

语言工作室

总主编 ◆ 王波

精编 英语专业

TEST FOR ENGLISH
MAJORS-GRADE

TEM

精编英语专业四八级考试辅导丛书

肖辉◎主编

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根据新大纲，全新题型
资深考试辅导专家指导实战模拟
一套在手，8级考试无忧

实战 模拟

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——实战模拟

肖 辉 主编

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总主编 王 波

《精编英语专业 8 级——实战模拟》

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总 序

《精编英语专业四八级考试辅导丛书》主要针对《高校英语专业四、八级考试大纲(2004年新版)》编写,它体现了高校英语专业新大纲的精神,体现了新考试大纲所规定的英语综合运用能力标准以及英语专业知识的要求。它最大的特点是,除了可以掌握应试技巧和策略外,还可以获得很多英语学习的方法和知识。《精编英语专业四八级考试辅导丛书》系列分为四级系列和八级系列。

高校英语专业八级考试是英语专业学生在本科阶段所参加的最高等级的考试,也是对全国高校教学质量、学生水平的一次重要考核。为了帮助学生提高英语各项技能,在短时间内进一步提高英语听、读、写、译的能力,让学生有针对性地根据自己的情况进行准备,从而在专业八级考试中取得好成绩,我们精心编写了本丛书。

八级系列的主要特点是:

(一) 对应试题型的分析更加透彻、全面。结合学生在历届考试中出现的问题进行分析、归纳、总结,从中找出应试诀窍,帮助学生迅速克服考试的恐惧心理,轻松过关。

(二) 对应应试技巧的阐述实用性和针对性极强,有助于快速掌握学习技巧,在提高实战能力的同时,更有效地掌握英语学习的方法。

(三) 编写人员为南京国际关系学院、南京师范大学、南京财经大学英语专业的专家教授及一线骨干教师,这些教师一直都从事八级考试辅导,本丛书中的许多内容都是他们多年来教学经验的积累和最新成果。认真阅读和使用这些专业书,学生不仅可以获得英语学习的方法和八级考试的应试策略,还可以获得各种英语技能知识。

八级系列共有三册,包括:《精编英语专业8级——考试指南》(王喜六主编)、《精编英语专业8级——实战模拟》(肖辉主编)、《精编英语专业8级——人文知识》(王文琴主编)。

《考试指南》是本丛书的基础和精华。它首先解读了新大纲,然后分章节对八级考试的各部分题型(包括听、读、译、写等)进行了详细分析,并介绍了考试中容易犯的错误及相应的学习策略和考试技巧,并配有模拟试题及答案详解。尤其需要指出的是,翻译和写作部分的实战点评是作者们亲身参加八级考试改卷的批卷心得。

《实战模拟》的10套试卷都是根据新大纲的新题型精心设计的,其中也有部分是真题,可以让同学们在充分领悟考试指南的基础上对自己进行测评、提高,帮助同学们考试顺利过关。模拟试题的听力部分配有MP3听力材料光盘。同时,所有试题答案都进行了详细解释,方便同学们做完练习后认真对照检查。

《人文知识》是本丛书的一大特色和亮点之一。它专门针对八级考试新题型——人文知

识部分的考题进行精心设计和编写,用简洁明了的英语语言编写,可以帮助学生在迅速了解和熟悉英语国家历史、地理、政治、经济、文化习俗等社会生活的各个侧面以及文学、语言学诸方面的常识的同时,采取适时的学习方法和应试策略,从容应付考试。

对于在本丛书中引用到的考纲文本和使用的少量真题,在此谨对它们的编者及上海外语教育出版社表示感谢。

欢迎您在使用本丛书的过程中对我们批评指正,以便我们及时修订。

紫金语言工作室

2006年4月

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SAMPLE TEST ONE

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS -GRADE EIGHT-



PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION [30 MIN.]

SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

In this section you will hear a mini-lecture. You will hear the lecture **ONCE ONLY**. While listening, take notes on the important points. Your notes will not be marked, but you will need them to complete a gap-filling task after the mini-lecture. When the lecture is over, you will be given two minutes to check your notes, and another ten minutes to complete the gap-filling task on **ANSWER SHEET ONE**. Use the blank sheet for note-taking.

How to Use the Library

The books in a library can be classified under two main 1 —fiction and nonfiction. When doing research, you use nonfiction books, because you need 2 information. All the fictional books are arranged 3 by the last name of the author.

