

PART ONE

A GUIDE TO TEM - 8

英语专业八级考试题型分析与应试技巧

听力理解 (Listening Comprehension)

题型分析与应试技巧

英语专业八级考试的听力理解部分包括三个项目:Section A, Section B 与 C, 考试时间共 25 分钟。

Section A: Mini - lecture

Section B: Conversation or Interview

Section C: News Broadcast

要求学生从试卷所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。录音语速为每分钟约 150 词。

针对八级考试听力部分的特点,我们可以从局部理解和整体理解两个方面加以探讨。综观八级考试的听力考题,我们可以发现几乎所有的试题类型都是由 what, who, where, when, why 和 how 所包括的内容,即事件、人物、地点、时间、原因和方式构成的。八级考试听力材料长短不一,或针对某一现象进行叙述,或根据某一事件展开对话(面试或访谈)。考生必须在一个大情景下抓住事情的要点和事件的发展线索后才能答题。大多数英语专业学生具有良好的听力基本功,他们需要提高的是听力的广度和深度,因此,考生在日常的学习生活中必须有意识地多听多练。同时,我们建议同学们在练习听力时注意以下几个问题:



1. 选择适当的听力材料

实际上,“听”和“说”不分家的原则也体现在英语专业八级考试中。八级考试听力均选自一般口语性较强、反映现代生活的英语资料。因此,考生可以集中精力多听一些大众媒介英语,进行实战演习。所选听力材料在难度上应低于阅读材料,因为读不懂的东西一般听不懂。来源于报刊、杂志、电影、电视的英语是听力练习的极好的材料。英语专业的学生,特别是高年级学生,可以通过看原版电影或听电影录音剪辑来练习听力。一般学校都会有丰富的音像资料,许多城市还专门开辟了英语电视频道,电视英语新闻对考生应付八级听力考试第三部分有很大的帮助。



2. 选用恰当的练习方法

练习听力时,大家可采取“精听”和“泛听”两种方式结合起来训练自己,前者的重点在于深度,后者则注重广度。精听的目的在于从 what, who, where, when, why 和 how 等角度入手,弄清与之有关的所有问题,即所有细节性问题;而泛听则是听懂大意即可。通过这两方面长期不懈的努力,考生最终能获得用英语进行思维的能力。如果能做到用英语思考问题,那么做对几道试题是不会有太多困难的,因为试题从广义上也分为两大类,局部理解题和通篇理解题,前者属于我们精听的范畴,而后者则属于我们泛听的对象。听的目的在于懂,那么,如何衡量自己是否听懂了呢?一个行之有效的方法就是“复述”。我们在听完一个片段后,可将所听的内容重复一遍,如果具有较高的准确度,就说明真正听懂了;否则需要再听一遍,如果连听几遍还无法较为满意地复述,说明所听内容太难,应予以更换。

与此同时,我们还应通过“读”帮助“听”,特别是在听新闻方面。与其他听力材料相比,新闻具有其鲜明的特点。新闻的内容特别广泛,几乎覆盖我们生活的各个方面。听英语新闻的最大一个障碍是对新闻词汇的生疏。因此,在学习听新闻的初级阶段,我们可以阅读一些大众媒体文献,如报纸、刊物,从中积累一些新闻用语,一些重要组织的名称如 EEC (European Union) 欧盟、IMF (International Monetary Fund) 国际货币基金组织、OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) 石油输出国组织、NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) 国家航空和航天局;单词如 upsurge (高涨)、manoeuvre (策略)、escalation (升级)、allegation (断言) 等等。对现实生活各个领域的词汇都略知一二,是听懂新闻的基础。新闻作为一种语言测试题型也是语言在现实生活中真实运用的体现。在八级考试考试中,新闻的内容均为考生所熟悉的一般性政治、经济、娱乐等方面的信息,在题材上不会给考生造成障碍,其目的只是测试考生从 VOA 或 BBC 获取新闻的能力。与其他听力练习一样,提高听英语新闻的能力的唯一途径也是多听。在英语新闻听力训练初级阶段,考生可借助有文字稿的教材帮助训练。考生在训练时应提倡首先在不看文字材料的情况下直接

听录音答题,在多次不能听懂时再看文字稿。经过一段时间这样的训练后,多数同学的听力能力都能有明显提高。在达到完全脱稿就能基本听懂新闻的要求后,考生可过渡到定时定量收听英语新闻的练习。练习时还要注意我们在前面提到的一个问题,即听懂是一个方面,如果能做到在听懂后能将一则新闻的重要细节和大意在脑海里回顾一遍或复述一遍,这对我们听力能力达到质的飞跃有极大的帮助。倘若坚持“听”与“复述”相结合的练习,对大家的听力及用英语进行思维的能力有很大的提高。

以上谈到的是考生必须在平时打下牢固的语言基础,下面再让我们看一下考试过程中应注意的一些技巧。

1. 预读考题

听力与语法、阅读不同,语法、阅读可以读完再回读,但听力的内容是暂时、一次性的,因此学会抓要点、关键词,以意为单位理解全文,就变得相当重要。在八级听力测试部分中,问题都已印在考卷上,同时在各部分题目前都印有一段题目指令,磁带上也录有相应指令,考生只要熟悉这些内容,就可以利用播放指令的这段时间,或利用两道题目之间的停顿间隙,快速浏览一下已印在试卷上的问题和四个选择项,从而获取听音前的思考线索和对听音内容的背景提示,这样在听的过程中,就可以有针对性地有选择地听原文,从而抓住相关信息,滤除不相关的内容,减轻听的负担和记忆的负荷,以提高听的有效性,同时,通过阅读干扰项,多些背景提示,再分析四个选择项的异同,以此作为线索,听的时候,做到有的放矢。例如看到下面一题时,我们即可知整个录音很可能与抢劫有关。

What strikes the woman most about the male robber is his _____.
A. clothes B. age C. physique D. appearance

我们一旦获悉即将听到的一篇材料与抢劫有关的信息后,大脑就很自然地启动一些我们所储存的关于抢劫的信息,从而主动权就掌握在考生手里。反之,如果不进行试题预读,我们可能在听完全部材料的三分之一后才知道其中中心议题是抢劫。这就是预读的重要性。

2. 仔细审题

审题似乎是一个老生常谈的话题,但却是十分重要的问题。这里所说的审题并非指考生完全看不懂题目,而是指由于审题不仔细而捕捉不到问题的核心。我们来看看下面一道题:

The modern electronic anti - noise devices _____.
A. are an update version of the traditional methods
B. share similarities with the traditional methods
C. are as inefficient as the traditional methods
D. are based on an entirely new working principle

以上问题的核心在于领会 modern electronic anti - noise devices(现代抗噪音电子装置)的定义,而不仅仅是抗噪音电子装置),更不是一般的 anti - noise devices(抗噪音装置)。录音中很可能出现有关 anti - noise device 在各个不同发展时期不同特点的信息,如果不认真审题,就会出现张冠李戴的错误。另外,审题的仔细还表现在领悟特殊形式的题干,如否定式 Which of the following is INCORRECT,或排除式 All the following are true EXCEPT,等等。正确审题是答题的关键,否则听力能力再好的考生也不会有好的成绩。

