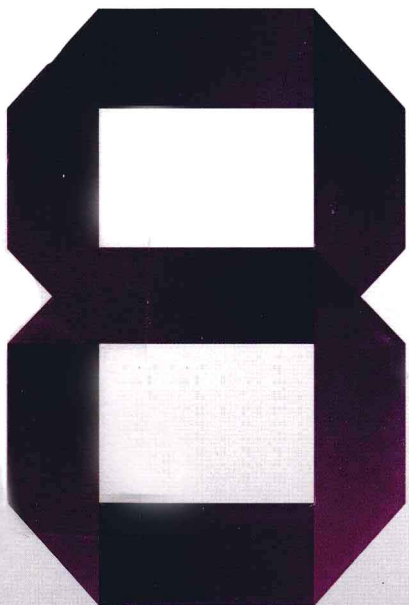


# 英语专业 八级阅读 真题解密

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汇集2002年~2012年专八阅读真题，  
更强实战功能与预测性

阅读篇章**全文翻译**，阅读题目**透彻详解**，

**答案线索**精准定位，彻底清除阅读盲点

**核心词汇速记**，**超纲词汇链接**，阅读

训练带动词汇记忆，高效词汇解决方案

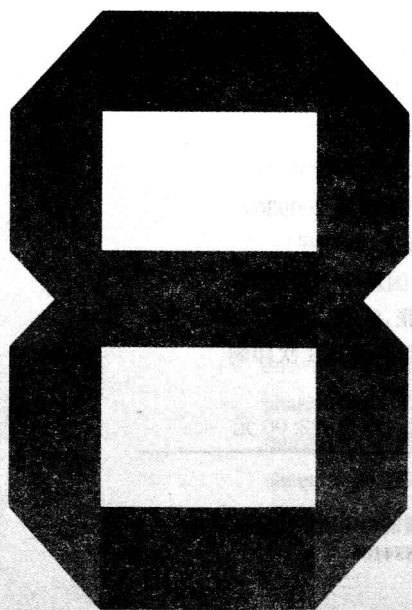


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# 英语专业

## 八级阅读

## 真题解密



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## 内 容 提 要

本书是“英语专业四八级考试金牌备考教程”系列之一。本书选取英语专业八级考试近10年阅读真题、按真题的考试年份先后顺序编排,每篇文章提供原文真题自测、答案详解、参考译文及答案线索定位、核心词汇速记、超纲词汇链接等不同环节。

本书立足于历年真题,阅读材料在命题的科学性、实用性及权威性方面有其他试题不可比拟的优势;全书结构安排便于读者自测,增强实战感;全文翻译,彻底扫除读者的理解障碍。核心词汇速记,超纲词汇链接,阅读训练带动词汇记忆,多角度为读者提供备考训练。

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# 前 言

本书编者是来自一线的英语任课教师,他们接触学生,了解学生在英语阅读中遇到的各种困难。英语阅读能力是英语专业学生必须具备的综合能力,然而很多学生在进行专业四、八级阅读训练或考试时常有心有余而力不足的感觉,阅读问题拿不准、阅读量大且时间紧、阅读成绩不稳定、阅读拿不到高分等是多数学生的共同体验。历年专业四、八级成绩统计亦显示,阅读理解一项的成绩非常不稳定,得分时高时低。

造成学生阅读障碍的通常是以下问题:知识面不宽,相关背景知识不够;词汇量达不到要求,对陌生词汇在语境中的判断能力缺乏;长难句理解有难度;阅读技巧匮乏等。学生的知识面狭窄,教师总是建议学生进行更多的课外阅读。学生在课外该阅读什么样的英语材料? 品经典文学作品? 够经典但理解有难度;读时文材料? 够新颖但无系统性。阅读材料的难以选择在一定程度上降低了学生阅读的长久性和持续性,阅读量的缺乏更导致学生词汇量的欠缺和对长难句的恐惧心理。如此恶性循环,学生对课外阅读的抵触和逃避不难理解。越来越多的学生无奈只好转向短期突破、强化特训、技巧攻关等速成式阅读。