The best way to locate a book in the library is to use the 4. It can help you 5 a particular book. Each book has three cards, an author card, a title card and a 6 card.

Now, let us see the reference books. Reference books make up an important part of a library's nonfiction books 7. Reference books are not meant to be read 8. Major types of reference books include dictionaries, 9, atlases and almanacs. 10 are alphabetical lists of names, titles and subjects that tell where information about each can be found in other publications.

SECTION INTERVIEW

In this section you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your coloured answer sheet.

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. What do they talk about in the interview?
 - A. A good memory is very important in studying English.
 - B. The complex movement of human brains.
 - C. Human memory and how to use it.
 - D. The importance of having a good memory.
2. According to Mr. White, the things to do to prepare one memory do not include _____.
 - A. associating
 - B. describing
 - C. understanding
 - D. visualizing
3. Margaret finds that it is difficult for her to remember either the beginning or the end of the list. She solves this problem by _____.
 - A. placing the easier facts to remember near the beginning of the list
 - B. placing the easier facts to remember near the end of the list
 - C. placing the easier facts to remember on the top of the list
 - D. placing the easier facts to remember near the middle of her list
4. To overlearn means to learn things so well that one can _____.
 - A. write them down correctly
 - B. recall them very easily and quickly
 - C. recite them completely
 - D. fully understand the meaning of them
5. In the interview, Mr. White has told Margaret _____ ways to remember things.
 - A. six
 - B. five
 - C. four
 - D. three

SECTION NEWS BROADCAST

In this section you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your coloured answer sheet.

Question 6 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question. Now listen to the news.

6. The tornadoes had made _____ customers out of electric power.
A. 18,000 B. 180,000 C. 188,000 D. 1800

Question 7 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question. Now listen to the news.

7. How many people died in the plane crash?
A. 182 B. 189 C. 196 D. 203

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. Now listen to the news.

8. Which of the following is NOT included among Zimbabwe government's explanation of the mass demolitions?
A. They are meant to clean up towns and cities.
B. They are meant to tackle black market trading.
C. They are meant to punish urban voters.
D. They are meant to enforce building regulations.

Question 9 and 10 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the question. Now listen to the news.

9. Who will represent the US government and visit Singapore to lobby on behalf of New York's bid?
A. President Bush.
B. Secretary of State Ms. Rice.
C. Former US Olympic medalists.
D. New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg.
10. According to the report, the centerpiece of New York's original presentation, a new stadium, will be replaced by _____.
A. an existing baseball stadium
B. a new baseball stadium
C. an existing football stadium
D. a new football stadium



PART II READING COMPREHENSION [30MIN.]

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 your answer sheet.

Text

A century ago, a cut or even a decayed tooth were causes for alarm, as they could lead to pneumonia, against which doctors could only offer home-made cures, crude surgery or, finally, their prayers. Today, these perils have been stopped by the medical weapons of 20th century—and as a result, man has the potential for living longer than at any time in history. In the past 100 years, the life expectancy in a developed country has almost doubled. Researchers believe the millennium will usher in Century of Biotechnology, as computing power and knowledge of the genetic code come together.

Here are come of the biggest developments in medicine that can be expected over the next quarter-century.

1. Diagnosing ailments will be simpler, faster, more accurate and cheaper, using non-invasive scanners, teleconferencing and the Internet. Farther down the track—perhaps 10~15 years—are biochips, which will monitor your DNA and analyze it for genetic anomalies that could bring you fatal diseases or have and adverse reaction to certain drugs. You could then make lifestyle changes enabling you to avoid exposure to conditions or substances known to trigger the disease.

2. Advances in molecular biology mean that scientists now know more than ever about the genetic causes of disease and how to garget them. Over the next decade or so, enzyme inhibitors and gene therapy will make great inroads against different kinds of cancer, heart disease and even brain diseases such as Alzheimer's. The surgeon of the future may look back on the present ear with the same sense of distaste as his present counterpart views the blood-soaked sawbones of the 19th century. In the coming decades, surgery will be carried out only as a last resort and as minimally as possible. Robots will help perform long or tricky operations such as organ transplants. Nano-probes may be used to clear the arteries free of dangerous plaque build-ups. Another possibility: microchip implants and transplants into the central nervous system to help treat disease like brain tumors, epilepsy, movement disorders and stroke.