3. 领会讲话者的语气

听懂说话者的语气可帮助我们回答问题。这一点在八级考试听力第二部分(对话或面试)显得更为重要。例如, Well, I'm afraid I do. But I might be mistaken. 表示了说话者不肯定的语气。有时字面意思与说话者所要表达的意图相反,这时考生更多的是依赖讲话者的口气来答题。如, I'd be sacked if I accepted your offer. 所表达的是拒绝。讲话的口气是多种多样的,它可以表达惊奇、犹豫、挑战、讽刺、安慰、决心等,正确领会它们能做到事半功倍。

4. 听与记录同时进行

考生可在听的过程中适当做些笔录因为仅凭脑力无法记住长达数分钟的讨论或对话。考生在记录时不必拘于形式,做一些只要能明白的简单符号记录即可,特别是众多的数字、时间、日期、人名、地名更需要我们做些笔记。最后,希望广大考生千万不要盲目信仰应试技巧而忽视语言基本能力的训练,因为技巧只不过是扎实语言基本功为基础的一点儿辅助性的东西而已。

阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

题型分析与应试技巧

阅读理解是语言学习中最重要的一项基本技能之一,阅读是获取语言知识最直接、最有效的方法,阅读能力则是衡量掌握语言综合能力的一项重要标志。学习阅读,学会阅读,提高英语阅读能力,是最终掌握英语,提高整体英语水平的必由之路。英语专业八级考试中也设立了阅读理解部分,而且阅读部分在整个考试中占相当大的比重,该部分的得

第 部 分

专业八级 考试题型分析与应试技巧

分直接影响到整个考试的成败,因此无论是教师还是考生都对此非常重视。八级考试中的阅读理解部分主要是依据国家教委批准的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》中对英语阅读教学内容和要求的规定,运用科学的测试手段,检验英语专业学生对于高级英语阅读能力和技巧的掌握,从而检查各有关院校对于大纲规定的教学内容和教学要求的完成和执行情况。

应该说到了准备八级考试的时候,学生已经具备了相当的阅读经验和阅读能力,现在的关键是多做练习,大量阅读,通过阅读来提高阅读水平。如果还存在一些不良阅读习惯的话,比如用手指着读,默读时出声等等,就应毫不犹豫地痛下功夫去改正。下面列出了一些常用的阅读技巧,仅作提醒之用。希望考生能仔细对照自己的情况,尽快改掉不良习惯,以便提高自己的阅读效率。

1 略读

略读(skimming)是常用的阅读方法之一,其主要特征是选择性地阅读。通常的阅读要求看到每一个词,每次注目看1-2个词。略读不需要看到每一个词,眼睛跳动的频率和幅度都有较大的提高,有时甚至从上一行跳到下一行。略读不可能使你对所读内容全部了解,但是你能大大地提高阅读速度,也能获得大量的信息。

略读的主要作用是了解文章的大意。经过略读之后,你对所读内容已经有了大致的了解,再仔细阅读,这时你的印象会更深刻,理解更透彻。

大部分读者不需要正规的训练和指导就可以进行略读。但是有意识地训练会大大地提高你的略读速度和效率。进行略读训练的最简单的方法是强迫自己在规定的时间内读完某一篇文章,开始训练时,可以把略读速度定为平常阅读的5/4倍,以后逐步提高。略读的关键是增加眼跳的幅度,高度集中注意力,努力捕捉那些能引起注意或者你认为重要的内容。

2 扫读

扫读(scanning)是以最快的速度扫视所读材料,在找到所需信息时才仔细阅读该项内容。如查找某个人名、地名、时间、地点等,也即在寻找特定信息、寻找具体事实、寻找答题所需内容时都用这种方法。

3 研读

研读(study reading)就是仔细阅读,对文章有透彻深刻的理解。根据考题,运用上下文、逻辑关系、背景知识进行判断和推论。对难句的理解和翻译用得着这种方法。

提高阅读速度的一个重要内容是扩大词汇量。其必要性表现在以下几个方面:

(1)词汇量决定了你的阅读理解能力,词汇量越大,你阅读得越广,视野就越开阔,你阅读理解的得分就越高。

(2)有限的词汇量必然会影响你阅读理解能力的提高。生词的含义只有在上下文中才能完全展现出来,并易于被识记、理解、掌握。换句话说,是上下文给某个词以特定含义,而这个特定含义往往是字典无法提供的。有的人或许会说,我们从中学到大学英语词汇都是通过背生词表来记的。但是这样说的读者忽视了很重要的一点:所学课文后面的词汇表都是为课文服务的,而且,教师上课时对某些词或表达方式所举的实例,实质上是为它们设置上下文。不少教师鼓励学生背句子、段落、或整篇文章,都是出于同一目的,即要学生在上下文中理解并掌握词汇和短语。

(3)多读是扩大词汇量的最好的方法。不仅要读不同体裁的书和文章,而且要多接触不同题材,才能适应考试的需要。

下边我们谈谈怎样解决八级考试中的阅读问题:

①找出段落的中心思想

任何阅读材料都有主要意思,即大意(main idea)。文字材料的大意有不同的层次。一个比较长的句子可以说很多事情,但一般只有一个大意,可以用几个词概括;一个段落包括很多句子,但也只有一个大意,通常是段落的主题句(topic sentence)包含段落的大意。通常人们说“大意”指的是整篇材料的中心思想。

非小说体的阅读材料通常有比较明显的大意,其结构也比较清楚。文章的开头部分(introduction)会比较明确地指出文章的中心思想。文章主体部分的每一段也往往有主题句,通常在段首或段尾。有些文章的结尾还会对全文作一个总的概括。

②如何对待阅读中的词汇问题

阅读过程中不可避免地要遇到生词。大纲中规定允许有3%的生词,也就是说2000个词中允许有60个左右的生词,但一般不会有这么多的生词。有的人一遇到生词就停下来查字典,有的则读完一两页后查字典,有的人则完全不管生词。其实阅读中遇到生词只要不影响你对篇章主要意思的理解,一般应该继续往下读。如果生词的确影响你对内容的理解,查字典当然是一种办法,但很不方便,而且频繁地查字典不仅影响阅读速度,而且影响对文章内容的整体理解。所以在平时阅读时,遇生词最好的方法是通过上下文猜测。以下几条建议可帮助你猜测词义:

(1)看看上下文中有没有生词的另一种说法,即找同义词。有时上下文会对一个生词作解释,或者提供一些暗示。

(2)看看生词在文章中的词性,即看这个词是名词、动词、形容词、副词或其他词类。另外再看看这个词在文中与

哪些词搭配使用,再根据自己的其他知识,就可以进行正确的猜测。

(3)分析生词的构成,尤其是词的前缀和后缀。英语中很多词都是加前缀或后缀变来的。比如你认识这两个词 write 和 similar,根据前缀 re- 和后缀 -ity 的含义,你就可以准确地猜出 rewrite 和 similarity 这两个词的意思。

(4)看看同一生词是否在上下文的其他地方出现,把两处的语境相比较,也许能更加准确地猜出词义。

(5)充分利用你关于所阅读的内容已有的知识。

为了巩固阅读过程中的生词,在读完一篇后,你可以把本篇中最重要的生词查一下字典,准确地了解该生词在文中的意思。因为我们训练的篇章都是大纲规定的题材,在真题中也可能会遇到这方面的文章,甚至单词。

