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# 英语专业八级考试 真题详解与分析报告

主编：方振宇 编者：吴枫

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# 英语专业八级考试 真题详解与分析报告

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# 前 言

书在专不在泛，题在精不在多。一套真题胜过十套模拟题，真题永远是最好的训练。真题很容易让你找到身临其境的感觉，对题目难度也更容易把握。本书一共选取了2003~2010年的8套真题，并配有详细的解析。尤其是对考点词汇和语法的分析可以帮助考生更好地了解英语专业八级考试的命题考点，明确复习重点。

概括地说，本书具有以下几个特点。

**1. 历年真题，原汁原味。**对于真题我们并没有做出删减，使考生对考试有最真实的体验，这也算是提前上“战场”。知己知彼方能百战不殆。希望考生可以熟悉真题，从容应战。

**2. 精心策划，编排合理。**本书的版式设计使考生可以先做完试卷，再核对答案，这样更有考试的氛围。另外，听力部分的解析，我们选用的是分栏的形式，考生核对答案时可以对照原文找寻答案。另外，本书还配有清晰流畅、语速标准的MP3光盘，让考生真实地感受考场气氛。

**3. 对症下药，题型解读。**英语专业八级考试的题型还是比较多样的，有写作、听力、完形填空、语法和词汇、阅读理解。不同题型的解读方式也不同。写作部分给出了“写作提示”和“范文点评与注解”；听力部分给出了原文及解析；完形填空与阅读理解部分给出了“文章结构分析”和“核心词汇精华”；语法与词汇部分则只列出了解析内容。

**4. 考点报告，提炼精华。**考试的试卷总是有人说难，但是究竟难在哪里呢？人们一般会注意事后对其作出评论，却忽略了事先的研究，而恰恰是事先研究式的复习会更有针对性。答案考查或是对答案选择比较关键的词语都是我们应该注意的词，语法的考查也是有规律可循的。

希望广大考生可以充分利用本书，把真题研究透彻，然后在真正的考场上展现自己的实力，取得优异的成绩。

最后，感谢中国宇航出版社的各位领导和编辑人员，是他们高效务实的工作作风和严谨的工作态度使得该书优质高效地与读者见面。在此还要特别感谢来自美国的英语教育专家 Jennifer Thompson 教授对本书文字的润色与严格把关。

由于时间仓促，难免有错误和不足之处，希望教育界同仁和广大读者不吝赐教，你的批评建议请直接发送至振宇英语邮箱：zhenglish@126.com，以便再版时进一步更正、完善。你也可以登录振宇英语网 [www.zhenglish.com](http://www.zhenglish.com) 和振宇英语官方博客 <http://blog.sina.com.cn/maximfang>，我们将耐心回复你在英语学习中遇到的一切问题。

编者

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# TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2003)

## —GRADE EIGHT—

### PAPER ONE

TIME LIMIT: 95 MIN

#### PART I

#### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(40 MIN)

*In Sections A, 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 coloured answer sheet.*

#### SECTION A TALK

*Questions 1 to 5 refer to the talk in this section. At the end of the talk you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.*

*Now listen to the talk.*

1. Which of the following statements about offices is NOT true according to the talk?
  - A. Offices throughout the world are basically alike.
  - B. There are primarily two kinds of office layout.
  - C. Office surroundings used to depend on company size.
  - D. Office atmosphere influences workers' performance.
2. We can infer from the talk that harmonious work relations may have a direct impact on your \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. promotion
  - B. colleagues
  - C. management
  - D. union
3. Supposing you were working in a small firm, which of the following would you do when you had some grievances?
  - A. Request a formal special meeting with the boss.
  - B. Draft a formal agenda for a special meeting.
  - C. Contact a consultative committee first.
  - D. Ask to see the boss for a talk immediately.
4. According to the talk, the union plays the following roles EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. mediation
  - B. arbitration
  - C. negotiation
  - D. representation
5. Which topic is NOT covered in the talk?
  - A. Role of the union.
  - B. Work relations.
  - C. Company structure.
  - D. Office layout.

#### SECTION B INTERVIEW

*Questions 6 to 10 are based on an interview. At the end of the interview you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.*

*Now listen to the interview.*

6. 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.
7. David is inclined to believe in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. aliens
  - B. UFOs
  - C. the TV character
  - D. government conspiracies
8. David thinks he is fit for the TV role because of his \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. professional training
  - B. personality
  - C. life experience
  - D. appearance
9. 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.
10. 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**

*Questions 11 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 45 seconds to answer the questions.*

*Now listen to the news.*

11. 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 12 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the question.*

*Now listen to the news.*

12. 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 13 to 15 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the questions.*

*Now listen to the news.*

13. 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.



