

MODEL TESTS FOR TESTS 8

根据 2004 年新版考纲编写

高校英语 专业八级统考 模拟试题集

刘玉珍 主编

(第三版)

南开大学出版社

NANKAI UNIVERSITY PRESS

高校英语专业八级统考模拟试题集
(第三版)

MODEL TESTS FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

GRADE EIGHT

(根据 2004 年新版考纲编写)

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南开大学出版社

天 津

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高校英语专业八级统考模拟试题集 / 刘玉珍主编.
3 版. —天津: 南开大学出版社, 2005. 4
ISBN 7-310-00821-9

I. 高... II. 刘... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考
试—习题 N. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 004378 号

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南开大学出版社出版发行

出版人: 肖占鹏

地址: 天津市南开区卫津路 94 号 邮政编码: 300071

营销部电话: (022)23508339 23500755

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南开大学印刷厂印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

2005 年 4 月第 3 版 2005 年 4 月第 13 次印刷

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 15.625 印张 392 千字

定价: 25.00 元

如遇图书印装质量问题, 请与本社营销部联系调换, 电话: (022)23507125

前 言

《高校英语专业八级统考模拟试题集》以新的面貌与读者见面了。本书自 1994 年出版以来受到广大读者的厚爱，对推动英语教学和学生英语水平的提高起了极大的作用。对本书的修订是根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》（2000 年本）和《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》（2004 年新版）的精神，以适应 21 世纪国际化知识经济时代的要求，培养具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识并能熟练地运用英语在各个领域从事翻译、教学、管理、研究等工作的复合型英语人才。《高校英语专业八级统考模拟试题集》（第三版）的编写是使学生和读者通过大量的练习和模拟测试，复习巩固所学的英语知识、扩大知识面、提高综合语言技能和交际能力，以达到《英语教学大纲》所规定的各项目标。

《高校英语专业八级统考模拟试题集》（第三版）的修订是按照 2004 年高校英语专业八级考试大纲的样题题型和水平，在原试题集的基础上结合历年真题，对其中部分内容作了一些必要的调整，按 2005 年新题型共编排了 10 套模拟试题，以供英语爱好者学习和参考。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，尚有不当之处，恳请读者批评指正。

《高校英语专业八级统考模拟试题集》编写组

2004 年 10 月

高校英语专业八级考试大纲（2004 年新版）

SYLLABUS FOR TEM 8

总 则

2000 年出版的《高校英语专业英语教学大纲》（以下简称《大纲》）规定，高等学校英语专业高年级阶段的主要教学任务是“继续打好语言基本功，学习英语专业知识和相关专业知识，进一步扩大知识面，增强对文化差异的敏感性，提高综合运用英语进行交际的能力”（《大纲》2000：2）。

《大纲》同时指出，“为了帮助各校和有关部门了解执行本教学大纲的情况，教育部委托全国高校外语专业教学指导委员会英语组在第四学期和第八学期分别实施全国英语专业四级和八级统一考试。四级和八级考试着重检查学生的英语语言的综合运用能力”（《大纲》，2000：14）。

根据《大纲》中的上述规定，英语专业八级考试大纲特作如下规定：

一、考试目的：

本考试的目的是全面检查已完成英语专业高年级阶段课程的学生是否达到了《大纲》所规定的英语语言综合运用能力标准以及英语专业知识的要求。

二、考试性质与范围：

本考试属于标准参照性教学检查类考试。考试范围包括《大纲》所规定的听、读、写、译四个方面的能力以及英语专业知识。

三、考试时间、对象与命题：

本考试在英语专业第八学期举行，每年一次。考试对象为高校英语专业四年级学生。本考试由教育部高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会英语组组织有关测试专家命题。外语专业教学指导委员会办公室负责考试的实施。

四、考试形式：

为了有效地考核学生综合运用英语进行交际的能力，既兼顾考试的科学性、客观性，又考虑到考试的可行性以及高年级阶段英语水平和专业知识评估的特点，本考试采用多种试题形式，以保证考试的效度和信度。

五、考试内容:

本考试共有六个部分:听力理解、阅读理解、人文知识、改错、翻译、写作。整个考试需时 185 分钟。

I. 听力理解 (Part I: Listening Comprehension)

1. 测试要求:

- (A) 能听懂真实交际场合中的各种英语会话和讲话。
- (B) 能听懂 VOA、BBC 或 CNN 等国外媒体节目中有关政治、经济、历史、文化、教育、科技等方面的专题报道。
- (C) 能听懂有关政治、经济、历史、文化、教育、语言文学、科普方面的讲演及讲演后的问答。
- (D) 考试时间约 25 分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用填空题和多项选择题形式,分三节: Section A、Section B 和 Section C,共 20 题。

Section A: Mini-lecture

本部分由一个约 900 个单词的讲座和一项填空任务组成。要求学生边听边做笔记,然后完成填空任务。答题时间 10 分钟。本部分共 10 题。

Section B: Conversation or Interview

本部分由一个约 800 个单词的会话组成。会话后有 5 道多项选择题。

Section C: News Broadcast

在若干段新闻报道后有 5 道多项选择题。

Sections B & C 的每道多项选择题后有 10 秒的间隙,要求学生从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。听力理解部分的录音语速为每分钟约 150 个单词,念一遍。

3. 测试目的:

测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

4. 选材原则:

- (A) 讲座部分的内容与英语专业知识课程相关。
- (B) 对话部分的内容与学生的日常生活、工作和学习活动相关。
- (C) VOA 和 BBC 新闻材料为学生所熟悉的一般新闻报道、短评或讲话等。
- (D) 听力材料中所出现的词汇原则上不超出《大纲》规定的范围。

II. 阅读理解 (Part II: Reading Comprehension)

1. 测试要求

- (A) 能读懂一般英美报刊杂志上的社论和书评。
- (B) 能读懂有一定难度的历史传记和文学作品。
- (C) 能理解所读材料的主旨大意,分辨出其中的事实和细节;能理解字面意义和隐含意义;能根据所读材料进行判断和推理;能分析所读材料的思想观点、语篇结构、语言特点和修辞手法。

(D) 能在阅读中根据需要自觉调整阅读速度和阅读技巧。

(E) 考试时间 30 分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题, 由数篇阅读材料组成。阅读材料约含 3 000 个单词。每篇材料后有若干道多项选择题。学生应根据所读材料内容, 从每题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。共 20 题。

3. 测试目的:

阅读理解部分测试学生通过阅读获取有关信息的能力, 考核学生掌握相关阅读策略和技巧的程度。既要求准确性, 也要求一定的速度。阅读速度为每分钟 150 个单词。

4. 选材原则:

(A) 题材广泛, 包括社会、科技、文化、经济、日常知识、人物传记等。

(B) 体裁多样, 包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、广告、说明书、图表等。

(C) 关键词汇基本上不超出《大纲》规定的范围。

III. 人文知识 (Part III: General Knowledge)

1. 测试要求:

(A) 能基本了解主要英语国家的地理、历史、现状、文化传统等。

(B) 能初步具备英语文学知识。

(C) 能初步具备英语语言学知识。

(D) 考试时间 10 分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题形式, 要求学生从每题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。共 10 题。

3. 测试目的:

人文知识部分测试学生对主要英语国家社会与文化、英语文学与英语语言学基本知识的掌握程度。

4. 测试范围:

(A) 主要英语国家社会与文化知识。

(B) 英语文学知识。

(C) 英语语言学知识。

IV. 改错 (Part IV: Proofreading)

1. 测试要求:

能运用语法、词汇、修辞等语言知识识别所给短文内的语病并提出改正方法。

2. 测试形式:

本部分由一篇约 250 个单词的短文组成, 短文中有 10 行标有题号。该 10 行内均含有一个语误。要求学生根据“增添”、“删除”和“改变其中的某一单词或短语”三种方法中的一种改正错误。

本部分为主观题, 共 10 题。考试时间 15 分钟。

3. 测试目的:
测试学生运用语言知识的能力。

V. 翻译 (Part V: Translation)

1. 测试要求:
(A) 能运用汉译英的理论和技巧, 翻译我国报刊杂志上的文章和一般文学作品。速度为每小时 250 至 300 个汉字。译文必须忠实原意, 语言通顺、流畅。
(B) 能运用英译汉的理论与技巧, 翻译英美报刊杂志上的文章和文学原著。速度为每小时 250 至 300 个英文单词。译文必须忠实原意, 语言通顺、流畅。
2. 测试形式:
本部分为主观试题, 分两个项目。考试时间 60 分钟。
Section A: From Chinese to English
将一段 150 个汉字组成的段落译成英语。
Section B: From English to Chinese
将一段 150 个英文单词组成的段落译成汉语。
3. 测试目的:
按照《大纲》的要求测试学生的翻译能力。