③推论出段落的隐含意思

有时,为了某种目的,作者往往不直接说出某一意思,而是含蓄地表达。这种隐含的意思有时是篇章的主要意思。所以阅读短文经常需要推论(making inference)。有时一句话的含义需要推论,有时整个篇章的含义需要推论。以下几条建议可以帮助你进行推论:

(1)结合作者的思想观点、写作背景进行推论。

(2)寻找作者直接陈述的诸多事件之间的联系。

(3)仔细体会某些重要词的含蓄意义及其感情色彩。比如 politician 和 statesman 的意思都是“政治家”,但前者有贬义的色彩,即“政客”,后者则没有。

(4)从作者的语气、语调、措辞等文体特征,读出作者的“言外之意”(reading beyond the lines)。

(5)得出某一推断后,尽量从上下文中寻找证据。

(6)充分利用自己已有的各方面的知识,把文章中所述的事情和自己的阅历或熟悉的事情联系起来考虑。

④预测下文内容

预测下文内容也是提高阅读效率的重要手段。预测与猜测不同。猜测是对自己没有把握的文字意思的假设,预测则是根据已掌握的信息假想下文将会发生什么事情。预测之所以能够提高阅读效率,是因为它使你产生某种“期待”(expectations)。带着这种期待去读下文,你会努力为你的假想寻找证据,你的注意力将更加集中在文中的主要内容上。

当然,预测也不是随意的,必须根据已经发生的事情或已了解的内容加上你自己的一般常识进行符合逻辑的预测。当你继续阅读下文时,你的预测要么被肯定,要么被否定。无论是肯定还是否定,都会加深你对原文的理解。以下是几条建议:

(1)如果你对段落的主题思想已有初步的了解,想一想关于这一主题通常要描写哪些方面的事情,这些事情在本文中会发生吗?

(2)运用你的英语语言知识及语言在具体语境中的习惯用法,预测文章将要写什么。

阅读能力的提高不是靠短时间的突击就能提高的,需要我们持之以恒,长期进行正确的操练。英语专业八级考试是科学的语言测试,具有相当的信度和效度,靠投机取巧是不可能取得好成绩的,所以,我们衷心希望考生们能通过训练,真正地提高自己的语言能力,在八级考试中取得好的成绩。

人文知识(General Knowledge)

题型分析与应试技巧

人文知识是英语专业八级考试中最新增加的新题型,主要考查学生对英语知识背景的各个层面的掌握。所考查的内容包括英语国家的地理、历史、现状、文化传统,英语文学知识以及基本的英语语言学常识。

本部分共 10 题,时间是 10 分钟。考生如果期望在规定的时间内准确、快速地作出选择,应该注意:

(1)在英语专业各项的学习中,打好坚实的基础。

(2)在日常生活、学习中不断积累涉及社会生活各层面的英语知识。

(3)多听、多看国际时事新闻,尤其是涉及英语国家的政治、经济现状的报道。

人文知识题作为一个全新的模式涵盖英语知识的各个方面,简单地说是考查学生英语知识的广度,从深层意义上来说它已不单单是在考英语,因为它涉及到一个人的知识储备。因此,这就要求我们坚持不懈地积累与操练。

改错(Proofreading and Error Correction)

题型分析与应试技巧

校对与改错是英语专业八级考试的第四部分。该部分采用主观测试题型。该项目包含两个部分:答题要求和一、



篇要求修改的短文。答题要求部分说明修改短文的三种方法:加入、删去和改动某一单词,并举例说明。要求修改的短文长度为250字左右。短文的体裁和题材不超出学生所熟悉的范围。短文内含10个错误;错误都出现在标有题号的行内。错误一般涉及单个词;每行只出现一个错误。要求修改的单词既有功能词(如介词、冠词等),也有实义词(动词、名词等)。错误既涉及句内也涉及句际。

校对与改错部分的测试目的是检查学生在实际语境中灵活运用语言的能力。该项目考查学生的语法和词汇知识,但更侧重评估学生的综合语言能力。校对改错部分要求学生在15分钟内找出10个错误,并根据要求用三种方法中的一种改正错误。

这一部分要求考生掌握三种知识:

1. 语法知识

众所周知,英语语言能力包括众多因素,其中之一是语法知识。没有系统的语法知识,学习者就很难全面、准确地以口头或书面的形式表达思维或意念。对于把英语作为外语的学生来说,语法知识的掌握尤为重要,因为它有助于提高语言的准确性、逻辑性。鉴于此,校对改错项目的一个测试点是检验高年级学生语法知识的掌握程度及其运用能力。一般地说,该项目中要求改正的错误里包括一些语法错误。例如:

定语从句(1996年第三题),
情态动词(1997年第一题),
冠词(1997年第九题),
介词(1998年第四题),
反身代词(1998年第六题),等等。

校对改错项目要求学生运用已学过的语法知识,来判断句子的正误,找出语病,并作修正。这里要强调的一点是,八级考试的这个项目不是孤立地测试学生的语法知识;它更偏重学生运用语法知识的能力,即怎样把书本知识转化成实际能力。因此,对于学生来说,在平时一要巩固已学过的语法知识,理清概念;二要注重提高运用语言知识解决具体问题的能力。

2. 词汇与搭配

校对改错项目的另一测试点是学生对常用词汇、搭配和用法的了解及运用。比如:

外层空间应为 outer space,而不是 out space(1996年第5题),
做动作应为 perform an act,而不是 make an act(1997年第8题),
姿势应为 posture,而不是 post(1997年第10题),
站起来应为 get to their feet,而不是 get on their feet(1998年第4题),等等。

词汇测试面涵盖各类词性的词,同时侧重考核它们的搭配与用法。归根结底,词汇测试部分主要是检验高年级学生在词汇方面是否达到英语专业高年级教学大纲所规定的要求。

词汇的积累不是一朝一夕即可完成的,它需要在平时的学习过程中逐步积累,积少成多。因此,对于学生来说,平时自己在学习中要注意扩大、巩固已有的词汇量,这点是非常重要的。同时,在学习、掌握词汇的过程中,特别要注意提高自己灵活运用词汇的能力。

3. 篇章结构

在第1、第2点中我们提到校对改错项目的两个测试点:语法和词汇。同时我们也再三强调,这个项目尽管涉及以上两点的评估,但它不是简单、孤立地检验学生的语法词汇知识。该项目仍着眼于语言的运用。也就是说,该项目旨在测试在具体语境或上下文中使用语法或词汇的能力。在校对改错这个特定的考试环境中,它所提供的具体语境或上下文是一篇短文,这篇短文由十来个在意义上相关联的句子构成,而需要修改的语病都出现在这些意义上相互关联的句中。鉴于这个特点,学生就要从篇章结构这个角度去判断句子的正误。也就是说,学生要跳出单句的框架,从语段(表达一相关层次意思的句子组合)的角度来进行判断。

从语篇角度看,校对改错项目内的错误可大致分为两类:

①句内错误:一般对此类错误的判断无须超越句子本身。如:

1996年试卷的第6题
water rising away from the depths of the earth during(6)
(删去 away)
1999年试卷的第4题
hour of hunting yields in average about 100 edible calories(4)
(把 in 改成 on)

