

· 大学英语专业模拟试卷系列 ·

高校英语

# 专业八级 (TEM-8)

## 全真模拟试卷 (最新题型)

常春藤英语教学研究中心 编



# TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

上海教育出版社  
SHANGHAI  
EDUCATION  
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# 前 言

由上海、厦门、香港、台北、吉隆坡、洛杉矶等地英语教学专业人士联合组成的常春藤英语教学研究中心,数年来在中国英语图书市场中推出了几十种畅销不衰的红蓝自测英语速记词汇表,其中附书的红蓝色彩双向助记卡还获得了中华人民共和国的专利。

常春藤英语教学研究中心的英语教育专业人士,充分发挥与海外英语时文零距离接触的强势,密切追踪各种英语考试的最新动态,在潜心研究了中考、高考、大学英语四级、六级、考研、托福、雅思、GRE、职称考试、自学考试、等级英语等各个层面、几十个领域的英语考试大纲要求后,力邀国内教学领域中的资深专家和专业高手加盟,共同开发适时、专业的英语考试辅导材料。目前,由该中心精心打造的常春藤红蓝英语的各类词汇、试卷已逾百种,它们在外语图书市场中声势日显,正在崛起为一个知名品牌。

现在奉献给读者的这本《高校英语专业八级全真模拟试卷(最新题型)》,是“常春藤”涉足大学英语专业考试的尝试之一。

近年来,随着高校扩招及与专业英语相关联专业的增设,允许参加大学专业英语考试的范围有所扩大,学习大学专业英语的人数在日趋增多,概言之:英语专业考试适用性日见其广,应考者队伍不断扩大。

为此,高等学校外语专业教学英语组成立了考试大纲修订小组,听取近百所院校教师代表和专家的意见,修订原有的专业八级考试大纲。新版的《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》与原来的考纲相比确有颇多不同,与老题型相比,新题型有如下变化:

听力部分原来由四部分组成:Section A Talk, Section B Conversation, Section C News Broadcast 和 Section D Note-taking & Gap-filling。而新题型中听力由三部分组成:Section A Mini-lecture, Section B Conversation 和 Section C News Broadcast。新题型中的 Mini-lecture 和旧题型的 Section D Note-taking & Gap-filling 大致类似,但是字数更多。

Reading Comprehension 由原来的两部分变成了一部分,删去了 Skimming and Scanning。新增了 General Knowledge 部分,考察内容包括英语国家文化、英语文学和语言学方面的知识。

写作的字数要求由原来的 300 字增加到 400 字,时间上由原来的 60 分钟减少到 45 分钟。

改错和翻译都保持不变。

要想从容应对专八考试的新格局,做到面对新题型心中不慌、应对有序,除了要打好各项基本语言技能尤其是听力的基本功,多多熟悉新题型实在很有必要!

针对新考纲诸多变化,我们及时应对,精心编撰了八套完全符合考纲要求的最新模拟试题,配以详解、完整的听力材料和朗读地道的音带,相信读者在认真演练之后,语言水平和解题技巧都会有较大幅度的提高,能够顺利地以较好的成绩通过考试。

注:受容量的限制,本书配套光盘中听写(Dictation)部分只朗读一遍,语速约为每分钟 150 词。

常春藤英语教育教学研究中心

研究员:戴通明(上海)、顾亦斐(上海)、李长奇(长春)、翁瑞义(厦门)、

苏玛莉(香港)、林贵子(台北)、王子英(吉隆坡)、华未来(洛杉矶)

编写者:戴通明、顾亦斐、高天羽、李培彦、韩健

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# MODEL TESTS

## MODEL TEST ONE

### PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

#### 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

*Question 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. What are the major ingredients of the scone made by Ms. Gould? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Flour, butter and a little sugar.
  - B. Only currants and cream.
  - C. Milk, egg and cream.
  - D. Bread with milk and egg on the top.
2. When the afternoon tea usually happens?
  - A. About four o'clock or half past four.
  - B. Whenever friends come.
  - C. At four o'clock or earlier.
  - D. At fourteen pm.
3. Why the afternoon tea only takes an hour and a half?
  - A. Because traditionally it doesn't take long.

- B. Because people have to start to prepare the evening meals.
  - C. Because it takes the time of a short party.
  - D. Because the dinner is right after the afternoon tea.
4. The high tea in the north country consists of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. cold ham, pickles and fruitcake etc.
  - B. much bigger meals.
  - C. scones and clotted cream.
  - D. sardine with a little vinegar and pepper.
5. What is the main theme of the high tea in the north country?
- A. social gathering.
  - B. friends' talking and chatting.
  - C. adults talking about the day's happenings.
  - D. family gathering.

## SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 6 and 7 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. U. C. Berkeley has a new chancellor who was born in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. America
  - B. China
  - C. Korea
  - D. Japan
7. Mr. Jin vowed to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. separate excellence from diversity.
  - B. foster excellence through diversity.
  - C. urge the state legislature to establish a law.
  - D. remove any bias toward foreign students.

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 question.

Now listen to the news.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Annual Convention was held by \_\_\_\_\_ lawyers representing \_\_\_\_\_ attorneys in New York City.
- A. 108th, 10 000, 3 000 000
  - B. 104th, 1 000, 30 000
  - C. 108th, 10 000, 300 000
  - D. 105th, 20 000, 300 000
9. The problem Jim faces is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. how to decide penalties on civil criminals.
  - B. if he should travel to ABA Convention every year.
  - C. which of the group discussions he is going to attend.



D. if he would take part in dozens of programs all day long.

10. American Bar Association \_\_\_\_\_

A. has two policy making bodies.

B. has only one policy making body.

C. draws up policies every two years.

D. is an amateur organization.

## PART II READING COMPREHENSION

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

### TEXT A

Pier Vittorio Tondelli, the author of four novels and a collection of short stories, died of AIDS in 1991, at the age of 36. To judge from *Separate Rooms*, his first novel to appear in English, Tondelli's death deprived us of a singular voice. In Simon Pleasance's able translation from the Italian, the author's lyricism and low-key humor successfully content with the weight of an immense melancholy. And despite its casual texture, Tondelli's prose never deviates far from the "seam of that other reality that we call art".

Leo, the protagonist of *Separate Rooms*, is an author in his 30's. Like his creator, he settles in Milan after growing up in a small town in the Po Valley and undergoes the rigors of a homosexual existence in a society even more resolutely closed than our own. His sense of alienation from the mainstream is absolute. Yet *Separate Rooms* is hardly a sexual polemic. Its focus, after all, is grief-like love, a universal, equal opportunity emotion. And whom is Leo grieving for? Early in the novel's scrambled chronology he meets Thomas, a young German pianist living temporarily in Paris. Attraction is followed by infatuation, which is followed by love, and the two begin a long affair, traveling together and exchanging visits over a three-year period.

Their romance, however, remains long-distance. For as Leo recognizes, his solitary temperament prohibits him from loving anybody without the buffer of separate rooms. The lovers therefore begin a feverish correspondence—and here is where Leo's creative and erotic lives begin to converge. The physical separation of the two men shunts their relationship from sexuality into language, from life into literature.

"Above all," Tondelli writes, "their letters became a record of their life together, like two scribes passionately committing to paper, for the sake of history. So their letters progressed from being love letters to being records of a kind of evolution. From this, they then grew as if calcified, like white blocks of granite, turning into things found in an archaeological excavation of the impossible, but real, attempt at love."

Alas, a more definitive separation is to follow. One evening Leo gets a phone call from Thomas's father, pleading with him to come to Munich: "My son wants to see you. Be quick. We don't have much time." After driving all night from Milan, Leo reaches the hospital where his lover is perishing from what seems to be stomach cancer. A short terrifying visit takes place, and a final farewell. Then Leo returns home in shock, unable to accept the fact that his in-absentia romance has ended forever.

He reminisces, withdraws into solitude, travels to England and the United States. Realistically, he never quite shakes off the chill of extinction... Leo wonders if he should keep writing, and at certain point he asks, "Why turn this pain and grief that are so private and so essential into a small and very finite object that can end up as pulp, or ashes?" With its hallucinatory flights and earnest flaws, "Separate Rooms" is itself the best answer to Leo's question.

11. Which of the following is a correct statement about Tondelli?
  - A. Tondelli is English.
  - B. Tondelli died of stomach cancer.
  - C. Tondelli published five books.
  - D. Tondelli died in 1936.
12. According to the critic, the novel *Separate Rooms* presents all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a sense of alienation
  - B. homosexual romance
  - C. a discussion on sexual problems
  - D. grief
13. The following statements about Leo and his lover are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they were both homosexual
  - B. Leo's lover was a pianist from Germany
  - C. Leo outlived his lover
  - D. their relationship was transient
14. In the novel, *Separate Rooms*, Leo, the protagonist is grieving for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the death of Tomas
  - B. his separation with his lover
  - C. Simon Pleasance
  - D. the death of Tondelli
15. The protagonist's in-absentia romance in the novel refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. his three-year-old affairs with his male lover in Paris
  - B. his long-distance romance which is marked by his physical separation with his lover
  - C. his homosexual existence
  - D. his life in Po Valley

## TEXT B

The manager emerges as the nerve center of his organizational unit, by virtue of his personal contacts, both with his subordinates and with his network of contacts. He may

not know everything, but he typically knows more than any member of his staff.

