



张鑫友 英语专业应试系列

☆ 根据最新考试大纲编写

英语专业八级 模拟试题

MODEL
TEST

主编 张鑫友



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前 言

全国高等院校英语专业八级考试(TEM-8)是由高等院校外语专业指导委员会主持实施的全国性考试。考试的目的是检查各校执行英语专业高年级教学大纲的情况,促进各校之间的合作和交流,为教育管理部门、教师和学生提供有关信息反馈。

全国高校外语专业教学指导委员会根据最新教学大纲于2004年2月颁布了新的《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》。为了帮助广大英语专业学生适应最新《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》(2004年版)的要求,在平时或考前进行有针对性的自我训练,我们特编写了一套英语专业八级考试系列图书,本套图书共有五册:《英语专业八级听力训练》、《英语专业八级阅读理解(含人文知识及改错)》、《英语专业八级翻译指南》、《英语专业八级写作范例》、《英语专业八级模拟试题》。前四本书分别为英语专业八级考试几种题型的单项训练,最后一本是前四本书的综合。

本书为《英语专业八级模拟试题》,该书由8套试题组成,每套试题后附有参考答案、试题详析以及听力原稿,以帮助考生熟悉考试形式和内容,找出TEM8考试的重点,进行有针对性的训练,达到少花时间多获益的目的。

本书是英语专业高年级学生进行TEM8考前热身训练的必备助手,也可供成人教育及高等教育自学考试专业本科四年级学生使用。

张鑫友语言研究中心

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MODEL TEST ONE

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

[25 MIN.]

SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

[10 MIN.]

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 on ANSWER SHEET ONE after the mini-lecture. Use the blank sheet for note-taking.

Now listen to the mini-lecture.

Complete the gap-filling task. Some of the gaps below may require a maximum of THREE words. Make sure the word(s) you fill in is(are) both grammatically and semantically acceptable. You may refer to your notes.

The problems facing learners of English can be divided into three broad categories:

a) (1) _____ problems, some of which involve fear of the unknown, and some of which are caused by the possible homesickness of the overseas student.

b) culture problems, which are bound up with the British way of life, including (2) _____, habits and traditions.

c) (3) _____ problems, for which there are a number of reasons:

First, it seems to overseas students that English people speak very

(4)

Second, they speak with a variety of (5) _____.

Third, different styles of speech are used.

What can a student do to overcome these difficulties? He should attend (6) _____ and use a language laboratory as much as possible. He should also listen to programmes in English on the radio and TV. Most important of all, he should take every opportunity to speak with (7) _____

Finally. I have some advice for students who have difficulty in speaking English fluently. Firstly, he must (8) _____ what he wants to say. Secondly, he must try to (9) _____ in English. This will only begin to take place when his use of English becomes (10) _____.

In Sections B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to 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. How many times is the indoor air more hazardous than the outdoor air?
A. 10 to 12. B. 12.
C. 2 to 10. D. 2.
2. Catherine's attitude towards the insulation of homes is _____.
A. negative B. supportive
C. ambiguous D. cautious

3. Which of the following is not hazardous to our health?
- A. School.
 - B. Clean house.
 - C. The Environmental Protection Agency's headquarters.
 - D. None of the above.
4. Why does Catherine say people themselves produce harmful vapors into the indoor air?
- A. People shed more than any other animal indoors.
 - B. People do not keep their room tidy.
 - C. People's skin flakes are small enough to float in the air and pollute the indoor air.
 - D. The furniture people buy is in bad quality.
5. About 80% of what you see floating in a ray of sunshine is _____. .
- A. dust
 - B. dead human skin
 - C. quill-coverts
 - D. fluff

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 6 to 8 are based on the following news. At the end of the news, you will be given 10 seconds to answer each question.

Now listen to the News.

6. Rabin announced new security measures on television _____. .
- A. after an emergency session of his inner security cabinet
 - B. before the emergency meeting
 - C. after two Arabs were shot dead
 - D. before two Israeli policemen were killed
7. The closure of the West Bank and Gaza Strip will _____. .
- A. stop up to 100,000 Arab day laborers from working inside Israel
 - B. allow a soldier to shoot only if he was in danger
 - C. authorize a soldier to open fire on anyone bearing arms

D. revise open-fire regulations for soldiers

8. Arab-Israeli bloodshed has increased because _____.

A. more Israeli troops were sent to combat the Arab militants

B. Israel closed both the Gaza Strip and West Bank

C. thousands of Arab Workers lost their jobs

D. many Palestinians were driven out of their homeland

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

Now listen to the news.

9. A two-day conference to promote trade and investment in Africa will take place in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia in _____.