②句际错误:对此类错误的判断要基于上下文之上,也就是牵涉到句与句之间的关系了。如:

1997年试卷的第5题
departure. This is what his body wants to do, therefore (5) _____

(把 therefore 改成 but)

1999年试卷的第5题
as an hour of gathering produces 240. (5) _____

(把 as 改成 while)

对第二类错误的判断要求学生从篇章角度出发,把文中的句子看作表达一完整意思的有机体。只有这样,学生才能找出错误所在。

在历年的考试中,学生大都能判断出第一类错误,而对第二类错误(句际错误)的判断准确率就相对较低。历年试卷中难易度系数偏低的题目也大都为此类错误。因此,学生平时要加强对篇章的理解能力的训练,了解、熟悉篇章结构的特点:语段内句子之间的关系、语段之间的关系;它们的类别;各种不同关系的表示法,等等。只有在此基础上,学生才能灵活正确地使用语言知识,做到准确答题。

五 翻译(Translation)

题型分析与应试技巧

英语专业八级考试中的汉译英试题是对学生综合应用语言能力的一个测试。它既是对学生汉语水平的测试,又是对英语专业学生四年专业学习之后综合应用英语能力的检测。实践证明,我们的学生在四年的英语学习过程中,忽略了对汉语的学习,因而在对汉语词语和句子的理解过程中出现了一些可笑的问题;同时,汉译英测试也反映出学生在用英语表达过程中,由于母语干扰或其它方面原因,也有很多典型的错误。这里我们仅从理解和表达两个角度,分析英语专业八级考试汉译英常见的一些问题,并通过分析这些问题,指出英语专业本科阶段汉译英教学中,加强学生基本功是该课程的一个核心任务。

一般认为,理解汉语对于汉语是母语的中国学生来说,不应该构成什么问题;翻译过程的第二阶段,即表达阶段,才是问题出现比较多的地方。但是,在我们的学生中,的确存在着因为汉语功底不扎实而造成错误理解的问题。这种错误主要出现在对一些不能够从字面上推测意义的习语上,例如部分学生对“寒暄”、“破天荒”、“干脆”等词语会产生错误的理解。我们有的同学将“寒暄”译成了“coldly talk for a while”,这说明习语的理解对于汉语功底不深厚、光顾着学习外语却忽视母语学习的外语专业学生来说的确是一个很突出的问题。

其次,学生还会出现断句的错误。由于汉语语言的习惯,汉语句子在断句问题上并不严格,因此对句子的停顿很多情况下完全取决于读者的语感。学生对此往往认识并不充分,不敢果断断句,以为原文中的一个长句一定要用英语的一个长句来表达,因而出现跟原文风格不一致的译文,甚至在组织译文语言的时候出现很多语法错误。当然,汉语功底的欠缺、语感的薄弱往往也会造成错误的断句,从而导致错误的翻译。例如,2000年八级考试中,第一句话是“世界上第一代博物馆属于自然博物馆,它是通过化石、标本等向人们介绍地球和各种生物的演化历史”。很多同学用 which 这个关系代词来形成了一个结构很复杂的主从复合句,但是在组织这个句子时出现很多错误,造成修饰关系不明的情况。如果我们果断断句,翻译成:

The world's first generation museums are museums of natural history. They introduce to the people with fossils and specimens the evolution of the earth and various living organism on it. 用这样两个简单句来处理,就可以避免语法错误,而且可以使句子语义鲜明。

此外,断句的错误还表现在词组间关系的断定上,比如,“科学知识”和“科学技术”,后者“科学”和“技术”之间是一种并列关系。这种修饰和并列关系在汉语中并没有形式上的分别,这种关系是一种意合关系,需要读者发挥自己的判断力和语感。很多同学把这两个短语分别译成了“science and knowledge”和“scientific technology”,由此可见我们在理解上还存在问题,学生们的汉语功底还不够深厚。

另外,对原文的理解还需要结合一定的背景知识,例如95年八级考试汉译英试题中提到“奥斯汀”这位作家,如果我们不熟悉这位作家,我们就可能连她的姓氏如何拼写也不知道。再比如说,“我的导师是亚裔人”(1998年八级考试),不能简单地翻译成“My tutor is an Asian”,因为所谓“亚裔”,是指亚洲的血缘,但并没明确国籍,根据上下文,却应该是美国国籍,因此这句话应该翻译为“My tutor is an Asian American.”,同样的道理,在同一篇文章中出现的“除有一名来自德国外,其余5位均是亚裔学生”也应该处理成

“... except one of German origin, the rest five were all of Asian origin”。

1999年八级考试试题中也出现了类似的句子“现今180万温哥华居民中,有一半不是本地出生的,每4个居民中

就有一个是亚洲人。25 万华人对温哥华的经济转型起着决定性的作用”也应该根据以上的理由翻译为

“Of the present 1.8 million residents Vancouver, half are not native, and one in every four is of Asian origin. The 250,000 Chinese have been playing a decisive role in the economic transformation of Vancouver.”

由此看来,缺乏一定的背景知识,我们就不可能把这些句子处理正确。

对于政论文章的翻译来说,一定政治意识的缺乏会造成错误的理解和表达。例如,“振兴”、“统一”等,考虑到中国的历史,我们应该将它们分别理解和表达为“revitalization”或“rejuvenation”和“reunification”。再例如“个体户”、“国营企业”、“三资企业”、“计划生育”等概念,要求翻译时必须准确理解原意,然后在译文中作适当的表达,因而需要同学们熟悉官方的翻译法。从这个意义上说,政论翻译,尤其在译名问题上,涉及到继承传统译名的情况比较多,因此我们应该多读一些国内的外文刊物,如《中国日报》、《北京周报》、《人民日报》(海外英文版)等,增强政治意识,统一翻译口径,这样才能够把汉译英做好。

总之,英语专业八级的翻译考试对译文的要求是忠实原文和语言通顺。翻译的功能是将原有的文字资料转换成另一种语言,从而使读者用其熟悉的语言了解原本用另一种语言表述的信息。鉴于此,衡量译文的一个重要标准就是看其所转换的信息是否准确,是否忠实于原文。译者对原文的把握、理解是关键所在。译者要对原文的思想、语气、风格有透彻的理解和准确的把握。如果在这方面出现偏差,译文就会与原文有出入,也就很难做到忠实于原文。

质量高的译文除了忠实于原文外,在语言上也要力求做到通顺。具体地说,就是所译语言要符合规范,行文自然、流畅,不带有过多生硬翻译的痕迹。就英译汉而言,译文应该断句恰当,句式正确,选词妥贴,段与段、句与句之间呼应自然,有一定文采。对于汉译英来说,要求译文的句式处理恰当,选词妥贴,英语比较地道。在八级翻译考试里,语言通顺对汉译英项目来说尤为重要。译文英语不地道,不仅会失去原文的文体风格,而且还会误译原意。

写作 (Writing)

题型分析与应试技巧

写作项目是全国高校英语专业八级考试六大项目之一,它的分值占总分的 20%,考试时间为 45 分钟。该项目要求考生在规定的时间内根据提示写出 400 字左右的文章。文章力求做到观点清楚、例证充分、结构严谨、层次清楚、合乎逻辑、语言得体、无重大语法错误。

