

真题实战4 + 模拟训练4

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英语专业 “能力突破” 系列

# 英语专业 八级真题解析

(第4版)

A Guide to TEM 8

主编 吴玮翔

上海交通大学出版社

# 英语专业八级真题解析

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## 内 容 提 要

本书选编 2005 至 2008 年的英语专业八级考试(TEM8)试题并配以详解,便于读者了解命题思路和解题方法,从而有的放天地准备并参加 TEM8 的考试,并在此过程中提升英语水平。

同时,为了方便读者自测练习,书中还配备了 4 套模拟题及全部练习的答案。

本书可供英语专业学生参加专业八级考前复习使用,也可作辅导该课程的老师作辅导教材和教学参考。

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# 再版前言

全国大学英语专业八级考试(TEM-8)自上世纪 90 年代初开考以来,已历经十余个年头。期间,题型、难度几经变化,在发展中日臻成熟、完善。

2005 年开始采用新的考试大纲和样题,把原来的考试时间压缩到 185 分钟,考试全部在上午举行。新大纲主要有以下一些主要变化:

1. 听力客观题部分从原来的 15 题减为 10 题,删掉了原来的 Section A Talk;同时考试时间从原来 20 分钟缩短为 10 分钟,意味着录音语速有所加快;听力主观题的 Talk 由原来 700 词增加到 900 词,考试时间压缩到 15 分钟。

2. 阅读理解中删掉了原来的浏览扫描题;传统的阅读理解题由原来四篇短文 15 题增加到 4-5 篇短文 20 题,但时间没有增加。意味着对阅读速度要求的提高。

3. 短文写作的字数从原来的 300 词增加到 400,时间从原来的 60 分钟减少到 45 分。意味着写作速度和难度的同时提高。

4. 增加了一种全新的客观题型:人文知识,以单项选择题形式命题;内容涵盖英语语言学基础、英美文学概略和主要英语国家的地理、历史、政治、经济、文化概况。意味着修改后的大纲更突出了英语专业的特色。

新大纲执行后,根据实际情况,听力中的 Mini-Lecture 的时间增加了 5 分钟。

至今,新大纲后的英语专业八级考试已考过四次,为帮助考生有针对性地复习准备这次考试,本次修订根据考生的要求对原版作了全面调整,不再按考试单项分章讲解,而是采用真题完整套题的形式集中讲解,以便于考生进行实战模拟训练。

修订后的全书收录 4 套全真题和 4 套模拟题。其中 2005-2008 年四套试题是新大纲后的全真题,四套模拟题在原真题的基础上根据新题型进行整合,删去了新题型中不再出现的听力演说和快速阅读理解题,增加了原来深度阅读理解的题量,并增加了人文知识部分。通过本书作者对这八套真题详细而独到的解析,旨在备考并通过专业八级考试的学生破译专业八级考试命题规律、揭示解题思路和应试策略,点拨技巧,传递真谛。

本书在真题的讲解过程中采用了与市面上出版的同类书籍完全不同的全新解题思路,为本书作者独创,具体包括:

1. 听前预测、听时 **Tick**、依问题 **Check** 的听力解题法;
2. 浏览主题+考点分类的“短文改错”解题法;
3. 语篇信息分析+问题定位+主题原则三位一体阅读解题法;
4. 语篇翻译遵守等效原则的汉英、英汉翻译法;
5. 话题模块+“3+3”高分作文法。

本书真题的答案为高等学校英语专业八级考试命题组提供的标准答案。

参加本书修订的有吴晓妹、黄海虹、徐小芳、澳籍专家 John Headsman。

编者

2008 年 7 月

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# 真题实战及详解

## Test 1

### PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (35 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 for after the mini-lecture. When the lecture is over, you will be given two minutes to check your notes, and another ten minutes to complete the gap-filling task on ANSWER SHEET ONE. Use the blank sheet for note-taking.*

#### SECTION B CONVERSATION

*In this section you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your colored answer sheet. Questions 1 to 5 are based on an interview. At the end of the conversation you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following five questions. Now listen to the conversation.*

1. Mary doesn't seem to favour the idea of a new airport because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the existing airports are to be wasted.  
B. more people will be encouraged to travel.  
C. more oil will be consumed.  
D. more airplanes will be purchased.
2. Which of the following is not mentioned by Mary as a potential disadvantage?  
A. More people in the area.  
B. Noise and motorways.  
C. Waste of land.  
D. Unnecessary travel.

