

高校英语专业
8级考试

新大纲·新题型

英语专业八级考试指导用书

预测试卷

陈新仁 编著

内附:

- 新旧大纲题型对比
- 新旧大纲难度对比
- 听力、阅读、人文知识、改错、翻译、写作高分策略
- 8套精选预测卷及精讲精析
- 1500个精选八级应试高频词汇

恩波英语 高效省时



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预 测 试 卷

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TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (1)

—GRADE EIGHT—

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.

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. According to the secretary of the Department of Education, the general situation of American education is _____.
A. satisfactory B. encouraging C. hopeless D. imperfect
2. Which of the following groups of children are NOT mentioned as those underprivileged?
A. Inner-city children. B. Minority children.
C. Handicapped children. D. Rural children.
3. Some parents choose to home-school their children because _____.
A. public schools may fail to meet their expectations
B. private schools are too religious
C. they are teachers themselves
D. they cannot afford their children's education
4. The secretary regards _____ as the biggest challenge facing the American education system.
A. inadequate political support B. shortage of funds
C. improper beliefs D. lack of security
5. The secretary is _____ about Christian world view on education.
A. reticent B. positive C. well-informed D. optimistic

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 6 to 8 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.

6. Where and when did the tornadoes strike Bangladesh?
- A. western Bangladesh on Wednesday night
 - B. northern Bangladesh on Monday night
 - C. northern Bangladesh on Wednesday night
 - D. western Bangladesh on Monday night
7. How many people were killed in the disaster?
- A. at least 35
 - B. at least 55
 - C. nearly 100
 - D. nearly 700
8. Bangladesh _____ suffers from tornadoes.
- A. seldom
 - B. rarely
 - C. often
 - D. occasionally

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. McDonald's has been criticized for its _____.
- A. high prices
 - B. fatty foods
 - C. sanitation problems
 - D. poor nutrition
10. According to this passage, more than _____ of Americans are obese.
- A. 20%
 - B. 30%
 - C. 40%
 - D. 50%

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 carefully and then mark your answers on your answer sheet.

TEXT A

1 Researchers uncovered a serious flaw in the underlying technology for nearly all Internet traffic, a discovery that led to an urgent and secretive international effort to prevent global disruptions of Web surfing, e-mails and instant messages.

2 The British government announced the vulnerability in core Internet technology on Tuesday. Left unaddressed, experts said, it could allow hackers to knock computers offline and broadly disrupt vital traffic-directing devices, called routers, that coordinate the flow of data among distant groups of computers.

3 "Exploitation of this vulnerability could have affected the glue that holds the Internet together," said Roger Cumming, director for England's National Infrastructure Security Coordination Centre.

4 The Homeland Security Department issued its own cyberalert hours later that attacks "could affect a large segment of the Internet community." It said normal Internet operations probably would resume after such attacks stopped. Experts said there were no reports of attacks using this technique.

5 The risk was similar to Internet users “running naked through the jungle, which didn’t matter until somebody released some tigers,” said Paul Vixie of the Internet Systems Consortium Inc.

6 “It’s a significant risk,” Vixie said. “The larger Internet providers are jumping on this big time. It’s really important this just gets fixed before the bad guys start exploiting it for fun and recognition.”

7 The flaw affecting the Internet’s “transmission control protocol,” or TCP, was discovered late last year by a computer researcher in Milwaukee. Paul Watson said he identified a method to reliably trick personal computers and routers into shutting down electronic conversations by resetting the machines remotely.

8 Routers continually exchange important updates about the most efficient traffic routes between large networks. Continued successful attacks against routers can cause them to go into a standby mode, known as “dampening,” that can persist for hours.

9 Experts previously said such attacks could take between four years and 142 years to succeed because they require guessing a rotating number from roughly 4 billion possible combinations. Watson said he can guess the proper number with as few as four attempts, which can be accomplished within seconds.

10 Cisco Systems Inc., which acknowledged its popular routers were among those vulnerable, distributed software repairs and tips to otherwise protect large corporate customers. There were few steps for home users to take; Microsoft Corp. said it did not believe Windows users were too vulnerable and made no immediate plans to update its software.

11 Using Watson’s technique to attack a computer running Windows “would not be something that would be easy to do,” said Steve Lipner, Microsoft’s director for security engineering strategy.