现有英语专业阅读类书籍多为阅读技巧及应试策略的理论指导,或是仿真模拟试题的汇编,本书编者认为:阅读真题不是仅为了考试,但没有真题阅读,考试很难成功;做几百篇各种模拟题,不如踏踏实实读几十篇历年真题,因为真题的文章是考试委员会的命题者经过精心筛选的,不论从文章的篇幅、题目的难度和理解的深度都体现了教学大纲对考生英语语言水平的要求,也是最真实地预测未来考试趋势。

基于以上认知,我们编写了本套丛书《英语专业四级阅读真题解密》和《英语专业八级阅读真题解密》,供不同阅读水平的学生选择使用,旨在提高学生的理解和欣赏能力,开阔学生的视野,增强学习英语的兴趣和信心,并切实提高学生考试过关能力。

本套丛书的特点如下:

### 作者队伍有特色

本套丛书作者聚集了一线英语任课教师的精英、而且都在从事英语语言的教学与研究。他们既了解学生的实际需要,又有备考的实际经验和体会,还能站在教学研究人员的角度审视考试的特点、选材特色。

### 真题训练,练透练精

本套丛书选取最近十年英语专业四级、八级考试阅读真题,具有其他阅读材料难以比拟的难度和信息量优势,人性化的编排使学生得以实战感觉,每一考点解析透彻、一点即通,确保学生读懂读透每一道题,掌握答题精髓。

### 多环节降低理解难度

考虑到考前阶段情况特殊且时间紧迫,本书编者为每篇真题提供题目翻译、全文翻译、答案线索定位、核心词汇、超纲词汇等环节,对真题进行解读,保证学生最大限度地吸收知识、夯实语言基础。本书对大纲核心词汇、实用词组和超纲单词逐一点拨,帮助学生在阅读真题中积累词汇量。

### 精准译文,清除阅读盲点

英语专业阅读考查学生的语言分析和理解能力以及对英语文学作品的赏析能力。本书为每一篇阅读文章提供全文翻译,译者仔细推敲一词一句,确保译文准确、流畅。学生可对照学习原文和译文,品味文章细节,理解文章同时兼练翻译。

本套书既是英语阅读的补充材料,也是检测做题技巧的好帮手。如果使用得当,不仅能够帮助读者在专四、八考试中取得理想的成绩,还能有助于读者全面提高语言水平。

编者

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## 2012 年阅读真题

# 8

### TEXT A

I used to look at my closet and see clothes. These days, whenever I cast my eyes upon the stacks of shoes and hangers of shirts, sweaters and jackets, I see water.

It takes 569 gallons to manufacture a T-shirt, from its start in the cotton fields to its appearance on store shelves. A pair of running shoes? 1,247 gallons.

Until last fall, I'd been oblivious to my "water footprint", which is defined as the total volume of freshwater that is used to produce goods and services, according to the Water Footprint Network. The Dutch nonprofit has been working to raise awareness of freshwater scarcity since 2008, but it was through the "Green Blue Book" by Thomas M. Kostigen that I was able to see *how my own actions factored in*.

I've installed gray-water systems to reuse the wastewater from my laundry machine and bathtub and reroute it to my landscape—systems that save, on average, 50 gallons of water per day. I've set up rain barrels and infiltration pits to collect thousands of gallons of storm water cascading from my roof. I've even entered the last bastion of greenedom—installing a composting toilet.

Suffice to say, I've been feeling pretty satisfied with myself for

all the drinking water I've saved with these big - ticket projects.