14. \_\_\_\_\_ is in the 12th place in overall ranking.  
 A. Britain                      B. France                      C. Finland                      D. Switzerland
15. According to the UN report, the least developed country is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Ethiopia                      B. Mali  
 C. Sierra Leon                      D. Central African Republic

## SECTION D NOTE-TAKING AND GAP-FILLING

*In this section you will hear a mini-lecture. You will hear the lecture ONCE ONLY. While listening to the lecture, take notes on the important points. Your notes will not be marked, but you will need them to complete a 15-minute gap-filling task on ANSWER SHEET ONE after the mini-lecture. Use the blank sheet for note-taking.*

### Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Abraham Maslow has developed a famous theory of human needs, which can be arranged in order of importance.

#### Physiological needs:

the most (1) \_\_\_\_\_ ones for survival. (1) \_\_\_\_\_

They include such needs as food, water, etc.

And there is usually one way to satisfy these needs.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ needs: needs for (2) \_\_\_\_\_

a) physical security;

b) (3) \_\_\_\_\_ security. (3) \_\_\_\_\_

The former means no illness or injury, while the latter

is concerned with freedom from (4) \_\_\_\_\_, misfortunes, (4) \_\_\_\_\_

etc. These needs can be met through a variety of means,

e. g. job security, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ plans, and safe working conditions. (5) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Social needs: human requirements for

a) love and affection;

b) a sense of belonging.

There are two ways to satisfy these needs:

a) formation of relationships at workplace;

b) formation of relationships outside workplace.

#### Esteem needs:

a) self-esteem, i. e. one's sense of achievement;

b) esteem of others, i. e. others' respect as a result of one's (6) \_\_\_\_\_. (6) \_\_\_\_\_

These needs can be fulfilled by achievement, promotion, honors, etc.

#### Self-realization needs: need to realize one's potential. Ways to

realize these needs are individually (7) \_\_\_\_\_. (7) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Features of the hierarchy of needs:

a) Social, esteem and self-realization needs are exclusively (8) \_\_\_\_\_ needs. (8) \_\_\_\_\_

b) Needs are satisfied in a fixed order from the bottom up.

- c) (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for needs comes from the lowest un-met level. (9) \_\_\_\_\_  
 d) Different levels of needs may (10) \_\_\_\_\_ when they come into play. (10) \_\_\_\_\_

## PART II PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION (15 MIN)

*The following 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 out 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 (2) never  
 them on the wall. When a natural history museum  
 wants an exhibition, it must often build it. (3) exhibit

Demographic indicators show that Americans in the postwar period were more eager than ever to establish families . They quickly brought down the age at marriage for both men and women and brought the birth rate to a twentieth century height after more than a hundred years of a steady decline , producing (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
 the “ baby boom . ” These young adults established a trend of early (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 marriage and relatively large families that went for more than two (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
 decades and caused a major but temporary reversal of long - term demographic patterns . From the 1940 s through the early 1960 s ,  
 Americans married at a high rate and at a younger age than their (4) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Europe counterparts . (5) \_\_\_\_\_

Less noted but equally more significant , the men and women (6) \_\_\_\_\_  
 who formed families between 1940 and 1960 nevertheless reduced (7) \_\_\_\_\_  
 the divorce rate after a postwar peak ; their marriages remained  
 intact to a greater extent than did that of couples who married in (8) \_\_\_\_\_  
 earlier as well as later decades . Since the United States maintained (9) \_\_\_\_\_  
 its dubious distinction of having the highest divorce rate in the  
 world , the temporary decline in divorce did not occur in the same (10) \_\_\_\_\_  
 extent in Europe . Contrary to fears of the experts , the role of  
 breadwinner and homemaker was not abandoned .

**PART III****READING COMPREHENSION****(40 MIN)****SECTION A READING COMPREHENSION (30 MIN)**

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

**TEXT A**

Hostility to Gypsies has existed almost from the time they first appeared in Europe in the 14th century. The origins of the Gypsies, with little written history, were shrouded in mystery. What is known now from clues in the various dialects of their language, Romany, is that they came from northern India to the Middle East a thousand years ago, working as minstrels and mercenaries, metalsmiths and servants. Europeans misnamed them Egyptians, soon shortened to Gypsies. A clan system, based mostly on their traditional crafts and geography, has made them a deeply fragmented and fractious people, only really unifying in the face of enmity from non-Gypsies, whom they call gadje. Today many Gypsy activists prefer to be called Roma, which comes from the Romany word for “man”. But on my travels among them most still referred to themselves as Gypsies.