12 Already in recent weeks, some U. S. government agencies and companies operating the most important digital pipelines have fortified their own vulnerable systems because of early warnings communicated by some security organizations. The White House has expressed concerns especially about risks to crucial Internet routers because attacks against them could profoundly disrupt online traffic.

13 “Any flaw to a fundamental protocol would raise significant concern and require significant attention by the folks who run the major infrastructures of the Internet,” said Amit Yoran, the government’s cyber security chief. The flaw has dominated discussions since last week among experts in security circles.

14 The public announcement coincides with a presentation Watson expects to make Thursday at an Internet security conference in Vancouver, British Columbia, where Watson said he would disclose full details of his research. Watson predicted that hackers would understand how to begin launching attacks “within five minutes of walking out of that meeting.”

11. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Serious flaw uncovered in a core Internet technology had attracted international attention.
- B. The Internet is held together by the glue.
- C. Normal Internet operations may survive the hacker attacks.
- D. Hackers could attack computers without getting online.

12. "Somebody" in "somebody released some tigers" in Para. 5 refers specifically to _____.

- A. Internet providers
- B. Internet users
- C. routers
- D. hackers

13. At the end of the article, the author seems to suggest _____.

- A. there is no solution to the flaw in the Internet technology
- B. there is much worry within the academic circle about Internet security
- C. US government is indifferent to the hacker attacks
- D. Internet traffic is easily vulnerable to hack attacks

TEXT B

1 For the Greeks, beauty was a virtue; a kind of excellence. Persons then were assumed to be what we now have to call—lame, enviously—whole persons. If it did occur to the Greeks to distinguish between a person's "inside" and "outside," they still expected that inner beauty would be matched by beauty of the other kind. The well-born young Athenians who gathered around Socrates found it quite paradoxical that their hero was so intelligent, so brave, so honorable, so seductive—and so ugly. One of Socrates' main pedagogical acts was to be ugly—and teach those innocent, no doubt splendid-looking disciples of his how full of paradoxes life really was.

2 They may have resisted Socrates' lesson. We do not. Several thousand years later, we are more wary of the enchantments of beauty. We not only split off—with the greatest facility—the "inside" (character, intellect) from the "outside" (looks); but we are actually surprised when someone who is beautiful is also intelligent, talented, good.

3 It was principally the influence of Christianity that deprived beauty of the central place it had in classical ideals of human excellence. By limiting excellence (virtus in Latin) to moral virtue only, Christianity set beauty adrift—as an alienated, arbitrary, superficial enchantment. And beauty has continued to lose prestige. For close to two centuries it has become a convention to attribute beauty to only one of the two sexes: the sex which, however fair, is always Second. Associating beauty with women has put beauty even further on the defensive, morally.

4 A beautiful woman, we say in English, but a handsome man. "Handsome" is the masculine equivalent of—and refusal of—a compliment which has accumulated certain demeaning overtones, by being reserved for women only. That one can call a man "beautiful" in French and in Italian suggests that Catholic countries—unlike those countries

14. The author means by “whole persons” in Para. 1.

- TEXT C**

2 Looking at being “good” as increasing strength of self, it would take trials and tribulations to increase our appreciation of what we have. Losing my life savings in an identity theft ring definitely wouldn’t be a good thing, but the subsequent realization that I need to focus less on material things and more on my emotional, social and spiritual being would be priceless. Suffering can be a blessing.

4 When we think of “good” people, we often imagine them with some sort of amazing intrinsic motivation, such as utter humility or divine inspiration. But perhaps it’s not that these “good” people have such a high intrinsic motivation, but rather that others’ motivation

is shifted to more extrinsic factors.

5 Social psychologists call this shift the overjustification effect. They've found in various experiments that people who first started a task with inner motivation could lose that drive when given external rewards. For instance, let's say some students really like to study and end up doing well in school. Half of those students are then given money as a reward for their good grades. Eventually, those students will tend to get good grades for the money and not for their original passion. In fact, the paid students' performance will decrease if you take away any money.

6 This brings us back to why bad things happen to good people. If good things happened to me every time I did a good thing, then eventually I would only be good because I expected rewards and not for the sake of being good itself. Maybe this is why we think of people like Mother Teresa as good; she works hard without expecting lavish pay, whereas we're trying to get highest-possible paying jobs coming out of college. There is an intrinsic motivation beyond our simple societal rules of karma.

7 In any case, these are just a few things to think about. Obviously, if little Billy gets hurt in a horrible accident, it wouldn't be really meaningful to tell his mom about the overjustification effect.