VI. 写作 (Part VI: Writing)

1. 测试要求:
能根据所给题目及要求撰写各类体裁的文章, 文章长度约 400 个单词; 能做到内容充实、语言通顺、用词恰当、表达得体。
2. 测试形式:
本部分为主观试题, 共一个作文题目。考试时间 45 分钟。
3. 测试目的:
按照《大纲》的要求测试学生的写作能力。

答题和计分

填空、改错、翻译和作文做在规定的主观答题卷上。多项选择题的答案写在客观题答题卷上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律无效, 予以作废。

填空、改错、翻译和作文用钢笔或圆珠笔书写。答卷内容不要超过装订线, 超越部分无效。多项选择题每题只能选一个答案, 多选作废。请用 2B 铅笔。多项选择题只算答对的题数, 答错不扣分。多项选择题由计算机读卷。

考试时不得使用词典及其他工具书。

试卷各部分采用记权方式, 折算成百分制。以 60 分为及格标准。

试卷的题型、题数、记分、比重和时间

序号	题号	各部分名称	题型	题数	计分	比重	考试时间 (分钟)
I	(A1)—(A10) 1—10	听力理解 A 讲座	主观题	10	10	10%	25
		B 会话	客观题	5	10	10%	
		C 新闻	客观题	5			
II	11—30	阅读理解	客观题	20	20	20%	30
III	31—40	人文知识	客观题	10	10	10%	10
IV	(B1)—(B10)	改错	主观题	10	10	10%	15
V		翻译					60
		A 汉译英	主观题	1	10	10%	
		B 英译汉	主观题	1	10	10%	
VI		写作	主观题	1	20	20%	45
合计				40 +23	100	100%	185

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MODEL TEST ONE

QUESTION BOOKLET

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS -GRADE EIGHT- (SAMPLE TEST)

TIME LIMIT: 185 MIN.

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (25 MIN.)

SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

*In this section you will hear a mini-lecture. You will hear the lecture **ONCE ONLY**. While listening, 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.

*Now complete the gap-filling task on **ANSWER SHEET ONE**.*

SECTION B INTERVIEW

*In Section B 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.*

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. Which of the following statements is **INCORRECT** about David's personal background?
 - A. He had excellent academic records at school and university.
 - B. He was once on a PhD programme at Yale University.
 - C. He received professional training in acting.
 - D. He came from a single-parent family.

2. David is inclined to believe in
 - A. aliens.
 - B. UFOs.
 - C. the TV character.
 - D. government conspiracies.
3. David thinks he is fit for the TV role because of his
 - A. professional training.
 - B. personality.
 - C. life experience.
 - D. appearance.
4. From the interview, we know that at present David feels
 - A. a sense of frustration.
 - B. haunted by the unknown things.
 - C. confident but moody.
 - D. successful yet unsatisfied.
5. How does David feel about the divorce of his parents?
 - A. He feels a sense of anger.
 - B. He has a sense of sadness.
 - C. It helped him grow up.
 - D. It left no effect on him.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

*In Section 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.*

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. What is the main idea of the news item?
 - A. US concern over the forthcoming peace talks.
 - B. Peace efforts by the Palestinian Authority.
 - C. Recommendations by the Mitchell Commission.
 - D. Bomb attacks aimed at Israeli civilians.

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. Some voters will waste their ballots because
 - A. they like neither candidate.
 - B. they are all ill-informed.
 - C. the candidates do not differ much.

D. they do not want to vote twice.

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

Now listen to the news.

8. According to the UN Human Development Report, which is the best place for women in the world?
- A. Canada.
 - B. The US.
 - C. Australia.
 - D. Scandinavia.
9. _____ is in the 12th place in overall ranking.
- A. Britain
 - B. France
 - C. Finland
 - D. Switzerland
10. According to the UN report, the least developed country is
- A. Ethiopia.
 - B. Mali.
 - C. Sierra Leon.
 - D. Central African Republic.

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

The biggest problem facing Chile as it promotes itself as a tourist destination to be reckoned with, is that it is at the end of the earth. It is too far south to be a convenient stop on the way to anywhere else and is much farther than a relatively cheap half-day's flight away from the big tourist markets, like Mexico, for example.

Chile, therefore, is having to fight hard to attract tourists, to convince travelers that it is worth coming halfway round the world to visit. But it is succeeding, not only in existing markets like the USA and Western Europe but in new territories, in particular the Far East. Markets closer to home, however, are not being forgotten. More than 50% of visitors to Chile still come from its nearest neighbor, Argentina, where the cost of living is much higher.