In Europe their persecution by the gadje began quickly, with the church seeing heresy in their fortune-telling and the state seeing anti-social behaviour in their nomadism. At various times they have been forbidden to wear their distinctive bright clothes, to speak their own language, to travel, to marry one another, or to ply their traditional crafts. In some countries they were reduced to slavery it wasn't until the mid-1800s that Gypsy slaves were freed in Romania. In more recent times the Gypsies were caught up in Nazi ethnic hysteria, and perhaps half a million perished in the Holocaust. Their horses have been shot and the wheels removed from their wagons, their names have been changed, their women have been sterilized, and their children have been forcibly given for adoption to non-Gypsy families.

But the Gypsies have confounded predictions of their disappearance as a distinct ethnic group and their numbers have burgeoned. Today there are an estimated 8 to 12 million Gypsies scattered across Europe, making them the continent's largest minority. The exact number is hard to pin down. Gypsies have regularly been undercounted, both by regimes anxious to downplay their profile and by Gypsies themselves, seeking to avoid bureaucracies. Attempting to remedy past inequities, activist groups may overcount. Hundreds of thousands more have emigrated to the Americas and elsewhere. With very few exceptions Gypsies have expressed no great desire for a country to call their own—unlike the Jews, to whom the Gypsy experience is often compared. “Romanestan” said Ronald Lee, the Canadian Gypsy writer, “is where my two feet stand.”

16. Gypsies are united only when they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are engaged in traditional crafts      B. call themselves Roma  
C. live under a clan system      D. face external threats
17. In history hostility to Gypsies in Europe resulted in their persecution by all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Egyptians      B the state      C. the church      D. the Nazis

18. According to the passage, the main difference between the Gypsies and the Jews lies in their concepts of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. language                      B. culture                      C. identity                      D. custom

### TEXT B

I was just a boy when my father brought me to Harlem for the first time, almost 50 years ago. We stayed at the Hotel Theresa, a grand brick structure at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. Once, in the hotel restaurant, my father pointed out Joe Louis. He even got Mr. Brown, the hotel manager, to introduce me to him, a bit paunchy but still the champ as far as I was concerned.

Much has changed since then. Business and real estate are booming. Some say a new renaissance is under way. Others decry what they see as outside forces running roughshod over the old Harlem.

New York meant Harlem to me, and as a young man I visited it whenever I could. But many of my old haunts are gone. The Theresa shut down in 1966. National chains that once ignored Harlem now anticipate yuppie money and want pieces of this prime Manhattan real estate. So here I am on a hot August afternoon, sitting in a Starbucks that two years ago opened a block away from the Theresa, snatching at memories between sips of high-priced coffee. I am about to open up a piece of the old Harlem—the New York Amsterdam News—when a tourist asking directions to Sylvia’s, a prominent Harlem restaurant, penetrates my daydreaming. He’s carrying a book: *Touring Historic Harlem*.

History. I miss Mr. Michaux’s bookstore, his House of Common Sense, which was across from the Theresa. He had a big billboard out front with brown and black faces painted on it that said in large letters: “World History Book Outlet on 2,000,000,000 Africans and Nonwhite Peoples.” An ugly state-of-fice building has swallowed that space.

I miss speaker like Carlos Cooks, who was always on the southwest corner of 125th and Seventh, urging listeners to support Africa. Harlem’s powerful political electricity seems unplugged—although the sweets are still energized, especially by West African immigrants.

Hardworking southern newcomers formed the bulk of the community back in the 1920s and 1930s, when Harlem renaissance artists, writers, and intellectuals gave it a glitter and renown that made it the capital of black America. From Harlem, W. E. B. DuBois, Langston Hughes, Paul Robeson, Zora Neal Hurston, and others helped power America’s cultural influence around the world.

By the 1970s and 1980s drugs and crime had ravaged parts of the community. And the life expectancy for men in Harlem was less than that of men in Bangladesh. Harlem had become a symbol of the dangers of inner-city life.