A. February

B. early March

C. late March

D. April

10. John Spence believes that after Latin America and the Far East, _____ will be the next region for major foreign investors.

A. Uganda

B. Ivory Coast

C. Africa

D. Botswana

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 your answer sheet.

TEXT A

"I'm SORRY." For days that's been about all Japan has heard from its Olympic athletes. Those were the first words uttered by a young swimmer after competing in the 400-m individual-medley swimming event, a difficult exercise that takes more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes to complete and re-

quires four different strokes. Because her event took place on the opening day of Sydney 2000, her performance was considered especially significant for the fortunes of the nation. But with all of Japan watching, Yasuko Tajima fell short. Never mind that she earned a silver medal. "How disappointing," she said. "Next time I will win the gold."

There is a unique form of pressure on Japan's athletes. Competitors from every country face enormous expectations to win, to make the years of hard work and training pay off, to achieve greatness on the preeminent world stage. American cyclist Lance Armstrong, winner of two consecutive Tour de France races after surviving a contest with cancer, noted last week that, "If I loses the Olympics, they'll say, 'I thought he was supposed to be a good cyclist.'" "But whereas failure to win gold might cost Americans a fat endorsement contract, for Japanese a disappointing performance is even more disastrous, as individual failure is somehow wrapped up with a sense of national identity. "For non-Japanese, it's very peculiar for athletes to say they are sorry." says Mitsunori Urushibara, a professor of sports philosophy at Shikoku Gakuin University. "Failure is never just an individual matter in Japan. Athletes always face the terror of being excommunicated from the group."

Understanding the culture in which Japanese athletes compete makes watching their defeats all the more painful. The agony of gymnast Naoya Tsukahara, whose hopes for an individual all-around medal were dashed last Wednesday when he inexplicably fell off the pommel horse, was obvious as he seemed to sleepwalk through his other events. His body was limp, his expression blank. "I didn't want to disgrace my nation," he said. Another young swimmer, Tomoko Hagiwara, climbed out of the pool after finishing seventh in her 200-m individual-medley qualifying heat last Monday, her shoulders hanging downward, her head tilted downward.

“What was the cause of your poor performance?” snapped a reporter for NHK, the national TV network. Hagiwara answered that she didn’t shift smoothly between strokes and that her turns were poor. “Please remember those points and try to do better in the next race,” the reporter lectured. “You feel as if everyone in Japan feels ashamed of you,” former Olympic swimmer Hiroko Nagasaki commented on a Fuji TV broadcast.

A memory that still haunts many in Japan is that of Kokichi Tsuburaya, the marathon runner who finished third at the 1964 Tokyo Games. Four years later, while in training for the Mexico City Olympics, Tsuburaya killed himself by cutting his wrist in his dormitory. He was found holding his bronze medal. "I remember Tsuburaya's comments before he committed suicide," fellow marathoner Kenji Kimihara told the Nikkan Sports newspaper this year. "He said 'I committed an inexcusable mistake in front of the Japanese people. I have to beg their pardon by running and hoisting the Hinomaru [national flag] in Mexico.'"

The media are partly responsible for the pressure, but they reflect the general attitudes of the population. And the nation's fans don't seem to be having much fun. Last week, hundreds of Japanese endured a horrific schedule to watch their team battle Brazil in soccer. They took a nine hour flight from Osaka to Brisbane, traveled by bus to the stadium, dutifully watched the game and left immediately for the airport for the return trip to Osaka. They were home in time for work the next morning. "They got there and acted like the cheering was compulsory," says Urushibara. "They didn't seem to really enjoy the game. It is work. It is what members of the group do."

Sadly, even when an athlete lives up to expectations, the demanding drum-beat for victory doesn't cease. On opening day, Tadahiro Nomura won a gold medal in judo in impressive fashion by "dropping" his oppo-

nent in just 14 seconds. It was his second Olympic victory, but Nomura had little chance to savor the moment. "What about 2004?" a reporter asked seconds after his victory. No one could blame the quiet champion if he felt like folding up his judo jacket and never putting it back on again.

11. Why do Japanese athletes say sorry to the public?

- A. They think their failures are wrapped up with a series of national identity.
- B. They think their failures are due to carelessness.
- C. They have acted stupidly in the Olympic.
- D. They have lost the chance of a fat endorsement contract with the Americans.

12. What do the examples in para. 3 & 4 mean?

- A. Japanese athletes are too ambitious.
- B. Olympic games do more harm than good.
- C. The peculiar Japanese culture should be replaced.
- D. Japanese athletes regard their failures as their national disgrace are under great pressure.

