

高校英语专业八级考试指南

PRACTICE TESTS
AND LECTURES
FOR ENGLISH MAJORS
(Grade Eight)

主编 朱嫣华
上海外语教育出版社

English
English

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前 言

《高校英语专业八级考试指南》*Practice Tests and Lectures for English Majors (Grade Eight)* 完全是依据《高等学校英语专业高年级英语教学大纲》和《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》的精神,仿照“高校英语专业八级考试”的题型和项目编写而成的,力求和英语专业八级考试的要求完全一致。

编写本书的目的:

1. 让高校英语专业学生充分了解并熟悉八级考试的题项、题型、题量和试题内容范围。
2. 提供练习的机会。使学生检查是否能在规定的时间内,达到《大纲》要求掌握的语言知识综合技能。通过反复练习,达到熟练程度,从而提高知识的保留量。
3. 利用模拟试题促进学习。模拟试题所得结果让学生在自我评价和标准评价之间进行对照,然后,发现自身不足,找出差距,从而提出努力方向,制订计划,有助于学生形成正确的学习方法。

本书的主要特点:

1. 紧扣《英语专业高年级教学大纲》和《八级考试大纲》,实用性、针对性强。
2. 本书所选材料都是当今最新英美报刊、杂志中的文章,题材广泛,语言地道,可作为扩大知识面和鉴赏性阅读的材料。
3. 配备翻译单项技能提高方法和应试技巧的讲座。听、读、写等单项技能的提高方法和应试技巧,请参见《英语专业四级考试指南》中的系列讲座。
4. 本书由国家教委《英语专业八级考试命题项目》组的老师和从事高年级教学的老师编写,以达到命题原则的稳定性和科学性,并力求模拟试题的难易题目比重与正式考试要求相同。
5. 模拟试题配有录音磁带。特约英美专家录制,由上海外语音像出版社出版发行。

本书可供英语专业大学生自测,准备英语专业八级考试,也可供理工科大学高年级学生、研究生及社会上中、高级英语自学者学习参考之用。同时本书又是大专院校教师指导学生进行英语专业八级考试强化训练的理想教材。

本书由朱嫣华主编。由美国南卡罗来纳州 Winthrop 大学英语系 Margaret Tebo-Messina 博士审阅。Margaret Tebo-Messina 博士编写阅读理解部分(A),冯庆华老师编写翻译部分(英汉互译)及翻译讲座,朱嫣华老师编写听力理解、综合题中的填空题和校对改错、阅读理解部分(B)、快速阅读及写作等。

本书承外语教育出版社总编王彤福教授大力支持,并对编写原则提供了宝贵意见。本书

责任编辑杨自伍先生仔细编审,一丝不苟,编者在此表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

1994年8月
于上海外国语大学

英语专业八级考试介绍

英语专业八级考试性质:

尺度参照性考试(Criterion - referenced test)旨在全面考核完成英语专业八级各项课程的学生能否达到英语专业高年级教学大纲所规定的综合语言技能和交际能力的要求。

八级考试试题结构:

A. 试卷一(Paper One)由三部分组成:

1. 听力理解
2. 校对与改错
3. 阅读理解

B. 试卷二(Paper Two)由两部分组成:

1. 翻译
2. 写作

高年级教学大纲要求和八级考试大纲要求对照表

	教学大纲要求	八级考试大纲要求
听	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能基本听懂VOA或BBC节目里有关政治、经济、文化教育、科技等方面的记者现场报道。 2. 能听懂专家答问或讨论。 3. 能听懂上述同样题材的电视时事短片以及电视短剧等。 4. 速度为每分钟140—170词。 5. 要求两遍可以听懂。 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能听懂交际场合中各种英语会话和成段讲话、人物采访、专题辩论等。 2. 能听懂VOA和BBC节目中的新闻报道、时事评论及有关政治、经济、文化教育、科技等方面的现场报道。 3. 能听懂上述同样题材的电视时事短片及电视短剧等。 4. 速度为每分钟160—180词。 5. 要求一遍能听懂。