Now, you want to shout “Lookin’ good!” at this place that has been neglected for so long. Crowds push into Harlem USA, a new shopping centre on 125th, where a Disney store shares space with HMV Records, the New York Sports Club, and a nine-screen Magic Johnson theatre complex. Nearby, a Rite Aid drugstore also opened. Maybe part of the reason Harlem seems to be undergoing a rebirth is that it is finally getting what most people take for granted.

Harlem is also part of an “empowerment zone”—a federal designation aimed at fostering economic growth that will bring over half a billion in federal, state, and local dollars. Just the shells of once elegant old brownstones now can cost several hundred thousand dollars. Rents are skyrocketing. An improved e-

economy, tougher law enforcement, and community efforts against drugs have contributed to a 60 percent drop in crime since 1993.

19. At the beginning the author seems to indicate that Harlem \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has remained unchanged all these years  
B. has undergone drastic changes  
C. has become the capital of Black America  
D. has remained a symbol of dangers of inner-city life
20. When the author recalls Harlem in the old days, he has a feeling of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. indifference      B. discomfort      C. delight      D. nostalgia
21. Harlem was called the capital of Black America in the 1920s and 1930s mainly because of its \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. art and culture      B. immigrant population  
C. political enthusiasm      D. distinctive architecture
22. From the passage we can infer that, generally speaking, the author \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has strong reservations about the changes      B. has slight reservations about the changes  
C. welcomes the changes in Harlem      D. is completely opposed to the changes

### TEXT C

The senior partner, Oliver Lambert, studied the resume for the hundredth time and again found nothing he disliked about Mitchell Y. McDeere, at least not on paper. He had the brains, the ambition, the good looks. And he was hungry; with his background, he had to be. He was married, and that was mandatory. The firm had never hired an unmarried lawyer, and it frowned heavily on divorce, as well as womanizing and drinking. Drug testing was in the contract. He had a degree in accounting, passed the CPA exam the first time he took it and wanted to be a tax lawyer, which of course was a requirement with a tax firm. He was white, and the firm had never hired a black. They managed this by being secretive and clubbish and never soliciting job applications. Other firms solicited, and hired blacks. This firm recruited and remained lily white. Plus, the firm was in Memphis, and the top blacks wanted New York or Washington or Chicago. McDeere was a male, and there were no women in the firm. That mistake had been made in the mid-seventies when they recruited the number one grad from Harvard, who happened to be a she and a wizard at taxation. She lasted four turbulent years and was killed in a car wreck.

He looked good, on paper. He was their top choice. In fact, for this year there were no other prospects. The list was very short. It was McDeere, or no one.

The managing partner, Royce McKnight, studied a dossier labeled "Mitchell Y. McDeere-Harvard." An inch thick with small print and a few photographs; it had been prepared by some ex-CIA agents in a private intelligence outfit in Bethesda. They were clients of the firm and each year did the investigating for no fee. It was easy work, they said, checking out unsuspecting law students. They learned, for instance, that he preferred to leave the Northeast, that he was holding three job offers, two in New York and one in Chicago, and that the highest offer was \$76,000 and the lowest was \$68,000. He was in demand. He had been given the opportunity to cheat on a securities exam during his second year. He declined, and made the highest grade in the class. Two months ago he had been offered cocaine at a law school party.

He said no and left when everyone began snorting. He drank an occasional beer, but drinking was expensive and he had no money. He owed close to \$23,000 in student loans. He was hungry.

Royce McKnight flipped through the dossier and smiled. McDeere was their man.

Lamar Quin was thirty-two and not yet a partner. He had been brought along to look young and act young and project a youthful image for Bendini, Lambert & Locke, which in fact was a young firm, since most of the partners retired in their late forties or early fifties with money to burn. He would make partner in this firm. With a six-figure income guaranteed for the rest of his life, Lamar could enjoy the twelve-hundred-dollar tailored suits that hung so comfortably from his tall, athletic frame. He strolled nonchalantly across the thousand-dollar-a-day suite and poured another cup of decaf. He checked his watch. He glanced at the two partners sitting at the small conference table near the windows.

Precisely at two-thirty someone knocked on the door. Lamar looked at the partners, who slid the resume and dossier into an open briefcase. All three reached for their jackets. Lamar buttoned his top button and opened the door.