要想写好一篇文章,考生应该注意以下几点:

审题

在写作考试中要写出符合题目要求,高质量的作文,第一步是审题。所谓审题,就是通过阅读写作题目及相关信息或要求,正确领会题目的含义,了解题目要求,为构思合乎具体写作要求的文章框架打下基础。

近年来八级写作项目已形成自身的特色。这个特色就是,该项目内的几个部分(观点、情景、标题、写作要求)具有内在的联系,从而构成一个整体。因此,审题就意味着不是仅仅浏览一个标题,而是要兼顾其它部分。只有这样,学生才能真正明确写作目的,领会写作要求。

以 1997 年的八级考试写作项目为例。该年的标题是 SOWING THE SEEDS, NURTURING GROWTH AND HARVESTING THE REWARDS。如果我们孤立地看题目的话,就很难领会该篇作文的具体要求和目的。但是,一旦我们把标题与前面的情景与观点部分联系起来,这个标题的含义就变得清晰了:它要求学生用标题所含的耕作过程来比拟获得大学学业成就的过程。同时,对具体语篇模式的要求(即 ANALOGY)也显示在这部分中间。至于对作文修辞框架的要求,则出现在标题下面的一段文字中。

总而言之,提高审题的准确性有利于学生理解题目含义,了解写作要求,进而有针对性地构思作文内容、布局等。

然而,在历年写作阅卷中我们发现,审题有误仍是学生经常犯的错误之一。归纳起来有以下几点:1)不熟悉八级写作的设计特点,以为只看标题即可着手写作。这常常导致在文章内容上出现严重偏差。2)对情景观点部分的理解一知半解,未经仔细斟酌就提笔写作文。这往往会造成学生采用错误的语篇模式。3)忽略写作项目中对作文修辞框架的提示。这容易使得作文思路或结构混乱或失衡。

行文的统一性和连贯性

一篇优秀的作文应该具有以下两个特点。就八级写作项目而言,这主要体现在作文的内容和框架上。按照写作要求,一篇合格的作文由三个部分组成。第一部分包括作者的论点(THESIS STATEMENT)。论点应明确、清楚。第二部分是作文的主体。这部分的要求是通过恰当、合适的语篇模式(如:CAUSE AND EFFECT, COMPARISON AND CONTRAST, 等等)来论证前面提出的论点。论证的过程要做到结构严谨、层次分明、合乎逻辑。要做到结构严谨,就需要学生在写作中抓住中心,并围绕中心展开讨论。结构严谨的作文同时也应是层次分明的作文。为了使论证过程具有说服力,作文应采用一种层次结构。所谓层次结构指构成语篇的句子或者各段之间在逻辑意义上存在着一种主从关系,它们或者是解释关系,或者是因果关系,或者是总分关系。书卷语体通常属于这类结构,即一个语篇往往由不同层

次的语段构成。此外,作文应有逻辑性,文中观点的阐述要合乎情理,观点之间的衔接要自然、顺畅。第三部分为作文的结尾。一篇思想内容完整的作文离不开一个好的结尾。一般来说,结尾部分的内容应为前面部分的总结。因此,这部分应与前面部分保持论点上的一致性和统一性。结尾部分忌讳的是牛头不对马嘴,前后没有连贯性,因而破坏作文的完整性。

语言的规范性和准确性

作文的思想内容都必须通过语言形式来表达。八年级作文要求语言得体、通顺,无重大语法错误。如果作文句不成句,用词不当,语法错误连篇,就很难将作者的意图表达清楚。

但是,历年来的写作项目反映出学生在作文的统一性、连贯性和语言的规范性方面还普遍存在一些问题。概括起来有以下几点:

①作文中的论点未展开。这主要表现为没有按照要求在第一部分中阐明观点,而是东拉西扯,写了与题目有关或无关的细节或现象。比如在以 IN SUPPORT OF DORMITORY POLICIES 为题的作文中,一些学生不是开门见山地点明主题思想,而是列举了一些寝室里的情况或评论一些不良现象。最后由于篇幅有限,就在结束时提一句寝室制度就草草收尾。

②作文结构不严谨,段落没有主题句,且句际段落关系不明显。这种现象在考生的作文中带有一定的普遍性。有些学生在写作时没有理清思路,按照一定的逻辑框架写,而是想到什么就写什么,因此文章显得松散。

③作文首尾不一致。作文开头与结尾部分内容衔接不上,或自相矛盾。

④作文缺乏连贯性(COHERENCE)。在对历年考生作文的分析中,我们发现以下几个现象:

- A. 差的作文中简单句多,而好的作文中则少;
- B. 差的作文中从句和连词出现的频率大大低于好的作文;
- C. 差的作文中各种照应的使用低于好的作文;
- D. 差的作文中关键词和同义/近义词出现的频率低于好的作文。

以上部分简单地讨论了八年级写作项目的要求、预期达到的标准以及学生作文中反映出来的一些带有共性的问题。在结束之前,我们就如何提高写作能力谈几点看法:

①写作能力的培养要从最基本的做起,一步一个脚印,扎实地进行基本功训练。

②就八年级写作项目而言,要提高驾驭文章整体思路的能力就要加强逻辑思维训练,通过各类写作手法的操练来提高这方面的能力。此外,要提高语言的准确性,学会使用各种语篇纽带,如 LOGICAL、GRAMMATICAL、SEMANTIC CONNECTORS,使作文思路清晰,论点鲜明,例证充分,语言得体,真正达到写作的要求。

Part Two 试卷部分

英语专业八级考试全真模拟试卷

**TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS
- GRADE EIGHT -**

Model Test One

TIME LIMIT: [190 MIN.]

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 on ANSWER SHEET ONE. Use the blank sheet 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 answer to each question on your answer sheet.

SECTION B CONVERSATION

Questions 1 to 5 are based on a conversation between Jassie and Pauline. At the end of the conversation you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following five questions. Now listen to the conversation.

1. From the conversation we get the impression that _____.
 - A. Jassie and Pauline are classmates
 - B. Jassie is an overseas student from America
 - C. Pauline and Jassie are talking about a picture
 - D. They are having American geography
2. What has Jassie already known about White House?
 - A. White House is on the south side of Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C., facing Lafayette Square.
 - B. The east and west terraces, the executive office, the east wing, and a penthouse and a bomb shelter are added to the main building.
 - C. It was designed by James Hoban on a site chosen by George Washington.
 - D. It is the oldest public building in Washington.
3. Which one is oval in shape in White House?
 - A. The East Room.
 - B. The Red Room.
 - C. The Blue Room.
 - D. The Green Room.
4. Who is the first President to live in White House?
 - A. Theodore Roosevelt.
 - B. John Adams.
 - C. George Washington.
 - D. Thormas Jefforson.
5. According to the conversation which statement about the name of the White House is True?
 - A. It became official before President Theodore Roosevelt had it engraved upon his stationery.
 - B. It derives the name from the color of the building.
 - C. The building was restored after being burned in 1814, so the smoke - stained gray stone walls were painted white.
 - D. Actually the cognomen "White House" was applied to the building some time before it was painted.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 6 and 7 are based on the following news from the VOA. At the end of the news item, you will be

given 10 seconds to answer each question. Now listen to the news.