3. Outbreaks of disease that previously were localized have the ability to spread quickly, thanks to modern jet travel; a person incubating a new strain of flu in one continent can take it to another in a matter of hours. In addition, feeding and housing a

population of six billion has brought Man into closer and closer proximity to animals and rain forests, exposing humans to viruses that “leap” the species barrier, such as mad-cow disease and hemorrhagic fever.

On the hand, microbiology and epidemiology are so advanced that scientists can now quickly spot a new disease (AIDS was detected only three years after it was first identified) and find out how it is transmitted. This can help in the development of preventative measures, although finding a cure or a vaccine are different matters, as the elusive search for a “silver bullet” against AIDS has shown. In wealthy western countries, the risk to life may be lifestyle. Obesity and depression, caused by excessive eating, loneliness and alienation, may become the twin biggest causes of death. (518 words)

11. What can we learn from the third paragraph?
 - A. Non-invasive scanners, teleconferencing and Internet will become the only tools in diagnostics.
 - B. People can recover from their diseases by changing their lifestyle.
 - C. Fatal diseases brought by genetic anomalies can be avoided by using biochips.
 - D. Individual adverse reactions to certain drugs are predetermined by genes.
12. According to the passage, in the 21st century, robots may be able to .
 - A. make more accurate diagnoses
 - B. perform intricate operations
 - C. monitor people's DNA
 - D. treat diseases like brain tumors, epilepsy, movement disorders and stroke
13. The author believes that outbreaks of diseases that used to be confined within a certain region will spread quickly because .
 - A. modern forms of transportation bring people from different places into contact very quickly
 - B. the diseases are not spotted quickly enough
 - C. finding a vaccine against this disease would be difficult
 - D. people are not immune to diseases from another geographical area
14. Why does the author mention the discovery of AIDS in the last paragraph?
 - A. To give an example of an incurable disease.
 - B. To illustrate the importance of preventative methods.
 - C. To exemplify a disease prevalent in the wealthy nations.
 - D. To use it as comparison to quickly spotted diseases.

Test B

Mental health professional may be surprised to discover how much is happening online today in the healthcare field. Working closely with dozens of online discussions with

hundred of others, I believe I have a pretty good idea of what's going on and what is in store for us professionals and leading online mental health issues of interest.

For the most part, behavioral healthcare professionals continue to use the online world like most people do—to exchange information and communicate with one another. This hasn't changed all that much since I got on the Internet in 1991 and isn't likely to change much in upcoming years. What will change are the exact mechanisms and technologies used to access online services.

Right now, online communities and discussion forums remain by far the most popular areas for professional to enjoy. Behavior OnLine, you know so well, is one of the leaders in this area and continues to be a shining example of how to build a solid, high-quality professional community online. In the upcoming months, Behavior OnLine will be improving its discussion forum interface, adding regular real-time chat events, and implementing another quality-enhancing features which will greatly add to your experience as a member.

Mailing lists remain popular with professionals online as well, usually because of their increased privacy and stability. For instance, one of the mailing lists I host, *Psychology of the Internet: Research & Theory*, continues to enjoy ongoing discussions about research and theory into online behavior. Some of more recent topics include the Larry Froistad case and validity of *Internet addition disorder*. Hundreds of other professional mailing lists also exist, on topics. If you haven't ever tried subscribing to one of these e-mail based forums, I highly recommend trying one out. Not only are they good for the collegial chat, but they can also help you keep up to speed with new treatments, theories news, and current issues in the field.

Another way to stay current is to take continuing education courses. While we're used to taking such courses in person, the idea of taking them online is still new and intriguing education courses. While a variety of such continuing education offerings are now available, most are nothing more than asking you to read a great deal of text online, follow a few links, and then answer some general questions about what you've just read. Not exactly cutting-edge stuff there. In fact, home courses and audiotapes have been available for years and allow you to do just.

To make the most of online technologies, we took a different task. Behavior OnLine has teamed up with Mental Health Net, the site I oversee, to offer audioPsych. This innovative educational offering allows you to listen to a speaker present on various behavioral healthcare topics, ranging from cognitive therapy for the treatment of personality disorders to psychopharmacology in depression and sleep disorders. At the same time as you're listening to the audio transmitted to your computer through the Internet, slides automatically appear on your computer screen just as if you were in the room with presenter, taking the course live! A number of distinguished faculty are included in audioPsych's course offerings, including C. Keith Conners, Ph.D., Peter Salovey,

Ph.D., Theodore Million, Ph.D., D. Sc., Michael D. Yapko, Ph.D., James Pretzer, Ph.D., and Barbara Fleming, Ph.D., among others.