23. Which of the following is NOT the firm's recruitment requirement?  
A. Marriage.                      B. Background.                      C. Relevant degree.                      D. Male.
24. The details of the private investigation show that the firm \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was interested in his family background  
B. intended to check out his other job offers  
C. wanted to know something about his preference  
D. was interested in any personal detail of the man
25. According to the passage, the main reason Lamar Quin was there at the interview was that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his image could help impress McDereer                      B. he would soon become a partner himself  
C. he was good at interviewing applicants                      D. his background was similar to McDereer's
26. We get the impression from the passage that in job recruitment the firm was NOT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. selective                      B. secretive                      C. perfunctory                      D. racially biased

#### TEXT D

Harry Truman didn't think his successor had the right training to be president. "Poor Ike—it won't be a bit like the Army," he said. "He'll sit there all day saying 'do this, do that,' and nothing will happen." Truman was wrong about Ike. Dwight Eisenhower had led a fractious alliance—you didn't tell Winston Churchill what to do—in a massive, chaotic war. He was used to politics. But Truman's insight could well be applied to another, even more venerated Washington figure; the CEO-turned cabinet secretary.

A 20-year bull market has convinced us all that CEOs are geniuses, so watch with astonishment the troubles of Donald Rumsfeld and Paul O'Neill. Here are two highly regarded businessmen, obviously intelligent and well-informed, foundering in their jobs.

Actually, we shouldn't be surprised. Rumsfeld and O'Neill are not doing badly despite having been successful CEOs but because of it. The record of senior businessmen in government is one of almost unbelievable disappointment. In fact, with the exception of Robert Rubin, it is difficult to think of a CEO who had a successful career in government.

Why is this? Well, first the CEO has to recognize that he is no longer the CEO. He is at best an adviser to the CEO, the president. But even the president is not really the CEO. No one is. Power in a corporation is concentrated and vertically structured. Power in Washington is diffuse and horizontally spread out. The secretary might think he's in charge of his agency. But the chairman of the congressional committee funding that agency feels the same. In his famous study "Presidential Power and the Modern Presidents," Richard Neustadt explains how little power the president actually has and concludes that the only lasting presidential power is "the power to persuade."

Take Rumsfeld's attempt to transform the cold-war military into one geared for the future. It's innovative but deeply threatening to almost everyone in Washington. The Defense secretary did not try to sell it to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Congress, the budget office of the White House. As a result, the idea is collapsing.

Second, what power you have, you must use carefully. For example, O'Neill's position as Treasury secretary is one with little formal authority. Unlike Finance ministers around the world, Treasury does not control the budget. But it has symbolic power. The secretary is seen as the chief economic spokesman for the administration and, if he plays it right, the chief economic adviser for the president.

O'Neill has been publicly critical of the IMF's bailout packages for developing countries while at the same time approving such packages for Turkey, Argentina and Brazil. As a result, he has gotten the worst of both worlds. The bailouts continue, but their effect in holstering investor confidence is limited because the markets are rattled by his skepticism.

Perhaps the government doesn't do bailouts well. But that leads to a third rule: you can't just quit. Jack Welch's famous law for re-engineering General Electric was to be first or second in any given product category, or else get out of that business. But if the government isn't doing a particular job at peak level, it doesn't always have the option of relieving itself of that function. The Pentagon probably wastes a lot of money. But it can't get out of the national-security business.

The key to former Treasury secretary Rubin's success may have been that he fully understood that business and government are, in his words, "necessarily and properly very different." In a recent speech he explained, "Business functions around one predominate organizing principle, profitability ... Government, on the other hand, deals with a vast number of equally legitimate and often potentially competing objectives—for example, energy production versus environmental protection, or safety regulations versus productivity."

Rubin's example shows that talented people can do well in government if they are willing to treat it as its own separate, serious endeavour. But having been bathed in a culture of adoration and flattery, it's difficult for a CEO to believe he needs to listen and learn, particularly from those despised and poorly paid specimens, politicians, bureaucrats and the media. And even if he knows it intellectually, he just can't live with it.