Now I realize that my daily consumption choices could have an even larger effect—not only on the local water supply but also globally: 1.1 billion people have no access to freshwater, and, in the future, those who do have access will have less of it. To see how much virtual water I was using, I logged on to the “Green Blue Book” website and used its water footprint calculator, entering my daily consumption habits. Tallying up the water footprint of my breakfast, lunch, dinner and snacks, as well as my daily dose of over-the-counter uppers and downers—coffee, wine and beer—I'm using 512 gallons of virtual water each day just to feed myself.

In a word: alarming.

Even more alarming was how much hidden water I was using to get dressed. I'm hardly a clotheshorse, but the few new items I buy once again trumped the amount of water flowing from my faucets each day. If I'm serious about saving water, I realized I could make some simple lifestyle shifts. Looking more closely at the areas in my life that use the most virtual water, it was food and clothes, specifically meat, coffee and, oddly, blue jeans and leather jackets.

Being a motorcyclist, I own an unusually large amount of leather—boots and jackets in particular. All of it is enormously water intensive. It takes 7,996 gallons to make a leather jacket, leather being a byproduct of beef. It takes 2,866 gallons of water to make a single pair of blue jeans, because they're made from water - hogging cotton.

Crunching the numbers for the amount of clothes I buy every year, it looks a lot like my friend's swimming pool. *My entire closet is borderline Olympic.*

Gulp.

My late resolution is to buy some items used. Underwear and

socks are, of course, exempt from this strategy, but I have no problem shopping less and also shopping at *Goodwill*. In fact, I'd been doing that for the past year to save money. My clothes' outrageous water footprint just reinforced it for me.

More conscious living and substitution, rather than sacrifice, are the prevailing ideas with the water footprint. It's one I'm trying, and that's had an unusual upside. I had a hamburger recently, and I enjoyed it a lot more since it is now an occasional treat rather than a weekly habit. (One gallon = 3.8 litres)

11. According to the passage, the Water Footprint Network \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. worked for freshwater conservation for nonprofit purposes
  - B. collaborated with the Green Blue Book in freshwater conservation
  - C. made the author aware of freshwater shortage
  - D. helped the author get to know the Green Blue Book
12. Which of the following reasons can best explain the author's feeling of self-satisfaction?
  - A. His house was equipped with advanced water-saving facilities.
  - B. Money spent on upgrading his household facilities was worthwhile.
  - C. He made contribution to drinking water conservation in his own way.
  - D. He could have made even greater contribution by changing his lifestyle.
13. According to the context, "...how my own actions factored in" means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. how I could contribute to water conservation
  - B. how much of what I did contributed to freshwater shortage
  - C. what behaviour could be counted as freshwater-saving
  - D. what efforts I should make to save fresh water
14. According to the passage, the author was more alarmed by the fact



more popular, more often regarded as attractive, and more involved in extracurricular activities than those classmates who chose not to attend. For those who turned up at their reunions, then, the old times were also the good times!

It would appear that Americans have a special fondness for reunions, judging by their prevalence. Major league baseball players, fraternity members, veterans groups, high school and college graduates, and former Boy Scouts all hold reunions on a regular basis. In addition, family reunions frequently attract blood relatives from faraway places who spend considerable money and time to reunite.

Actually, in their affection for reuniting with friends, family or colleagues, Americans are probably no different from any other people, except that Americans have created a mind-boggling number and variety of *institutionalized* forms of gatherings to facilitate the satisfaction of this desire. Indeed, reunions have increasingly become formal events that are organized on a regular basis and, in the process, they have also become *big business*.

Shell Norris of Class Reunion, Inc. says that Chicago alone has 1,500 high school reunions each year. A conservative estimate on the national level would be 10,000 annually. At one time, all high school reunions were organized by volunteers, usually female homemakers. In the last few years, however, as more and more women have entered the labour force, alumni reunions are increasingly being planned by specialized companies rather than by part-time volunteers.

The first college reunion was held by the alumni of Yale University in 1792. Graduates of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, and Brown followed suit. And by the end of the 19th century, most 4-year institutions were holding alumni reunions.