8 But it's worth considering that not only do bad things happen to good people, but perhaps it's those bad things that make them good.

18. The author mentions all BUT _____ of the following assumptions that people may have.

- A. bad things should not happen to good people
- B. people always get what they deserve
- C. good people are intrinsically good
- D. no good people intentionally hurt anyone

19. By saying "suffering can be a blessing", the author means that _____.

- A. a bad thing is generally followed by a good thing
- B. it is hard to tell a bad thing from a good thing
- C. a bad thing sometimes can do good to people
- D. a thing bad to one person may be good to another

20. According to the author, the possibility of an overjustification effect may suggest _____.

- A. some so-called good people may not be intrinsically good
- B. all good people are intrinsically good
- C. some people are more resistant to extrinsic factors
- D. some people may be good for the sake of being good itself

21. The author uses the "little Billy" example to _____.

- A. drive home the meaning of overjustification effect
- B. prove bad things do happen to good people
- C. dissociate one group of "good" people from another
- D. show sympathy for people like Billy

TEXT D

1 About the time that schools and others quite reasonably became interested in seeing to it that all children, whatever their background, were fairly treated, intelligence testing became unpopular.

2 Some thought it was unfair to minority children. Through the past few decades such testing has gone out of fashion and many communities have indeed forbidden it. However, paradoxically, just recently a group of black parents filed a lawsuit in California claiming that the state's ban on IQ testing discriminates against their children by denying them the opportunity to take the test. (They believed, correctly, that IQ tests are a valid method of evaluating children for special education classes.) The judge, therefore, reversed, at least partially, his original decision.

3 And so the argument goes on and on. Does it benefit or harm children from minority groups to have their intelligence tested? We have always been on the side of permitting, even facilitating, such testing. If a child of any color or group is doing poorly in school it seems to us very important to know whether it is because he or she is of low intelligence, or whether some other factor is the cause.

4 What school and family can do to improve poor performance is influenced by its cause. It is not discriminative to evaluate either a child's physical condition or his intellectual level. Unfortunately, intellectual level seems to be a sensitive subject, and what the law allows us to do varies from time to time. The same fluctuation back and forth occurs in areas other than intelligence. Thirty years or so ago, for instance, white families were encouraged to adopt black children. It was considered discriminative not to do so. And then the style changed and this cross-racial adopting became generally unpopular, and social agencies felt that black children should go to black families only. It is hard to say what are the best procedures. But surely good will on the part of all of us is needed.

5 As to intelligence, in our opinion, the more we know about any child's intellectual level, the better for the child in question.

22. Intelligence testing became unpopular because _____.

- A. it was thought to be a discrimination against minority children
- B. it failed to measure children's intellectual level precisely
- C. schools are forbidden to do it
- D. it became useless

23. Some black parents claimed California's ban on IQ testing as a discrimination against their children possibly because they thought _____.

- A. their children have not been fairly treated
- B. their children may have proved highly intelligent
- C. their children were not intelligently inferior
- D. their children might have proved intellectually low enough to qualify for special education

24. To improve poor performance, all EXCEPT _____ of the following are thought to be

important.

A. getting to know the cause

B. law regulations

C. good will

D. proper procedures

25. It can be deduced from the passage that the author _____ the practice of intelligence testing.

A. disapproves of

B. resents

C. favors

D. challenges

TEXT E

1 In proposed changes to Title IX, the federal law prohibiting sex discrimination in education, the Bush administration wants to encourage creation of single-sex public schools and classes.

2 Our studies of sexism in America's education system have praised private single-sex schools because they offer the promise that education can transform the future of girls. Girls who attend these schools speak more freely in class, are more likely to major in math and science, and perhaps most encouraging, are more likely to attend college and graduate school.

3 So, given our past support for single-sex schools, you might expect us to be real cheerleaders for the new Bush administration plan.

4 But we are not cheering.

5 There is a right way and a wrong way to explore educational innovation, and the Bush administration has chosen the latter. Congress and the public should stop it before the real problems begin.

6 The No Child Left Behind Act promises to avoid fads and to build educational programs based on scientific evidence and research. But, for public single-sex education, the Bush administration has decided we can skip the evidence. This proposal ignores sound educational policy, and is particularly troubling considering that the effectiveness of single-sex education in public schools—which involve different factors from private schools—has yet to be carefully studied.