Studies have shown this relationship to hold for all managers, from street gang leaders to U. S. presidents. In *The Human Group*, George C. Homans explains how, because they were at the center of the information flow and were also in touch with other gang leaders, street gang leaders were better informed than any of their followers. And Richard Neustadt describes the following account from his study of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

“The essence of Roosevelt’s technique for information gathering was competition. ‘He would call you in,’ one of his aides once told me, ‘and he’d ask you to get the story on some complicated business, and you’d come back after a couple of days of hard labor and present the juicy bit you’d uncovered under a stone somewhere, and then you’d find out he knew all about it, along with something else you didn’t know. Where he got this information from he wouldn’t mention, usually, but after he had done this to you once or twice you got damn careful about your information.’”

We can see where Roosevelt “got this information” when we consider the relationship between the interpersonal and the informational roles. As leader, the manager has formal and easy access to every member of his staff. Hence, as noted earlier, he tends to know more about his unit than anyone else does. In addition, his liaison contacts expose the manager to external information to which his subordinates often lack access. Many of these contacts are with other managers of equal status, who are themselves nerve centers in their own organizations. In this way, the manager develops a powerful data base of information.

The processing of information is a key part of the manager’s job. In a recent study, the chief executives spent 40% of their contact time on activities devoted exclusively to the transmission of information; 70% of their incoming mail was purely informational (as opposed to requests for action). The manager does not leave meetings or bang up the telephone in order to get back to work. In large part, communication is his work. Three roles describe these informational aspects of managerial work

As monitor, the manager constantly scans his environment, questions his liaison contacts and his subordinates, and receives still other information, much of it as a result of the network of personal contacts he has developed. Remember that a good part of the information the manager collects in his monitor role arrives in spoken form, often as gossip, hearsay, and speculation. By virtue of his contacts, the manager has a natural advantage in collecting this sort of information for his organization.

He must share and distribute much of this information. Information he gets from outside contacts may be needed within his organization. In his disseminator role, the manager passes some of his privileged information directly to his subordinates, who

would otherwise have no access to it. When his subordinates lack easy contact with one another, the manager will sometimes pass information from one to another.

In his spokesman role, the manager sends some of his information to people outside of his unit—a president makes a speech to publicize an organization cause, or a foreman suggests a product improvement to a supplier. In addition, as part of his role as spokesman, every manager must inform and satisfy the influential people who control his organizational unit. For the foreman, this may simply involve keeping the plant manager informed about the flow of work through the shop.

The president of a large corporation, however, may spend a great amount of his time dealing with numerous influences. Directors and shareholders must be advised about financial performance; consumer groups must be assured that the organization is fulfilling its social responsibilities; and government officials must be satisfied that the organization is following the law.

16. According to the passage, the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. every manager is the nerve center of his organizational unit
  - B. not every manager is the nerve center of his organizational unit
  - C. all managers typically know everything
  - D. all managers have a good relationship with their subordinates
17. In the second paragraph, the author compares street gang leaders to the US presidents in order to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. street gang leaders and US presidents do essentially the same works
  - B. in the US, street gang leaders and the presidents have the same level of power
  - C. street gang leaders and US presidents obtain information in much the same way
  - D. street gang leaders can also be US presidents
18. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A. Incoming mail frequently requests action.
  - B. Purely informational mail is more important than that requesting action.
  - C. Incoming mail is frequently informational.
  - D. The manager appreciates purely informational mail rather than requests for action.
19. According to the passage, managers \_\_\_\_\_
- A. pass information upward as well as downward.
  - B. pass all information to their subordinates.
  - C. rarely pass information to peers outside the organization.
  - D. often pass information from one subordinate to another.
20. According to the passage, the manager of a company must perform various duties about information EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. collecting information
- B. distributing information inside the company
- C. distributing information outside the company
- D. distributing distorted information to competitors

### TEXT C

The mammalian immune system is a triumph of natural selection. Not only can it respond to invaders of almost any description, it also remembers the ones it has met so that it can nail them more swiftly if it meets them again. To this end, billions of cells called lymphocytes circulate around the body, spoiling for a fight.