The variety of college reunions is impressive. At Princeton, alumni parade through the town wearing their class uniforms and

singing their alma mater. At Marietta College, they gather for a dinner-dance on a steamship cruising the Ohio River.

Clearly, the thought of cruising on a steamship or marching through the streets is usually not, by itself, sufficient reason for large numbers of alumni to return to campus. Alumni who decide to attend their reunions share a common identity based on the years they spent together as undergraduates. For this reason, universities that somehow establish a common bond—for example, because they are relatively small or especially prestigious—tend to draw substantial numbers of their alumni to reunions. In an effort to enhance this common identity, larger colleges and universities frequently build their class reunions on participation in smaller units, such as departments or schools. Or they encourage “affinity reunions” for groups of former cheerleaders, editors, fraternity members, musicians, members of military organizations on campus, and the like.

Of course, not every alumnus is fond of his or her alma mater. Students who graduated during the late 1960s may be especially reluctant to get involved in alumni events. They were part of the generation that conducted sit-ins and teach-ins directed at university administrators, protested military recruitment on campus and marched against “establishment politics”. If this generation has a common identity, it may fall outside of their university ties—or even be hostile to them. Even as they enter their middle years, alumni who continue to hold unpleasant memories of college during this period may not wish to attend class reunions.

17. According to the passage, Sparacino’s study \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. found that interest in reunions was linked with school experience
- B. found evidence for attendees’ intense desire for showing off success

- C. showed that attendees tended to excel in high school study  
D. provided strong evidence for Jaffe's statement
18. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a distinct feature of U.S. class reunions?
- A. Class reunions have become a profitable business.  
B. Class reunions have brought about a variety of activities.  
C. Reunions are regular and formal events organized by professional agencies.  
D. U.S. class reunions are usually occasions to show off one's recent success.
19. What mainly attracts many people to return to campus for reunion?
- A. Shared experience beyond the campus.  
B. Shared undergraduate experience on campus.  
C. The special status their university enjoys.  
D. The variety of activities for class reunion.
20. The rhetorical function of the first paragraph is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. serve as prelude to the author's argument  
B. present the author's counterargument  
C. introduce Rona Jeffe's novel  
D. bring into focus contrasting opinions
21. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Alumni reunions and American university traditions.  
B. Alumni reunion and its social and economic implications.  
C. Reasons for popularity and (non) attendance for alumni reunions.  
D. A historical perspective for alumni reunions in the United States.



## TEXT C

One time while on his walk George met Mr. Cattanzara coming home very late from work. He wondered if he was drunk but then could tell he wasn't. Mr. Cattanzara, a stocky, bald-headed man who worked in a change booth on an IRT station, lived on the next block after George's, above a shoe repair store. Nights, during the hot weather, he sat on his stoop in an undershirt, reading the *New York Times* in the light of the shoemaker's window. He read it from the first page to the last, then went up to sleep. And all the time he was reading the paper, his wife, a fat woman with a white face, leaned out of the window, gazing into the street, her thick white arms folded under her loose breast, on the window ledge.

Once in a while Mr. Cattanzara came home drunk, but it was a quiet drunk. He never made any trouble, only walked stiffly up the street and slowly climbed the stairs into the hall. Though drunk he looked the same as always, except for his tight walk, the quietness, and that his eyes were wet. George liked Mr. Cattanzara because he remembered him giving him nickels to buy lemon ice with when he was a squirt. Mr. Cattanzara was a different type than those in the neighbourhood. He asked different questions than the others when he met you, and he seemed to know what went on in all the newspapers. He read them, as his fat sick wife watched from the window.

"What are you doing with yourself this summer, George?" Mr. Cattanzara asked. "I see you walkin' around at night."

George felt embarrassed. "I like to walk."

"What are you doin' in the day now?"

"Nothing much just now. I'm waiting for a job." Since it shamed him to admit that he wasn't working, George said, "I'm reading a lot