7 What we applauded in private single-sex schools was not their gender uniformity, but their educational practices. Many educators, including us, attribute much of the academic successes of these private schools to their smaller class sizes, engaged parents, well-trained teachers, and strong academic emphasis. Other educators believe that single-sex schools work less well for boys than for girls, or that only boys from low-income families benefit. Still others believe such schools may intensify gender stereotypes and homophobia. But so far, the Bush plan does not address these factors.

8 This is not the first time single-sex schooling has emerged as a quick fix. Pete Wilson, the former Republican governor of California, tried the same thing in the late 1990s, and even sweetened the pot by providing some extra funds to school districts willing to experiment with single-sex schools. A half-dozen created their own single-sex academies.

9 Did students benefit from the experiment? It's hard to say, because—like the Bush proposal—planning and evaluation were absent. California provided no training for teachers and no clear rationale for the changes, and within a few years most of these schools returned to coeducation. There were anecdotal reports that the girls enjoyed being in an environment free of sexual harassment and classroom interruptions, while the boys' schools degenerated into a disciplinary disaster, becoming little more than magnets for troubled youth. The California experiment was a valuable lesson in how not to go about educational change—a lesson this administration has chosen to ignore.

10 What the authors of these proposed changes seem to have forgotten is that Title IX is not an educational option, it is a civil rights protection. While Title IX currently permits select single-sex classes—in physical education or to remedy past discrimination, for example—it doesn't allow schools to segregate students arbitrarily.

11 There are powerful reasons for this. Whenever groups have been segregated, the least-valued group has ended up with fewer resources and fewer opportunities. Historically that has been a costly lesson for girls (and African-Americans and the poor). The proposed changes do not require equal treatment or equal facilities, but only “substantially equal” programs. As the proposal now stands, a school could provide a single-sex option for boys and not for girls, or cutting-edge science equipment for boys and an up-to-date cosmetology center for girls.

12 The word “equal” is omitted from the proposed regulations, and replaced with a strange new concept, “voluntary civil rights.” The proposed changes to Title IX sidestep many unanswered research questions in order to promote sex segregation, putting three decades of civil rights protections at risk.

13 What is needed is a thoughtful examination of the diverse single-sex schools that already exist, to see what works and what doesn't.

14 Single-sex schooling may well provide powerful lessons for improving our public schools. But instead of a thoughtful, controlled study, the Bush proposal gives a green light to 15,000 school districts to segregate students without purpose or preparation, a prescription for disaster.

26. It can be inferred from the first paragraphs that _____.
A. private single-sex schools are welcome
B. single-sex schools involve sex discrimination
C. math and science are majors for boys and girls alike
D. the changes proposed by Bush administration are encouraging
27. The author's main objection to Bush's proposal seems to be _____.
A. that it is not effective
B. that it ignores sound educational policy
C. that it is not well grounded
D. that it is no innovation
28. The author is most probably a(n) _____.

- A. senator B. parent C. columnist D. education researcher
29. "Sweeten the pot" in Para. 8 is equal to _____ in meaning.
 A. deceive B. support C. praise D. risk
30. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 A. Title IX prohibits single-sex schooling.
 B. Single-sex public schooling may threaten equality in education.
 C. Single-sex schooling has both advantages and disadvantages.
 D. Civil rights have long been under protection.

PART II 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. In 1974, _____ resigned as a consequence of the Watergate Scandal.
 A. Kennedy B. Nixon C. Truman D. Roosevelt
32. Harlem, which was _____ by origin, is located in _____.
 A. Spanish... New York B. Dutch... New York
 C. Dutch... Chicago D. Spanish... Chicago
33. As a consequence of the Norman Conquest, many of today's English expressions have a(n) _____ origin.
 A. German B. Danish C. Italian D. French
34. The three great Germanic tribes which invaded Britain and form the basis of the modern English race were _____.
 A. the Angles, the Saxons and the Normans
 B. the Danes, the Saxons and the Jutes
 C. the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes
 D. the Normans, the Saxons and the Angles
35. _____ is famous for his detective stories whose hero is Sherlock Holmes.
 A. Conan Doyle B. Agatha Christie
 C. Dorothy Sayers D. G. Chesterton
36. The famous trial scene between Portia and Shylock comes from _____.
 A. A Midsummer Night's Dream B. Twelfth Night
 C. The Merchant of Venice D. As You Like It
37. Ralph Waldo Emerson was a representative of _____.
 A. romanticism B. realism C. surrealism D. transcendentalism
38. *Leaves of Grass* was composed by _____.
 A. Walt Whitman B. Henry Longfellow
 C. Emily Dickenson D. John Whittier
39. Which of the following is a central vowel?
 A. [e] B. [i] C. [u] D. [ə]
40. The minimal unit of meaning is the _____.