- 6. The general election will be held on _____.
A. Friday B. Wednesday C. Thursday D. Monday
- 7. Mail and Telegraph endorsed _____.
A. Tony Blair B. William Hague C. the Liberal Democrats D. Labor Party

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following news from the BBC. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer each question. Now listen to the news.

- 8. Palestinians say that _____.
A. Israeli Prime Minister is sincere to call for ceasefire
B. Sharon's appeal to stop ongoing violence is a "lie"
C. they believe this time will soon witness ceasefire
D. they feel relieved America supports ceasefire
- 9. The Arafat aide thought that Israeli Prime Minister calls for ceasefire because _____.
A. Sharon's government aimed at alleviating international pressure on Israel
B. Sharon's government felt guilty of their excessive use of force
C. Sharon's government is demanded by the United States to stop fire
D. Sharon's government is opposed by its people
- 10. A roadside bomb exploded on Israeli border with Egypt late on Tuesday, and then _____.
A. Israeli soldiers carried out the appeal to stop fire
B. Israeli soldiers continue to patrol under interim peace deals
C. Israeli soldiers returned fire
D. Israeli soldiers returned fire and soon initiated another fighting

PART II READING COMPREHENSION [30 min.]

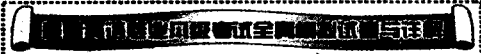
In this section there are several reading passages followed by a total of twenty multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers on your answer sheet.

TEXT A

I was born in Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, and others in Macon countries, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New-England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite, than a similarity of christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecei, Solomon, Abraham, and the like.

My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age; and he grew up, literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came in the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so-called; but no qualification was ever required of a teacher, beyond "reading, writing, and cipherin" to the Rule of Three. If a struggler supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizzard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course when I came of age I did not know much. Still somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the Rule of Three; but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education, I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity.

I was raised to farm work, which I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois, and passed the first year in Illinois—Macon County. Then I got to New-Salem, (at that time in Sangamon, now



in Menard County), where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black-Hawk war; and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated, ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten—the only time I have been beaten by the people. The next, and three succeeding biennial elections, I was elected to the Legislature. I was not a candidate afterwards. During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846, I was once elected to the lower House of Congress. Was not a candidate for reelection? From 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced law more assiduously than ever before. Always a whig in politics, and generally on the whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses. I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well-known.

If any personal description of us is thought desirable, it may be said, I am, in height, six feet, four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average, one hundred and eighty pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair, and grey hair, grey eyes—no other masks or brands recollected.

11. The author is _____.
 - A. a friend of Abraham Lincoln's
 - B. a writer who gives an account of Abraham Lincoln's biography
 - C. Abraham Lincoln himself
 - D. Abraham Lincoln's autobiography
12. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. The author's mother died when he was only ten years old.
 - B. The author's father died when he was six years old.
 - C. The author and his family moved to Indiana in his eighth year.
 - D. His grandfather was killed by Indians in a battle.
13. What was required of a teacher in the author's hometown?
 - A. No qualification.
 - B. Latin - understanding.
 - C. Experiences of traveling round the world.
 - D. The basical ability to know how to read, write and compute arithmetically.
14. Which events provided much encouragement for Abraham Lincoln in his political career?
 - A. The Black - Hawk war and Law - practicing.
 - B. The Black - Hawk war and the Missouri Compromise.
 - C. Farm work and Law - practicing.
 - D. Law - practicing and the Missouri Compromise.
15. The general tone of this passage can be described as _____.

A. haughty and sarcastic	B. condescending and humble
C. domineering and aggressive	D. honest and confident

TEXT B

Once found almost entirely in the western United States and in Asia, dinosaur fossils are now being discovered on all seven continents. A host of new revelations emerged in 1998 that promise to reshape scientists' views of dinosaurs, including what they looked like and when and where they lived.

It is doubtful that Tyrannosaurus Rex had lips or that Triceratops had cheeks, says Lawrence Witmer, an assistant professor of anatomy at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio. Witmer was a leading researcher for a study on dinosaur anatomy that was presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology, which concluded on October 3 in Snowbird, Utah.

Witmer's study reached its conclusions by using high-tech computerized axial tomography (CT or CAT) scans along with comparative anatomy studies. For example, the theory that Triceratops and similar dinosaur species had cheeks was based on past comparisons with mammals such as sheep. But Witmer's careful analysis found the structure of the triceratops jaw and skull made it more likely that Triceratops had a beak like that of an eagle. Witmer said that scientists should use birds and crocodiles as models when re-

第一二部分

专业八级
考试全真模拟试题卷

searching the appearance of dinosaurs.

In early October scientists announced that they had confirmed the discovery of a new type of ceratopsian dinosaur. The dinosaur's bones, found in New Mexico in 1996, are forcing paleontologists to rethink their theories about when ceratopsians migrated to what is now North America.

Scientists previously thought that ceratopsians, the group that included the well-known Triceratops, arrived in North America from Asia between 70 million and 80 million years ago. During this time, the late Cretaceous Period, the earth's two supercontinents — Laurasia in the north and Gondwanaland in the south — were in the process of pulling apart, cutting dinosaur populations off from each other and interrupting migratory patterns.

The fossilized bones, found by eight-year-old Christopher Wolfe and his father, paleontologist Doug Wolfe of the Mesa Southwest Museum in Arizona, date to about 90 million years ago. This could mean that ceratopsians originated in North America and migrated to Asia rather than the reverse, paleontologists said. Doug Wolfe named the important new species of dinosaur *Zuniceratops christopheri* after his son.

An expedition from the Universities of Alaska in Anchorage and Fairbanks has discovered a region in remote northern Alaska so rich in fossilized dinosaur tracks that team members dubbed it the "dino expressway". The trampled area was found during the summer of 1998 on Alaska's North Slope near the Brooks Range.

The team found 13 new track sites and made casts from the prints of five different types of dinosaurs. The rock in which the prints were found dates to more than 100 million years ago, or about 25 million years older than the previously discovered signs of dinosaurs in the Arctic region. Paleontologists said that the new findings provide important evidence that dinosaurs migrated between Asia and North America during the early and mid-Cretaceous Period, before Asia split off into its own continent.

Two rich fossil sites in the hills of Bolivia have been recently discovered, exciting paleontologists and dinosaur buffs. This discovery includes one of the most spectacular dinosaur trackways ever found.

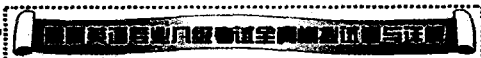
The discovery of a large site in the mountain region of Kila Kila in southern Bolivia was announced in early October. Here scientists found the tracks of at least two unknown species of dinosaur. These included a large quadruped (four-footed) dinosaur that was probably about 20 m (about 70 ft) long.

The other site, located not far from the Bolivian city of Sucre, was uncovered in a cement quarry by workers several years ago but was not brought to paleontologists' attention until the middle of 1998. The site features a vertical wall covered with thousands of dinosaur prints representing more than 100 different species. The tracks date back to between 65 million and 70 million years ago. Since dinosaurs are believed to have died out around 65 million years ago, the prints were likely made by some of the last dinosaurs on earth.