27. For a CEO to be successful in government, he has to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. regard the president as the CEO
- B. take absolute control of his department
- C. exercise more power than the congressional committee

- D. become acquainted with its power structure
28. In commenting on O' Neill's record as Treasury Secretary, the passage seems to indicate that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. O'Neill has failed to use his power well  
 B. O'Neill policies were well received  
 C. O'Neill has been consistent in his policies  
 D. O'Neill uncertain about the package he's approved
29. According to the passage, the differences between government and business lie in the following areas EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. nature of activity  
 B. option of withdrawal  
 C. legitimacy of activity  
 D. power distribution
30. The author seems to suggest that CEO-turned government officials \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. are able to fit into their new roles  
 B. are unlikely to adapt to their new roles  
 C. can respond to new situations intelligently  
 D. may feel uncertain in their new posts

## SECTION B SKIMMING AND SCANNING (10 MIN)

*In this section there are seven passages with ten multiple choice questions. Skim or scan them as required and then mark your answers on your coloured answer sheet.*

### TEXT E

*First read the question.*

31. The passage is mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_ in the U. S. A.  
 A. traveling  
 B. big cities  
 C. cybercafes  
 D. inventions

*Now go through TEXT E quickly to answer question 31.*

Planning to answer your e-mail while on holiday in New York? That may not be easy. The Internet may have been invented in the United States, but America is one of the least likely places where a traveller might find an Internet cafe. "Every major city in the world has more cybercafes than New York," says Joie Kelly, who runs CyberCafeGuide.com. The numbers seem to bear her out; according to various directories, London has more than 30, Paris 19, Istanbul 17, but New York has only 8. Other U. S. cities fare just as poorly: Los Angeles has about 11, Chicago has 4. "Here it's quite hard work to find a cafe. I was surprised," says Michael Robson, a sportswriter from York, England, who was visibly relieved to be checking his e-mail at CyberCafe near New York's Times Square.

Why the lack of places to plug in? Americans enjoy one of the highest rates of Internet access from work and home in the world, and they've never really taken to cafes. About 80 percent of CyberCafe's clients, for instance, are tourists from overseas. Greek tycoon Stelios HajiIoannou also thinks high prices drive away locals. Last November he opened a branch of his Internet-cafe chain easyEverything in Times Square. With 800 terminals, it's the largest Net cafe in the world. While the typical American cafe charges \$ 8 to \$ 12 an hour, easyEverything charges \$ 1 to 4. Marketing manager Stephaine Engelsen says half the cafe's customers are locals. "We get policemen, firemen, nurses who don't work at desks with computers, actors between auditions." easyEverything is now planning to open new locations in Harlem,



and possibly SoHo. Unless there's some cultural shift afoot, however, New York will continue to lag behind metropolises from Mexico City to Moscow.

### TEXT F

*First read the question.*

32. In the passage below the author primarily attempts to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. criticize yogis in the West | B. define what yoga is  |
| C. teach yoga postures         | D. experiment with yoga |

*Now go through TEXT F quickly to answer question 32.*

Most of the so-called yogis in the West seem to focus on figure correction, not true awareness. They make statements about yoga being for the body, mind and soul. But this is just semantics. Asanas (postures), which get such huge play in the West, are the smallest aspect of yoga. Either you practice yoga as a whole or you don't. If one is practicing just for health, better to take up walking. Need to cure a disease? See a doctor. Yoga is not about fancy asanas or breath control. Nor is it a therapy or a philosophy. Yoga is about inside awareness. It is the process of union of the self with the whole. Yoga is becoming the Buddha.

Yogis are experimentalists. In the West, scientists research mainly external phenomena. Yogis focus on the inside. They know that the external world is maya (illusionary) and everything inside is sathya (truth). In maya everything goes, but if you know yourself nothing goes. The West tends to practice only what we call cultural asanas that focus on the external. We don't practice asanas just to become fit. Indian yogis have discovered 8.4 million such postures. It is essential to train our bodies to find the most comfortable pose that we can sit in for hours. Beyond that there is no role for physical yoga.

Basically yoga is made up of two parts: bahirang (external yoga) and antarang (internal yoga). The West practices only the former. It needs to enter into antarang yoga. After that begins the trip to the unknown where the master makes the student gradually aware at every stage, where you know that you are not the body or the mind and not even the soul. That is when you get the first taste of moksha, or enlightenment. It is the sense of the opening of the silence, the sense where you lose yourself and are happy doing it, where for the first time your ego has merged with the superconsciousness. You feel you no longer exist, for you have walked into the valley of death. And if you start walking more and more in this valley, you become freer.

### TEXT G

*First read the question.*

33. The reviewer's comments on Henry Kissinger's new book are basically \_\_\_\_\_.

- |              |                 |              |             |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. negative. | B. noncommittal | C. unfounded | D. positive |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|

*Now go through TEXT G quickly to answer question 33.*

Whatever you think of Henry Kissinger, you have to admit: the man has staying power. With a new book—Does America Need a Foreign Policy? —on the shelves, Kissinger is once again helping to shape