13. Who is not responsible for the pressure?

- A. The media.
- B. The Japanese culture.
- C. The general attitude of the Japanese population.
- D. The sportsmanship.

14. What does the last paragraph imply?

- A. No Japanese athlete can really feel relaxed.
- B. Japanese public never feel content with the performance of their athletes.
- C. A gold medal in Japan is not the symbol of victory.
- D. The Japanese media have quite high expectations on the athletes.

TEXT B

She stood before us looking very composed as she gave us good morning. Sabri cleared his throat, and picking up the great key very delicately between finger and thumb — as if it were of the utmost fragility — put it down again on the edge of the desk nearest her with the air of a conjurer making his opening dispositions. “We are speaking about your house,” he said softly, in a voice ever so faintly curdled with menace. “Do you know that all the wood is . . .” he suddenly shouted the last word with such force that I nearly fell off my chair, “rotten!” And picking up the key he banged it down to emphasise the point.

The woman threw up her head with contempt and taking up the key also banged it down in her turn exclaiming: “It is not.”

“It is.” Sabri banged the key.

“It is not.” She banged it back.

“It is.” A bang.

“It is not.” A counter-bang.

All this was certainly not on a very intellectual level, and made me rather ill at ease. I also feared that the key itself would be banged out of shape so that finally none of us would be able to get into the house. But these were the opening chords, so to speak, the preliminary statement of theme.

The woman now took the key and help it up as if she were swearing by it. “The house is a good house,” she cried. Then she put it back on the desk. Sabri took it up thoughtfully, blew into the end of it as if it were a sixshooter, aimed it and peered along it as if along a barrel. Then he put it down and fell into an abstraciton. “And suppose we wanted the house.” he said, “which we don’t, what would you ask for it?”

“Eight hundred pounds.”

Sabri gave a long and stagy laugh, wiping away imaginary tears and repeating. "Eight hundred pounds" as if it were the best joke in the world. He laughed at me and I laughed at him, a dreadful false laugh. He slapped his knee. I rolled about in my chair as if on the verge of acute gastritis. We laughed until we were exhausted. Then we grew serious again. Sabri was still as fresh as a daisy. I could see that. He had put himself into the patient contemplative state of mind of a chess player.

"Take the key and go," he snapped suddenly, and handing it to her, swirled round in his swivel chair to present her with his back; then as suddenly he completed the circuit and swivelled round again. "What!" he said with surprise. "You haven't gone." In truth there had hardly been time for the woman to go. But she was somewhat slow-witted, though obstinate as a mule; that was clear. "Right," she now said in a ringing tone, and picking up the key put it into her bosom and turned about. She walked off stage in a somewhat lingering fashion. "Take no notice," whispered Sabri and busied himself with his papers.

The woman stopped irresolutely outside the shop, and was here joined by her husband who began to talk to her in a low cringing voice, pleading with her. He took her by the sleeve and led her unwillingly back into the shop where we sat pointedly reading letters. "Ah! It's you," said Sabri with well-simulated surprise. "She wishes to discuss some more," explained the cobbler in a weak conciliatory voice, Sabri sighed.

"What is there to speak of? She takes me for a fool." Then he suddenly turned to her and bellowed. "Two hundred pounds and not a piastre more."

It was her turn to have a paroxysm of false laughter, but this was rather spoiled by her husband who started plucking at her sleeve as if he were persuading her to be sensible. Sabri was not slow to notice this.

"You tell her," he said to the man. "You are a man and these things are clear to you. She is only a woman and does not see the truth. Tell her what it is worth!"

15. The writer felt "ill at ease" because _____.
A. the proceedings seemed inappropriate to the occasion
B. he was afraid that the contestants would become violent
C. he felt that no progress was likely to be made
D. he was not accustomed to such stupidity
16. Sabri dismissed the woman because _____.
A. he had had enough of the argument
B. he wanted to show his disgust at the suggested price
C. he wanted to give the impression that he had lost all interest in the sale
D. he wanted time to think the matter over
17. Why does the man bring his wife back?
A. He has suggested some new arguments to her.
B. He is very anxious to sell the house.
C. He is afraid she might have offended a potential buyer.
D. He wants her to continue to negotiate on his behalf.
18. The main theme of the passage is _____.
A. a psychological analysis of the people involved
B. an account of the successive stages involved in house purchase
C. Sabri's technique in reducing the price of the house
D. a light-hearted study of bargaining techniques in general

TEXT C

The Guildford Four, freed last week after spending 15 years in prison for crimes they did not commit, would almost certainly have been executed for the pub bombing they were convicted of had the death penal-