<p>读</p>	<p>1. 能读懂难度相当于美国《时代》周刊或《纽约时报》上的社论、政论和书评。</p> <p>2. 能读懂中等难度的历史传记和文学作品。如小说: <i>Vanity Fair</i> <i>The Man of Property</i> <i>Corridors of Power</i> <i>The Great Gatsby</i> <i>The Catcher in the Rye</i></p> <p>3. 能读懂散文、历史传记及其它非虚构类作品如: <i>Americans</i> <i>Kissinger</i> <i>The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich</i> <i>Dangers of Nonconformism</i> <i>The Third Wave</i></p> <p>4. 要求在理解基础上分析文章的思想观点,谋篇布局,语言技巧,及文体修辞。</p> <p>5. 阅读速度为每分钟120—160词。</p> <p>6. 词汇量要求:认知词:9000—12000个 常见词:4000个。</p>	<p>全面考查考生对不同题材和体裁的文章作事实性、批判性及鉴赏性阅读的能力。</p> <p>1. 能读懂一般英美报刊杂志上的社论、政论和书评,要求理解其主旨和大意,分辨出事实与细节。</p> <p>2. 能读懂一般历史传记及文学作品,能理解字面意义及隐含意义。</p> <p>3. 能分析上述题材文章的思想观点,通篇布局,语言技巧及修辞手法。</p> <p>4. 阅读速度为30分钟内完成若干篇短文,共计2500词左右。</p> <p>5. 略读和查读(文章目录,词典条目,索引等)长短不一的文章数篇。阅读速度为10分钟内完成共约3,000词的短文。</p>
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译	<p>A. 英译汉:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能运用翻译基础理论,进一步通过英汉两种语言的对比,掌握英译汉的理论和技巧。 2. 能翻译相当于英美报刊上有一定难度的文章,题材包括: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 日常生活记叙 2) 一般政治、经济、文化方面的论述 3) 科普材料 4) 文学原著 3. 翻译速度为每小时250 — 300英文词。 	<p>A. 英译汉:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能运用英译汉的理论和技巧,翻译英、美报刊杂志上有关政治、经济、历史、文化等方面的论述文章以及文学原著的节录。 2. 翻译速度为每小时250 — 300词。
	<p>B. 汉译英</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能翻译相当于我国《人民日报》等报刊上各种文章。 2. 题材包括 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 日常生活记叙 2) 一般政治、经济、文化方面的文章 3) 文学作品 3. 翻译速度为每小时250 — 300汉字。 	<p>B. 汉译英:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能运用汉译英的理论和技巧,翻译我国报刊杂志上的论述文和国情介绍,以及一般文学作品的节录。 2. 翻译速度为每小时250 — 300词。
写	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能写内容充实,具有一定广度和深度的说明文和议论文,快速写作速度每小时为240 — 300词。 2. 掌握撰写毕业论文(学士学位论文)的基本技能。 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能根据所给题目或阅读一篇发人深思的短文后根据要求来完成短文。 2. 短文体裁可能是说明文、议论文、叙述文或描写文。 3. 写作速度为每小时300词左右。

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Practice Test One

QUESTION BOOKLET

PRACTICE TESTS FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

—GRADE EIGHT—

TEST ONE

PAPER ONE

TIME LIMIT: 110 MINS.

PART I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION (45 MINS.)

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 in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

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 biologists believe that
 - A. women's minds are better than men's.
 - B. men's minds are no worse than women's.
 - C. females' minds and males' are identical.
 - D. this subject of the two minds is delicate.
2. According to the talk, the difference between the male and female brain is their
 - A. structure.
 - B. complex intellectual processes.
 - C. trunkline.
 - D. functions.
3. We tend to think differences in thinking and behaving between the sexes result from
 - A. evolution.

- B. biological reasons.
 - C. sociological factors.
 - D. inborn factors.
4. It has been shown that
- A. female brains probably work more harmoniously.
 - B. male brains work better for analytical activities.
 - C. male and female brains have different functions.
 - D. men are more talented.
5. According to the talk, much remains to be found out about
- A. structural differences.
 - B. anatomical differences.
 - C. the differences in nerve fibres.
 - D. the causes of differing talents.

SECTION B. CONVERSATION

Questions 6 to 10 are based on a conversation between Mr Dee and his friend. 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. Mr Dee has lived in Wales
- A. for six years.
 - B. since his marriage.
 - C. since his graduation.
 - D. since 1978.
7. How many times has Mr Dee been married?
- A. Once.
 - B. Twice.
 - C. Three times.
 - D. Four times.
8. After he had done his PhD, Mr Dee earned his living as
- A. a teacher.
 - B. a writer.
 - C. a freelancer.
 - D. an ambassador.

9. Which of the following cities did Mr Dee not live in?
- A. York.
 - B. Wellington.
 - C. Djakarta.
 - D. London.
10. The novels that Mr Dee writes are generally
- A. detective stories.
 - B. thrillers.
 - C. adventure stories.
 - D. fantasy stuff.

SECTION C. NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 11 to 12 are based on the following TV news from BBC. At the end of the news item, you will be given 30 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

11. The weather on the wedding day was
- A. foggy.
 - B. warm.
 - C. cold.
 - D. rainy.
12. Who did not attend the wedding ceremony?
- A. The Prince of Wales.
 - B. The Princess's daughter.
 - C. The Duke of York's spouse.
 - D. The Duke of York.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the following news from VOA. At the end of the news item, you will be given 45 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

13. The United Nations has found that
- A. Iraq has been using chemical weapons.
 - B. Iraq has not used any chemical weapons.
 - C. Iraq is charged with the use of chemical weapons.
 - D. Iraq has to admit the accusation.