Like all South American countries, Chile sees tourism as a valuable earner of foreign currency, although it has been far more serious than most in promoting its image abroad. Relatively stable politically within the region, it has benefited from the problems suffered in other areas. In Peru, guerrilla warfare in recent years has dealt a heavy blow to the tourist industry and fear of street

crime in Brazil has reduced the attraction of Rio de Janeiro as a dream destination for foreigners.

More than 150,000 people are directly involved in Chile's tourist sector, an industry which earns the country more than US\$950 million each year. The state-run National Tourism Service, in partnership with a number of private companies, is currently running a worldwide campaign, taking part in trade fairs and international events to attract visitors to Chile.

Chile's great strength as a tourist destination is its geographical diversity. From the parched Atacama Desert in the north to the Antarctic snowfields of the south, it is more than 5,000km long. With the Pacific on one side and the Andean mountains on the other, Chile boasts natural attractions. Its beaches are not up to Caribbean standards but resorts such as Vina del Mar are generally clean and unspoilt and have a high standard of services.

But the trump card is the Andes mountain range. There are a number of excellent ski resorts within one hour's drive of the capital, Santiago, and the national parks in the south are home to rare animal and plant species. The parks already attract specialist visitors, including mountaineers, who come to climb the technically difficult peaks, and fishermen, lured by the salmon and trout in the region's rivers.

However, infrastructural development in these areas is limited. The ski resorts do not have as many lifts and pistes as their European counterparts and the poor quality of roads in the south means that only the most determined travelers see the best of the national parks.

Air links between Chile and the rest of the world are, at present, relatively poor. While Chile's two largest airlines have extensive networks within South America, they operate only a small number of routes to the United States and Europe, while services to Asia are almost non-existent.

Internal transport links are being improved and luxury hotels are being built in one of its national parks. Nor is development being restricted to the Andes. Easter Island and Chile's Antarctic Territory are also on the list of areas where the Government believes it can create tourist markets.

But the rush to open hitherto inaccessible areas to mass tourism is not being welcomed by everyone. Indigenous and environmental groups, including Greenpeace, say that many parts of the Andes will suffer if they become over-developed. There is a genuine fear that areas of Chile will suffer the cultural destruction witnessed in Mexico and European resort.

The policy of opening up Antarctica to tourism is also politically sensitive. Chile already has permanent settlements on the ice and many people see the decision to allow tourists there as a political move, enhancing Santiago's territorial claim over part of Antarctica.

The Chilean Government has promised to respect the environment as it seeks to bring tourism to these areas. But there are immense commercial pressures to exploit the country's tourism potential. The Government will have to monitor developments closely if it is genuinely concerned in creating a balanced, controlled industry and if the price of an increasingly lucrative tourist market is not going to mean the loss of many of Chile's natural riches.

11. Chile is disadvantaged in the promotion of its tourism by

A. geographical location.

- B. guerrilla warfare.
 - C. political instability.
 - D. street crime.
12. Many of Chile's tourists used to come from **EXCEPT**
- A. the United States.
 - B. the Far East.
 - C. western Europe.
 - D. her neighbors.
13. According to the author, Chile's greatest attraction is
- A. the unspoilt beaches.
 - B. the dry and hot desert.
 - C. the famous mountain range.
 - D. the high standard of services.
14. According to the passage, in which area improvement is already under way?
- A. Facilities in the ski resorts.
 - B. Domestic transport system.
 - C. Air services to Asia.
 - D. Road network in the south.
15. The objection to the development of Chile's tourism might be all **EXCEPT** that it
- A. is ambitious and unrealistic.
 - B. is politically sensitive.
 - C. will bring harm to culture.
 - D. will cause pollution in the area.

TEXT B

Fred Cooke of Salford turned 90 two days ago and the world has been beating a path to his door. If you haven't noticed, the backstreet boy educated at Blackpool grammar styles himself more grandly as Alastair Cooke, broadcaster extraordinaire. An honorable KBE, he would be Sir Alastair if he had not taken American citizenship more than half a century ago.

If it sounds snobbish to draw attention to his humble origins, it should be reflected that the real snob is Cooke himself, who has spent a lifetime disguising them. But the fact that he opted to renounce his British passport in 1941 — just when his country needed all the wartime help it could get — is hardly a matter for congratulation.

Cooke has made a fortune out of his love affair with America, entrancing listeners with a weekly monologue that has won Radio 4 many devoted adherents. Part of the pull is the developed drawl. This is the man who gave the world "midatlantic," the language of the disc jockey and public relations man.