Scientists speculated that the tracks were made at the edge of a lake or swamp and were then hardened and preserved. The rock containing the tracks was then pushed into a vertical position over millions of years of geologic activity. Dinosaur eggs have also been found at the site, which paleontologists are working to preserve before it falls victim to erosion. Paleontologists hope to study the site and learn about the diet and physical characteristics of the dinosaurs that are represented there.

16. Witmer's research leads people to believe _____.
- A. Tyrannosaurus Rex had lips and Triceratops had cheeks.
 - B. dinosaurs might have looked like mammals such as sheep.
 - C. dinosaurs might not have looked like what we thought.
 - D. dinosaurs must have looked like birds or crocodiles.
17. The discovery of a new type of ceratopsian dinosaur suggests ceratopsians _____.
- A. migrated to North America around 70 - 80 million years ago.
 - B. arrived in Asia from North America about 90 million years ago.
 - C. originated in Asia and later migrated to North America.
 - D. could have moved to Asia from North America long ago.
18. Newly-found fossilized tracks in Alaska proved that dinosaurs' migration between Asia and North America took place _____.

专业八级 考试全真模拟试题



- A. much earlier than experts previously thought.
 - B. much later than experts previously thought.
 - C. after Asia became an independent continent.
 - D. sometime around 25 million years ago.
19. The discovery of dinosaur fossil sites in Bolivia is exciting because of the following reasons EXCEPT _____.
- A. they are found in a continent other than Asia and North Continent.
 - B. the largest dinosaurs in the world are found in this discovery.
 - C. there are some unknown species of dinosaurs found this time.
 - D. the dinosaurs were believed to be some of the last ones on earth.
20. The passage focuses on _____.
- A. dinosaur's geographical location.
 - B. shifting views of dinosaurs.
 - C. migration patterns of dinosaurs.
 - D. geologic activity of Earth.

TEXT C

The Land of Disney

Predicting the future is always risky. But it's probably safe to say that at least a few historians will one day speak of the 20th-century as America's "Disney era." Today, it's certainly difficult to think of any other single thing that represents modern America as powerfully as the company that created Mickey Mouse. Globally, brands like Coca-Cola and McDonalds may be more widely-known, but neither encapsulates 20th-century America in quite the same way as Disney.

The reasons for Disney's success are varied and numerous, but ultimately the credit belongs to one person—the man who created the cartoon and built the company from nothing, Walt Disney. Ironically, he could not draw particularly well. But he was a genius in plenty of other respects. In business, his greatest skills were his insight and his management ability. After setting himself up in Hollywood, he single-handedly pioneered the concepts of branding and merchandising—something his company still does brilliantly today.

But what really distinguished Disney was his ability to identify with his audiences. Disney always made sure his films championed the "little guy," and made him feel proud to be American. This he achieved by creating characters that reflected the hopes and fears of the ordinary people. Some celebrated American achievements—Disney's very first cartoon *Plane Crazy*, featuring a silent Mickey Mouse, was inspired by Charles Lindbergh's flight across the Atlantic. Others, like the *Three little pigs* and *Snow White and the Seven Dwarves*, showed how, through hard work and helping one's fellow man, ordinary Americans could survive social and economic crises like the Great Depression.

Disney's other great virtue was the fact that his company—unlike other big corporations—had a human face. His Hollywood studio—the public heard—operated just like a democracy, where everyone was on first-name terms and had a say in how things should be run. He was also regarded as a great patriot because not only did his cartoons celebrate America, but, during World War II, his studios made training films for American soldiers.

The reality, of course, was less idyllic. As the public would later learn, Disney's patriotism had an unpleasant side. After a strike by cartoonists in 1941, he became convinced that Hollywood had been infiltrated by Communists. He agreed to work for the FBI as a mole, identifying and spying on colleagues whom he suspected were subversives.

But, apart from his affiliations with the FBI, Disney was more or less the genuine article. A new book, *The Magic Kingdom: Walt Disney and the American Way of Life*, by Steven Watts, confirms that he was very definitely on the side of ordinary Americans—in the 30s and 40s he voted for Franklin Roosevelt, believing he was a champion of the workers. Also, Disney was not an apologist for the FBI, as some have suggested. In fact, he was always suspicious of large, bureaucratic organisations, as is evidenced in films like *That Darned Cat*, in which he portrayed FBI agents as bungling incompetents.

By the time he died in 1966, Walt Disney was an icon like Thomas Edison and the Wright Brothers. To business people and filmmakers, he was a role model; to the public at large, he was "Uncle Walt"—the man who had entertained them all their lives, the man who represented all that was good about America.

第一單元

专业八级
考试全真模拟试题



In the 30 - old years since his death, not much has changed. In 1986, he was attacked as a Mc Carthy-ist, a supporter of big business, and a purveyor of "subliterate" entertainment. However, none of it has made any difference to the general public. Their loyalty to Uncle Walt remains as strong as ever.

- 21. What is the most distinguished feature of Disney?
 - A. Disney was created and built by a person who drew cartoons and set up a company from nothing.
 - B. Disney films were able to reflect the hopes and fears of ordinary people.
 - C. Disney had affiliation with the FBI.
 - D. Disney respected the rights belonging to everyone and possessed the democratic atmosphere.
- 22. Walt Disney became an icon after his death not because _____.
 - A. he was a role model to business people and filmmakers
 - B. he could entertain the public at large all their lives
 - C. he was a purveyor of "subliterate" entertainment
 - D. he could represent all that was good about America

第一部分

专业八级 考试全真模拟试题卷

TEXT D

We live in southern California growing grapes, a first generation of vintners, our home adjacent to the vineyards and the winery. It's a very pretty place, and in order to earn the money to realize our dream of making wine, we worked for many years in a business that demanded several household moves, an incredible amount of risk - taking and long absences from my husband. When it was time, we traded in our old life, cinched up our belts and began the creation of the winery.

We make small amounts of premium wine, and our lives are dictated by the rhythm of nature and the demands of the living vines. The vines start sprouting tiny green tendrils in March and April, and the baby grapes begin to form in miniature, so perfect that they can be dipped in gold to form jewelry. The grapes swell and ripen in early fall, and when their sugar content is at the right level, they are harvested carefully by hand and crushed in small lots. The wine is fermented and tended until it is ready to be bottled. The vineyards shed their leaves, the vines are pruned and made ready for the dormant months - and the next vintage. It sounds nice, doesn't it? Living in the country, our days were spent in the ancient routine of the vineyard, knowing that the course of our lives as vintners was choreographed long ago and that if we practiced diligently, our wine would be good and we'd be successful. From the start we knew there was a price for the privilege of becoming a winemaking family, connected to the land and the caprices of nature.

We work hard at something we love, we are slow to panic over the daily emergencies, and we are nimble at solving problems as they arise. Some hazards to completing a successful vintage are expected: rain just before harvesting can cause mold; electricity unexpectedly interrupted during the cold fermentation of white wine can damage it; a delayed payment from a major client when the money is needed.

There are outside influences that disrupt production and take patience, good will and perseverance. [For example] the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms regulates every facet of the wine business. A winery's records are audited as often as two or three times a year and every label - newly written for each year's vintage - must be approved...