But there is a paradox in this. Throughout your life, your body produces tens of millions of new lymphocytes every day. Yet the total number of patrolling lymphocytes stays the same. A central question in immunology, therefore, is how this steady state is maintained—that is, how it is determined which lymphocytes are kept on, and which will die off.

Perhaps this sounds familiar in the introduction to *The Origin of Species*, Darwin observed that in every species “many more individuals are born than can possibly survive” and that, as a consequence, the competition between them is fierce. Any organism with an edge over the others will therefore be more likely to survive and reproduce.

Antonio Freitas, an immunologist at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and his colleagues reckon that the immune system works in much the same way. Lymphocytes belong to clones, each specialized to recognize a particular antigen (a protein or carbohydrate molecule that is foreign to the body, and therefore probably belongs to an invading disease organism). When the antigen in question is detected, members of the clone multiply and overwhelm the invader. But in the absence of stimulating antigens, the researchers believe, cells from different clones compete for an as yet unknown resource that they need to survive and prosper, just as organisms compete for food or for mates. It is this competition that maintains the balance among clones. When one proliferates, the others suffer.

The traditional view of the immune system is different. According to the established model, the sizes of different clones should be independent: when one grows, the others don't necessarily shrink. Dr Freitas and his colleagues have shown this is incorrect.

They did so by irradiating mice to deplete their immune systems completely and then rebuilding those immune systems from scratch. The irradiated mice were divided into groups, and each mouse was given a shot of bone marrow containing the precursors of two different clones of “B” cell. (Lymphocytes come in two varieties: B cells from the bone marrow, and T cells from the thymus.) Mice in the different groups received the

two kinds of B cell in different proportions, and the antigens to those B cells were kept well away from the mice in question. The absence of antigen meant that there was nothing to stimulate either clone specifically—so, according to the classical theory, the relative sizes of the two clones should have stayed the same as the cells in each clone increased in number. But they did not. Regardless of the initial proportions, as the lymphocyte population grew towards a maximum of about 50m cells, those proportions shifted in ways that agreed closely with the predictions of ecological competition theory.

To make sure this did not reflect some individual growth pattern for each clone, the researchers repeated the experiment with just one sort of B cell per mouse. The population still leveled off at about 50m. And when the experiment was repeated with T cells, exactly the same thing happened. Somehow, therefore, the different clones of each type of lymphocyte were competing with each other.

21. By saying "this sounds familiar in the introduction to *The Origin of Species*" in Line 1, Paragraph 3, the writer means that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it was Darwin who first put forward the theory about the immune system
  - B. Antonio Freitas' experiment was based on Darwin's theory
  - C. The component cells of the immune system compete with each other for survival just as species do
  - D. Darwin was the father of modern science
22. Which of the following statements about lymphocytes is FALSE?
- A. Lymphocytes belong to clones.
  - B. There are two kinds of lymphocytes: B cells and T cells.
  - C. New lymphocytes are produced every day.
  - D. Lymphocytes are immortal.
23. To make sure that the research result is credible, the researchers repeated their experiments with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. only B cells
  - B. only T cells
  - C. both B cells and T cells
  - D. neither B cells nor T cells
24. The experiment result shows that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the relative sizes of the two clones stay the same as the cells in each clone increases in number
  - B. the sizes of different clones have nothing to do with each other
  - C. a more diverse immune system is less likely to bring about auto-immune diseases
  - D. the total number of lymphocytes in the body usually stays the same
25. In Line 4, Paragraph 1, the phrase "spoiling for" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. eager for
  - B. famous for
  - C. fond of
  - D. engaged in

## TEXT D

*By Juan R. Palomo*

At my grocery store the other day, I ran into a former student from my days as high school art teacher many years ago. Leonard Zuniga was sacking groceries. He didn't recognize me at first, but after I introduced myself, his mind made the connection.

Leonard asked me where I'd been all these years, and after I told him, he said, with an apologetic tone in his voice, "Well, this is all I do. Not much."

His remark broke my heart, not because I felt sorry for him but because it disturbed me that he believes what he does to earn a living is "not much." And it angered me that because we place so much emphasis on "success", we send a message to people like Leonard that reinforces their sense that what they do—and therefore what they are—is "not much".

This nation has a preoccupation with work. The passion fueling the mad drive to "reform" our welfare system in recent years comes from our view that work is good and not working is, if not evil, then certainly bad. Many of us believe that our ability and willingness to work make us better and more deserving than those who can't or for some reasons won't work.

So perverse has become our mania for work that we are now reading that even persons with physical and emotional or mental disabilities are being removed from the welfare rolls.