A. morpheme

B. phoneme

C. syllable

D. word

PART IV PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION [15 MIN.]

Proofread the given passage on ANSWER SHEET TWO as instructed.

PART V TRANSLATION [60 MIN.]

SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH

Translate the following text into English. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET THREE.

第二天清早,她起早出了门。她走进批发商业区,但是每当她走到一个商号,打算进去申请工作时,她的勇气就消失了。她心里骂自己是胆小鬼,所以她继续往前走,走了又走,最后终于走进了一家商号。结果还是老样子。她出来时感到命运在和她作对,因此一切努力都是徒劳的。

她不知不觉中来到一个大商场,门口有成群的顾客。这些立刻使她改变了想法。她原先就是打算到这里来买新衣服的。现在为了解愁,她决定进去瞧瞧。她很想看看那些外套。有时,一个人尽管想买东西,可是又因心里拿不定主意,所以在心里不断掂量权衡。世界上再没有比这种中间状态更令人愉悦了。

SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET THREE.

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent robots whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone. But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves.

Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

PART VI WRITING [45 MIN.]

In some big cities of China, you may still encounter peddlers urging you to buy their pirate CDs or DVDs. According to a recent report, the Chinese government will take harsher legal measures to eradicate any form of piracy.

Write an essay of about 400 words on the topic given below in support of such measures.

Combating Piracy As a Necessary Job

In the first part of your writing you should present your thesis statement, and in the second

part you should support the thesis statement with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.

Write your composition on ANSWER SHEET FOUR.

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

GRADE EIGHT

ANSWER SHEET ONE

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

[10 MIN.]

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

Communicating Through Internet

The history of the Internet can be dated back to the 1960's, when the Department of (1) _____ of America sought (1) _____ to (2) _____ together some research institutions and those across (2) _____ the country for the purpose of data sharing. In the 1970's it was used (3) _____ by colleges and universities and some (3) _____ other research institutions. It developed rapidly in the 1980's as more and more universities joined the net. In the early 90s, HTML and Mosaic were developed with which one could see (4) _____ real time off the Internet, rather than downloading (4) _____ them. Email is an important (5) _____ of the Internet, but now (5) _____ the World Wide Web is increasingly the largest part of our Internet (6) _____. (6) _____

With the web e-commerce—electronic commerce came into being. Compared to newspapers, radio and television, the Internet made (7) _____ far less expensive. What's more, (7) _____ it provided far more detailed data collection and allowed for built-in electronic (8) _____. All this made commerce the (8) _____ driving force for the Internet and World Wide Web.

The Internet changes all the time and yet provides no complete (9) _____. Finding information has been made easier (9) _____ by such attempts as gopher, hotlists, Yahoo and many others. Generally we use commonly searched terms. Most of the search (10) _____ use double quotation marks to designate (10) _____

a phrase to narrow down the search. Now meta-search engines have been developed. They speed up searches quite a bit and provide more complete searches.

ANSWER SHEET TWO

PART IV PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION [15 MIN.]

Proofread the given passage on ANSWER SHEET TWO as instructed.

The passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way:

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a “^” sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash “/” and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

EXAMPLE

When ^ art museum wants a new exhibit, (1) an
it ~~never~~ buys things in finished form and hangs them (2) never
on the wall. When a natural history museum
wants an exhibition, it must often build it. (3) exhibit

A number of factors related to the voice reveal the personality of the speaker. The first is the broad area of communication, which include imparting information by use of language, (1) _____ communicating with a group or an individual, and specialized communication through performance. A person conveys thoughts and ideas through choice of words, by a tone of sound (2) _____ that is pleasant or unpleasant, by the rhythm that is inherent within the language itself, and finally, the pitch and melody of (3) _____ the utterance. When speaking before a group, a person's tone may indicate unsureness or fright, confidence or calm. At interpersonal levels, the tone may reflect ideas and feelings over and above the words that chosen, or may belie them. Public (4) _____ performance is a manner of communication high specialized with (5) _____ its own technologies for obtaining effects by voice and/or gesture. (6) _____ The motivation deriving from the text, in combination with the (7) _____