But the greatest threat to the winery, and one that almost made us lose heart, came out of a lawyer's imagination. Our little winery was served notice that we were named in a lawsuit accusing us of endangering the public health by using lead foils on our bottles (it was the only material used until recently) "without warning consumers of a possible risk." There it was, our winery's name listed with the industry's giants...

... I must have asked a hundred times: "Who gets the money if the lawsuit is successful?" The answer was, and I never was able to assimilate it, the plaintiffs and their lawyers who filed the suit! Since the lawsuit was brought in behalf of consumers, it seemed to me that consumers must get something if it was proved that a lead foil was dangerous to them. We were told one of the two consumer claimants was an employee of the firm filing the suit!

There are attorneys who focus their careers on lawsuits like this. It is an immense danger to the small businessman. Cash reserves can be used up in the blink of an eye when in the company of lawyers. As long

as it's possible for anyone to sue anybody for anything, we are all in danger. As long as the legal profession allows members to practice law dishonorably and lawyers are congratulated for winning big money in this way, we'll all be plagued with a corruptible justice system.

23. The phrase "cinched up our belts," in the first paragraph, suggests that the couple _____.
- A. thought creating a winery would be easy. B. wore clothing that was too big.
C. strapped their belongings together and moved. D. prepared for the difficult work ahead.
24. The grapes are harvested on a date that _____.
- A. may vary. B. is traditionally set.
C. depends on the official approval. D. is determined by availability of pickers.
25. According to the author, the life of vintners is most controlled by _____.
- A. the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.
B. unexpected changes in temperature.
C. the sugar content of the grapes.
D. the tempo of the seasons.
26. The writer complains that when she questioned the lawyers she _____.
- A. never got an answer. B. never got a simple answer.
C. could make no sense of the answer. D. could not believe what she got.
27. The writer thinks that the legal profession _____.
- A. strives to protect consumers. B. includes rapacious attorneys.
C. does a good job of policing its members. D. is part of an incorruptible system.

TEXT E

Cyberia—Internet Cafes

Eva Pascoe rides to work on a motorbike. Her business wardrobe features such items as black leggings, furry leopard - skin jumpers, a faded denim jacket and biking leathers. She looks as if she might be a trendy market manager, or someone who works the day shift in a student cafe. In fact she is a very rich, very successful businesswoman.

Pascoe's business base is in the city of London, not far from the urban loft space she owns in a fashionable city residential area. But she is as likely to be found at business meetings in Tokyo, New York or Paris. At the age of 31, Pascoe is the brain behind Cyberia, which she claims is the world's first "cyberia cafe."

At Cyberia, experienced Internet surfers can play with the latest cyber technology - Net virgins can learn how to log on - while munching their way through what she describes as an "obscene nacho sandwich" or any of the other dishes offered on the highly priced Cyberia menu.

Pascoe founded Cyberia with partner Gene Teare in September 1994. Since then, the company has turned over approximately 5 million pounds. Before the end of 1996 Pascoe intends to float the company on the stock market. Yet the venture started out very modestly, in a small cafe behind London's Tottenham Court Road. The decor there is strictly lowly—stripped floors, distressed walls, ambient music, funky art - yet it has turned into a global concept. Today, Cyberia cafes can be found in the British cities of Manchester and Edinburgh, and in Paris, Tokyo and New York. On the list for future Cyberia are Glasgow, Lisbon, San Francisco, British, Moscow and Delhi.

The company is diversifying fast. Multimedia training and development sessions are held in the Trans-Cyberia and Sub-Cyberia basement venues beneath the cafes themselves. There is a range of Cyberia designer accessories, such as T - shirts and mousepads. The company even boasts an online dating agency. The Cyberia magazine was launched early in 1996, while the world's first online "television station", Channel Cyberia, launched in Britain in May. Cyberia Records - copies of Samples taken from the Net, for use by DJs - is promised before long. Pascoe is unstoppable, a cyberspace version of the entrepreneur Richard Branson. She grew up in rigidly communist Poland, but has made the transformation to free - wheeling business entrepreneur with incredible ease. At first, however, the prospects for cyberia did not look good. At the lunch of the first cafe, Pascoe spent most of her day trying to buy an espresso machine that could make good coffee. "It was incredibly disorganised," says someone who worked there as a cyberhost. "There was no proper kitchen. Four out of the five company directors had other jobs."

Eighteen months on, many insiders say things are not much changed. "It's half-cocked," says Ivan Pope, who runs a nearby design agency. "You never get served. The coffee's always cold. It's chaos." Indeed, many industry analysis are sceptical about Pascoe's ambitions. "Cyberia is simply a restaurant chain with a gimmick," says David Tabizel, director of a multimedia company based in the city of London.

Cyberia's trick, however, was to spot - before anyone else - that the Internet was about to turn into an everyday resource. "They managed to capture the mysterious zeitgeist of where people want to be," says John Browning, editor-in-chief of Wired magazine. The company had brilliant branding, too. "It's a great name," says David Tabizel, noting the play on words with Siberia, the vast, desolate region in the north of Russia. Another advantage, say analysts, is the company's decision not to open clones of its original restaurant in each new location. Every Cyberia is tailored to its city's needs.

It is doubtful that anything would have come of the idea if Pascoe had not been behind it from the start. She has been described variously as "weird and intense", "a magnificent self-publicist", "very charismatic, very smart", "a pioneer in integrating people and technology"; "an evangelist for the Internet". She is, indeed, an unstoppable force of nature. "I don't need that much sleep," she says, in her slightly broken English, downing another black coffee. "Around four or five hours is enough for me."

Possessions tie her down. "My security is my knowledge. . . Because information changes so quickly and I get so much input from the Net, I have to keep my home life simple. My apartment is full of white walls. . . There's nothing to distract me." She gets online at 7 a. m. , works weekends, is rarely home before midnight. She can't remember her last holiday. Even on weekend trips to see friends in Spain and get some sun she takes her laptop. She has a contract for a book on interfaces; she is trying to write up her Ph. d. thesis on human computer interaction. "I don't usually eat until the evening," she says. "I find it distracts my energy."

- 28. Which one has not been developed at Cyberia according to the text?
 - A. The Cyberia magazine.
 - B. An online dating agency.
 - C. Cyberia Records.
 - D. Cyberia Supermarket.
- 29. What is the particular way of Cyberia?
 - A. Cyberia is built by a woman who grew up in rigidly communist Poland.
 - B. Cyberia is a restaurant chain spreading all over the world.
 - C. Cyberia is able to capture the mysterious zeitgeist of where people want to be.
 - D. Cyberia boasts many different kinds of businesses.
- 30. How do people evaluate Eva Pascoe?
 - A. A very charismatic and smart businesswoman.
 - B. A conformist.
 - C. A supporter of knowledge.
 - D. A pioneer in combining technology and money-making.

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. Which of the following is NOT true of the U. S. A. ?
 - A. A well-developed country.
 - B. A permanent member of the Security Council of the UN.
 - C. The biggest country in the Americas.
 - D. A melting pot.
- 32. Which of the following is NOT true of Winston Churchill?
 - A. He served as Prime Minister for 2 non-consecutive terms.
 - B. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953.
 - C. He instigated a reign of terror.

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