And while we claim to value individualism, if someone's individualism leads her to live a simple life that does not revolve around her ability or willingness to earn money, we are automatically suspicious of her. A person who devotes his life to satisfying his creative urges is considered a bum, unless his art brings him a lot of money, in which case he becomes a genius.

But we do not value all work equally. At a fine restaurant we applaud the owner, bow to the chef, tip the waiters, but we growl at the busboys for making too much clatter while cleaning tables. At a fast-food restaurant we treat everyone—manager, order-taker, cook—equally, which is to say condescendingly or with disdain.

A millionaire rock singer cancels a concert because of an alleged sore throat and we're quick to forgive; a waiter spills a glass of water on our laps and we demand his head. A millionaire athlete attacks a fan or spits at an official and we are eager to forgive. But let a corner car-window washer become a bit too aggressive and we're ready to call in the cops. A millionaire politician insults our intelligence with form, boilerplate responses to our letters and we reward him with reelection. But heaven forbid that a clerk at the local tax office or the post office not be courteous and fast.

The truth is that the only work we really value is that which produces wealth, the

more the better, or that which has a potential for producing wealth. We may tolerate young artists who forsake “real” work, because we think there’s a chance, however slight, that she might make it big. But if she’s 50 and still not selling her art for more than a few pennies, we start thinking that maybe there’s something wrong with her.

But even artists, whatever their stage of starvation, are held in higher esteem than people who create nothing, earn little and instead spend their lives serving us in one fashion or another, whether it be mowing our lawns, cleaning our bathrooms, washing our cars or, like Leonard, bagging our groceries.

Americans who work in the service industry account for almost a third—29.4%—of the country’s 122.7 million labor force, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. And that figure doesn’t even include private domestic help (maids and gardeners), retail store clerks, transportation workers, government employees and self-employed Americans.

Our attitude toward this servant class is reflected in the way we talk about them and in the way we talk to them.

Just this morning I found myself raising my voice to a store clerk who misunderstood my request to replace a pint of moldy raspberries with a new one. I never have used that tone of voice with my doctor when he doesn’t get what I’m trying to tell him.

At home these people may be fathers and mothers, but the minute they step into their work environment they are reduced to boys and girls. It takes a mighty strong person to put up with this, day after day, without having his spirit broken.

Do we really have to wonder why many among us today refuse to accept the responsibilities of adulthood, why they don’t take pride in their work, why their attitude is less than exemplary, why so many are simply dropping out, turning to drugs and alcohol? These people don’t see serving other people as demeaning or degrading (all of us serve, after all, in one way or another). How demeaning and degrading is the lack of respect they get from the rest of us!

26. According to the author, the main reason for Leonard Zuniga’s low self-evaluation was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. that his business was not very good
- B. that he was looked down upon
- C. that he got less profit from the America’s recent welfare reform
- D. that the society placed too much stress on success

27. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Americans’ attitude towards all those working at fast food restaurants is disrespectful.
- B. After parents begin their work they will feel younger and energetic.



- C. Artists are highly respected in America.  
 D. Americans' attitude towards work has been almost too mad.
28. In the sentence "It takes a mighty strong person to put up with this, day after day, without having his spirit-broken.", the word "strong" means: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. able to do heavy labor  
 B. able to stand mental strain  
 C. able to influence others  
 D. physically healthy
29. According to the passage, we can judge that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the author himself always does good temper towards those who work in the service industry  
 B. all those of low evaluation feel inferiority complex  
 C. the author criticizes the America's recent welfare reform  
 D. artists enjoy higher respect because they are distinguished
30. The best title of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The Apologetic Student  
 B. The Art Teacher That Feels Sorry  
 C. The Unsuccessful Welfare System  
 D. The Prejudice of Professions

### PART III GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

*There are ten multiple-choice questions in this section. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.*

31. Where is Dublin?
- A. In England.    B. In Wales.    C. In Ireland.    D. In Scotland.
32. Which of the following is a British news network?
- A. ABC.    B. BBC.    C. CCTV.    D. HBO.
33. Which of the following is located in Australia?
- A. The Sydney Opera House.    B. The Golden Gate Bridge.  
 C. The World Trade Center.    D. The Empire State Building.
34. Which of the following is a degree offered in colleges in the United States when a student completes his research after he receives his Master's degree?
- A. MA.    B. MS.    C. BA.    D. PHD.
35. James Joyce was most famous for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 2,000 Leagues Under the Sea    B. Ulysses  
 C. Thirty-nine Steps    D. Frankenstein