This kind of technology is not for the faint-of-heart, though. It is recommended you have a 28.8 K or better Internet connection, do not connect to the Internet through a commercial service such as America OnLine or Compuserve (because their Internet connections are too crowded for this kind of application), and have at least a Pentium PC or Power PC Mac. You can try it out for free, though, as every course has an associated 15—20 minutes' demonstration. So if you're looking for a way to fulfill your continuing education requirements, audioPsych is worth a try.

15. Which of the following issues of interest has NOT been discussed in the passage by the author?
- A. Internet accessibility. B. Therapeutic treatment.
C. Communities and discussion. D. Behavioral healthcare profession.
16. One of the things the author talks about but does not speak highly of is the usual _____.
- A. mailing lists B. discussion forums
C. continuing education D. behavioral healthcare
17. Which of the following websites is most likely supposed to be free of charge?
- A. Mental Health Net. B. America OnLine.
C. CompuServe. D. Behavior OnLine.
18. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?
- A. The author is offering his view on the online services.
B. The author is trying to publicize the website he oversees.
C. The author is writing his summary for professionals only.
D. The author is discussing the issue of continuing education.

Text

C

Bad Investment

Take it from a businessman: The War on Drugs is just money down the drain.

As a Republican, I'm neither soft on crime nor pro-drugs in any sense. I believe a person who harms another person should be punished. But as a successful businessman, I also believe that locking up more and more people who are nonviolent drug offenders, the people whose real problem is that they are addicted to drugs, is simply a waste of money and human resources.

Drugs are a handicap. I don't think anyone should use them. But if a person is using marijuana in his or her own home, doing no harm to anyone other than arguably to himself or herself, should that person be arrested and put in jail? In my opinion, the answer is no.

Any social policy or endeavor should be evaluated based on its actual effectiveness, just as in business any investment should be evaluated based on its returns. By that standard, the nationwide drug war is a failure. After 20-plus years of zero-tolerance policies and increasingly harsh criminal penalties, we have over half a million people behind bars on drug charges nationwide—more than the total prison population in all of Western Europe. We're spending billions of dollars to keep them locked up. Yet the federal government's own research demonstrates that drugs are cheaper, purer, and more readily available than when this war started. Heroin use is up. Ecstasy use is up. Teenagers say that marijuana is easier to get than alcohol. No matter how you slice it, this is no success story.

In 1981, the federal government spent about \$1.5 billion on the drug war. Today, we spend almost \$20 billion a year at the federal level, with the states spending at least that much again. In 1980, the federal government arrested a few hundred thousand people on drug charges; today we arrest 1.6 million people a year for drug offenses. Yet we still have a drug problem. Should we continue until the federal government spends \$40 billion and arrests 3.2 million people a year for drugs? What about \$80 billion and 6.4 million arrests? The logical conclusion of this is that we'll be spending the entire gross national product on drug-law enforcement and still not be addressing our drug problem. I believe the costs outweigh the benefits.

In New Mexico, the cost to the state of treating drug use as a crime is over \$43 million per year and this does not even include local and federal expenditures, which nearly triple that number. Over half of that money goes to corrections costs. Yet despite this outlay, New Mexico has one of the highest rates of drug-related crime and one of the highest heroin-usage rates in the nation. Our results dictate that our money be spent another way. That's why I have called for a reevaluation of my state's current drug strategies, and we have begun to make great progress in this area.

A study by the RAND Corporation shows that every dollar spent on treatment instead of imprisonment saves \$7 in state costs. Treatment is significantly more effective at reducing drug use than jail and prison. I believe the most cost-effective way to deal with nonviolent drug users would be to stop prosecuting them, and instead to make an effective spectrum of treatment services available to those who request it.