14. The news tells us the following except:
- A. Iraq's deputy Prime Minister will feel annoyed at the team's conclusion.
 - B. Iraq has also persecuted the marsh Arabs.
 - C. The U.N. Security Council has condemned Iraq for its invasion of Kuwait.
 - D. Sanctions against Iraq as an aggressor country have been applied.
15. The Security Council is going to
- A. send Iraqis back to their own country.
 - B. agree to lift sanctions against Iraq.
 - C. accuse Iraq of invasion.
 - D. speed up the testing of samples.

SECTION D. NOTE-TAKING AND 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 it is important that you yourself can understand them because you will need the information to complete a gap-filling task on a separate answer sheet after PART II. PROOFREADING AND ERROR CORRECTION. Use the blank paper provided for note-taking.

PART II. PROOFREADING AND ERROR CORRECTION (20 MINS.)

Proofread the given passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE as instructed.

PART III. READING COMPREHENSION (40 MINS.)

SECTION A. READING COMPREHENSION (30 MINS.)

In this section there are five reading passages followed by twenty multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Text A

The Labyrinthine World of the Scrapbook King

Even happy families have secrets that run with no statute of limitations. Twenty years after my mother died, I discovered she had kept a scrapbook. It was delivered to me inside an old chest of drawers left by my father, who survived her by 18 years. The drawers were stuffed with memories and junk: his legal papers, his beloved mandolin sheet music, his college

yearbooks and, in among some old photographs, a battered, yellowing composition notebook—a scrapbook kept by my mother for a short time in 1934. I was shocked.

My mother was a thrower-outer—the scourge of packed closets, the emptier of overfilled drawers. I was a bringer-backer. We once clashed over my cherished tennis shoes, which she mistakenly took to the garbage simply because I was stuffing cardboard in the soles to plug the holes. I had to rescue them twice.

Ours was a fundamental clash in human nature, surely as old as the species itself. Some of our hominid ancestors were gatherers who also picked up bright pebbles; others were hunters of clutter who demanded: “Can’t we get rid of some of this stuff?” From those who amassed, we have museums, libraries, attics that groan. From the winnowers, we have public sanitation, rarity (if everything were saved, nothing would be rare) and a way to the front door.

16. The passage implies that
 - A. keeping secrets is rarely done.
 - B. happy families seldom have secrets.
 - C. unhappy families usually have secrets.
 - D. family secrets are short lived.
17. The author’s mother
 - A. predeceased her husband.
 - B. scoured closets.
 - C. cherished shoes.
 - D. once saved mementos.
18. The author suggests that all of the following are true of human nature EXCEPT:
 - A. it is inexplicable.
 - B. it is consistent over time.
 - C. it encompasses dichotomies.
 - D. it is often surprising.

Text B

You Don’t Have to Look Like a Fish to Succeed as One

Say the word “fish,” and most of us think of a streamlined creature swimming through the water somewhere between surface and bottom. Assuming clear water and reasonable proximity, the animal is plainly visible, and must depend on speed and agility to catch its prey or avoid being caught. we gape at the acceleration of a barracuda, which has an almost

quantum-mechanical ability to disappear from Point A only to reappear at Point B. We marvel at the speed of tuna, cruising in schools at up to 40 miles per hour. Fishermen's adrenaline rushes amid the ferocity of a school of feeding blues. The more philosophical wonder how the thousands of individuals in a school of mullet can turn as one in a strobelike flash of silver light.

All of the above may constitute the essences of "fishness" for most of us, but nature in its wild profligacy is not nearly so limited. It gives . . . us a gallery of fish that hide in the sand, look like seaweed, lie camouflaged on the bottom, turn porcupine instead of fleeing or have simply adopted such fantasy shapes that they might have been invented by a child. Animals that are in every sense truly fishes have found myriad ways to avoid being visible, to eschew open water, to remain motionless. These are mostly bottom dwellers, "stealth" fish that survive by confounding the popular notion of piscinely correct behavior. They are weak swimmers that have evolved shapes that are among the most interesting of all fish forms.

19. The first paragraph stresses
- A. the characteristics of fish.
 - B. the amazement that fish engender in humans.
 - C. The speed of the blues.
 - D. the aggressiveness of tuna.
20. Common notions of "piscinely correct behavior" include all BUT
- A. speed.
 - B. fierceness.
 - C. predatory behavior.
 - D. exotic forms.
21. The main purpose of this passage is
- A. to inform scientists about new data.
 - B. to persuade scientists to broaden the fish "class".
 - C. to modify the average reader's concept of fish.
 - D. to catalogue human misconceptions.

Text C

Gilmore Prize Keeps Top Pianists Guessing

When Ralf Gothoni accepted an invitation to play the piano at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., last February, he suspected nothing.

The Finnish classical pianist performed an evening concert of chamber music and solo