He sounds American to us and English to them, while in reality he has for decades belonged to neither. Cooke's world is an America that exists largely in the imagination. He took ages to acknowledge the disaster that was Vietnam and even longer to wake up to Watergate. His politics

have drifted to the right with age, and most of his opinions have been acquired on the golf course with fellow celebrities.

He chased after stars on arrival in America, fixing up an interview with Charlie Chaplin and briefly becoming his friend. He told Cooke he could turn him into a fine light comedian; instead he is an impressionist's dream.

Cooke liked the sound of his first wife's name almost as much as he admired her good looks. But he found bringing up baby difficult and left her for the wife of his landlord.

Women listeners were unimpressed when, in 1996, he declared on air that the fact that 4% of women in the American armed forces were raped showed remarkable self restraint on the part of Uncle Sam's soldiers. His arrogance in not allowing BBC editors to see his script in advance worked, not for the first time, to his detriment. His defenders said he could not help living with the 1930s values he had acquired and somewhat dubiously went on to cite "gallantry" as chief among them. Cooke's raconteur style encouraged a whole generation of BBC men to think of themselves as more important than the story. His treacly tones were the model for the regular World Service reports From Our Own Correspondent, known as FOOCs in the business. They may yet be his epitaph.

16. At the beginning of the passage the writer sounds critical of
- A. Cooke's obscure origins.
 - B. Cooke's broadcasting style.
 - C. Cooke's American citizenship.
 - D. Cooke's fondness of America.
17. The following adjectives can be suitably applied to Cooke **EXCEPT**
- A. old-fashioned.
 - B. sincere.
 - C. arrogant.
 - D. popular.
18. The writer comments on Cooke's life and career in a slightly _____ tone.
- A. ironic
 - B. detached
 - C. scathing
 - D. indifferent

TEXT C

Mr. Duffy raised his eyes from the paper and gazed out of his window on the cheerless evening landscape. The river lay quiet beside the empty distillery and from time to time a light appeared in some house on Lucan Road. What an end! The whole narrative of her death revolted him and it revolted him to think that he had ever spoken to her of what he held sacred. The cautious words of a reporter won over to conceal the details of a commonplace vulgar death attacked his stomach. Not merely had she degraded herself; she had degraded him. His soul's companion! He thought of the

hobbling wretches whom he had seen carrying cans and bottles to be filled by the barman. Just God, what an end! Evidently she had been unfit to live, without any strength of purpose, an easy prey to habits, one of the wrecks on which civilization has been reared. But that she could have sunk so low! Was it possible he had deceived himself so utterly about her? He remembered her outburst of that night and interpreted it in a harsher sense than he had ever done. He had no difficulty now in approving of the course he had taken.

As the light failed and his memory began to wander he thought her hand touched his. The shock which had first attacked his stomach was now attacking his nerves. He put on his overcoat and hat quickly and went out. The cold air met him on the threshold; it crept into the sleeves of his coat. When he came to the public-house at Chapel Bridge he went in and ordered a hot punch.

The proprietor served him obsequiously but did not venture to talk. There were five or six working-men in the shop discussing the value of a gentleman's estate in County Kildare. They drank at intervals from their huge pint tumblers, and smoked, spitting often on the floor and sometimes dragging the sawdust over their heavy boots. Mr. Duffy sat on his stool and gazed at them, without seeing or hearing them. After a while they went out and he called for another punch. He sat a long time over it. The shop was very quiet. The proprietor sprawled on the counter reading the newspaper and yawning. Now and again a tram was heard swishing along the lonely road outside.

As he sat there, living over his life with her and evoking alternately the two images on which he now conceived her, he realized that she was dead, that she had ceased to exist, that she had become a memory. He began to feel ill at ease. He asked himself what else could he have done. He could not have lived with her openly. He had done what seemed to him best. How was he to blame? Now that she was gone he understood how lonely her life must have been, sitting night after night alone in that room. His life would be lonely too until he, too, died, ceased to exist, became a memory—if anyone remembered him.

19. Mr. Duffy's immediate reaction to the report of the woman's death was that of

- A. disgust.
- B. guilt.
- C. grief.
- D. compassion.

20. It can be inferred from the passage that the reporter wrote about the woman's death in a _____ manner.

- A. detailed
- B. provocative
- C. discreet
- D. sensational

21. We can infer from the last paragraph that Mr. Duffy was in a(n) _____ mood.

- A. angry
- B. fretful