book but doesn't want to go through a formal challenge just slips it off the shelf. Frequently a librarian who may fear for her job removes a book that has become controversial. Because of the nature of "stealth censorship", it is difficult to document and impossible to quantify.

These quiet book bannings affect every aspect of the book world. Librarians, who buy at least half of hardcover literary trade books published for children and young adults, have ever-tightening budgets and face a constricted job market. Under pressure from administrators not to land their schools in the midst of controversy, many librarians have become increasingly cautious about the kind of books they order.

Publishers, who have been cutting their lists because of economic pressures, respond by rejecting many manuscripts that contain problematic language and stories on tough subjects like sexual abuse. And authors censor themselves, weeding out curse words and steering away from difficult areas, regardless of feelings that such omissions affect the credibility of their work.

It is surprising how limited the thinking of teachers and even librarians can be about censorship. Many well-meaning professionals have inadvertently made innovative strides in the banning of books. Many parents confuse a book's subject matter with the notion that the author or publisher advocates a particular moral agenda and have come to regard books as enemies. Parents' attempts to protect their children from books that offend are misguided. For one thing, librarians say the primary effect of keeping kids from reading a book is that they want to read it above all others. Children are tough and discriminating. Kids have eyes finely tuned for the subtle and are more capable of grasping complexity than most adults give them credit for.

And each book has its own gifts to offer, but the freedom to choose which to read teaches some of life's most important lessons — trusting yourself, knowing what you believe in, tolerance — all of which are more difficult to learn once you get beyond childhood. (702 words)

26. According to the author, who is the one most affected by the book banning?

- A. Children. B. Publishers. C. Writers. D. Librarians.

27. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. Parents who disapprove of books insist they should be formally unavailable to all children.
B. Authors tend to impose censorship upon themselves despite the possible effect on the credibility of their work.
C. Stealth censorship is the way most parents would resort to when they don't want to go through a formal challenge.
D. Most banned books are the best-loved modern classics that the author thinks valuable to children's growth.

28. One of the following views the author would agree to is that

- A. few best literatures can be believable and compelling without containing profanities.



- B. parents who file the complaint against books should read them thoroughly and carefully.
C. it would be very difficult to count all the books banned either formally or stealthily.
D. frequently, it has become controversial when a librarian removes a book for her job.
29. Which of the following books has something to do with the issue of animal abuse?
A. The Catcher in the Rye. B. Scary Stories To Tell in the Dark.
C. Daddy's Roommate. D. Black Beauty.
30. From the passage, we can infer that the author
A. indulged himself in reading books, whether he liked or not, which helped him a lot later.
B. insisted on getting rid of all kinds of banning so that children can enjoy reading as he did.
C. suggested that all the authors, publishers, parents, and librarians consider it seriously.
D. implied that children are intelligent enough to do the censorship themselves while reading.

PART III GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

[10 MIN]

There are ten multiple-choice questions in this section. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

31. The Industrial Revolution took place _____ in England.
A. in the years from the early 17th century to the late 18th century
B. in the years from the late 17th century to the early 18th century
C. in the years from the early 18th century to late 19th century
D. in the years from the late 18th century to early 19th century
32. Which of the following American presidents proposed the New Deal in the 1930s?
A. Jimmy Carter. B. Harry Truman.
C. Ronald Reagan. D. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
33. Where is Quebec?
A. In Canada. B. In Ireland. C. In Australia. D. In New Zealand.
34. Of the following major sports, _____ is the most typically English.
A. cricket B. football C. horse racing D. tennis
35. "Rip Van Winkle", one of the best loved stories of American literature, was written by _____.
A. Benjamin Franklin (1706—1790) B. Washington Irving (1783—1859)
C. Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803—1882) D. Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804—1864)
36. Virginia Woolf is NOT a(n) _____.
A. novelist B. essayist C. critic D. poet
37. Which of the following is the pen name or pseudonym of Charles Lamb?
A. Boz. B. Elia. C. Currerbell. D. O'Henry.
38. "Jan." is the _____ of the word "January"?
A. derivation B. abbreviation C. blending D. clipping