I propose a new bottom line for evaluating our success. Currently, our government measures the success of our drug policies by whether drug use went up or down, or whether seizures went up or down, or how many acres of coca we eradicated in South America. These are absolutely the wrong criteria. Instead of asking how many people smoked marijuana last year, we should ask if drug-related crime went up or down. Instead of asking how many people did heroin last year, we should ask whether heroin overdoses went up or down. We should ask if public nuisances associated with drug use and dealing went up or down. In short, we should be trying to reduce the harm caused by and suffered

by drug users, instead of simply trying to lock them all up. A drug policy that has these questions in mind would be much more sensible, pragmatic, and cost-effective than our current one.

We need to reform our drug policies. The goal should be to help those addicted to drugs to find a better way. The answer is not imprisonment and legal attack. The answer lies in sentencing reform, in supplying treatment on demand, and in delivering honest drug education to our kids. We need policies that reflect what we know about drug addiction rather than policies that seek to punish it. The days of a drug war waged against our people should come to an end. If we take a new approach—one that deals with drugs through a medical model rather than a criminal justice model—I guarantee that prison rates will drop, violent crime will decrease, property crime will decrease, overdose deaths will decrease, AIDS and hepatitis C will decrease, and more of those needing treatment for drug abuse will receive it.

If we take these and other “harm reduction” approaches toward drug use, we will spend many times less than what we currently spend on the drug war, and the benefit will be a society with less death, disease, crime, suffering, and imprisonment. By any measure, that’s a more sensible investment. (899 words)

19. According to the author, the war on drugs is no success story simply because _____.
- A. people are addicted to drugs
 - B. drugs become easier to get
 - C. much money has been spent with no effect
 - D. more arrests have been done
20. Which of the following statements do you think that the author would agree to?
- A. The drug policies should be reconsidered and rectified.
 - B. The federal government should conduct more researches.
 - C. Almost half of the nonviolent drug users should be set free.
 - D. The evaluation standards should be more realistic and feasible.
21. What is the best solution to the drug problem the author has proposed?
- A. Providing treatment for drug users.
 - B. Adopting “harm reduction” measures.
 - C. Approaching the drug war sensibly.
 - D. Helping those addicted to drugs.
22. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?
- A. There are already some signs of success of the proposal.
 - B. There might still be some benefits from a good approach.
 - C. The author is not strongly opposed to nonviolent drug use.
 - D. There is nothing wrong in persecuting drug users and dealers.

Marriage in Men's Lives is a courageous and innovative book: courageous because it tackles a politically and socially charged issue—marriage as a social institution—in a time when texts on the family portray marriage as just one of any number of equally valuable lifestyle choices; innovative because it looks closely at the ways in which a key social institution affects individuals, in this case, the way that marriage affects men.

Even as sex differences within marriage have diminished, the role of husband still plays a unique function in the lives of men. Steven Nock argues that adolescent boys face challenges in becoming men that adolescent girls do not face in becoming women. According to Nock, "Masculinity is precarious and must be sustained in adulthood. Normative marriage does this. A man develops, sustains, and displays his masculine identity in his marriage. The adult roles that men occupy as husbands are core aspect of their masculinity." The behaviors expected of married men as husbands; according to Nock, are the same behaviors expected of husbands as men. So getting married and successfully doing the things that husbands do allows men to achieve and sustain their masculinity.

Nock argues that if marriage provides a mechanism through which men establish and maintain their masculinity, marriage should have consistent and predictable consequences. He reasons that normative marriage will have different consequences than other forms of marriage. Nock argues that marriage causes men to become more successful, participate in social life, and to become more philanthropic. This is, in today's climate of extreme caution about causal relationships, a bold claim. He tests it using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and fixed effect models, to separate changes that accompany aging from those that happen uniquely at marriage. To measure achievement, Nock uses annual income, annual weeks worked, and occupational prestige. He measures social participation with time spent on housework, social contacts, and organizational involvement; and he measures generosity with gifts to non-relatives and loans to relatives and non-relatives.

To summarize his results too briefly, when men marry, their achievements rise on all measures; they reduce their time in housework; increase their contact with relatives, church services and church events, and coworkers; and decrease contact with friends and time in bars. When men marry, they give fewer and smaller gifts and loans to non-relatives and more and larger loans to relatives. Nock also looks at changes in each of the measures of adult achievement, social participation, and generosity with changes in each of the dimensions of normative marriage. He finds, generally, that moves toward normative marriage increase achievements, social participation with family and religious organizations, and generosity to relatives. Changes toward more normative marriage also