3. Freddy has cited the following advantages for a new airport EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_  
A. more job opportunities. B. vitality to the local economy.  
C. road construction. D. presence of aircrew in the area.
4. Mary thinks that people don't need to do much travel nowadays as a result of \_\_\_\_\_  
A. less emphasis on personal contact.  
B. advances in modern telecommunications.  
C. recent changes in people's concepts.  
D. more potential damage to the area.
5. We learn from the conversation that Freddy is \_\_\_\_\_ Mary's ideas.  
A. strongly in favour of B. mildly in favour of  
C. strongly against D. mildly against

## SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

***In this section 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.***

**Question 6 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question. Now listen to the news.**

6. What is the main idea of the news item?
- A. A new government was formed after Sunday's elections.
- B. The new government intends to change the welfare system.
- C. The Social Democratic Party founded the welfare system.
- D. The Social Democratic Party was responsible for high unemployment.

Questions 7 and 8 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

7. The tapes of the Apollo-11 mission were first stored in \_\_\_\_\_
- A. a U. S. government archives warehouse.
- B. a NASA ground tracking station.
- C. the Goddard Space Flight Centre.
- D. none of the above places.
8. What does the item say about Richard Nafzger?
- A. He is assigned the task to look for the tapes.
- B. He believes that the tapes are probably lost.
- C. He works in a NASA ground receiving site.
- D. He had asked for the tapes in the 1970s.

Questions 9 and 10 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

9. The example in the news item is cited mainly to show \_\_\_\_\_  
A. that doctors are sometimes professionally incompetent.  
B. that in cases like that hospitals have to pay huge compensations.

C. that language barriers might lower the quality of treatment.

D. that language barriers can result in fatal consequences.

10. According to Dr. Flores, hospitals and clinics \_\_\_\_\_

A. have seen the need for hiring trained interpreters.

B. have realized the problems of language barriers.

C. have begun training their staff to be bilinguals.

D. have taken steps to provide accurate diagnosis.

## **PART II READING COMPREHENSION (30 MIN)**

*In this section there are four reading passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers on your coloured answer sheet.*

### **Text A**

At the age of 16, Lee Hyuk Joon's life is a living hell. The South Korean 10th grader gets up at 6 in the morning to go to school, and studies most of the day until returning home at 6 p. m. After dinner, it's time to hit the books again – at one of Seoul's many so-called cram schools. Lee gets back home at 1 in the morning, sleeps less than five hours, then repeats the routine – five days a week. It's a grueling schedule, but Lee worries that it may not be good enough to get him into a top university. Some of his classmates study even harder.

South Korea's education system has long been highly competitive. But for Lee and the other 700,000 high-school sophomores in the country, high-school studies have gotten even more intense. That's because South Korea has conceived a new college-entrance system, which will be implemented in 2008. This year's 10th graders will be the first group evaluated by the new admissions standard, which places more emphasis on grades in the three years of high school and less on nationwide SAT-style and other selection tests, which have traditionally determined which students go to the elite colleges.

The change was made mostly to reduce what the government says is a growing education gap in the country; wealthy students go to the best colleges and get the best jobs, keeping the children of poorer families on the social margins. The aim is to reduce the importance of costly tutors and cram schools, partly to help students enjoy a more normal high-school life. But the new system has had the opposite effect. Before, students didn't worry too much about their grade-point averages; the big challenge was beating the standardized tests as high-school seniors. Now students are competing against one another over a three-year period, and every midterm and final test is crucial. Fretful parents are relying even more heavily on tutors and cram schools to help their children succeed.

Parents and kids have sent thousands of angry online letters to the Education Ministry complaining that the new admissions standard is setting students against each other. "One can succeed only when others fail," as one parent said.

Education experts say that South Korea's public secondary-school system is foundering. While private education is thriving. According to critics, the country's high schools are



almost uniformly mediocre – the result of an egalitarian government education policy. With the number of elite schools strictly controlled by the government, even the brightest students typically have to settle for ordinary schools in their neighbourhoods, where the curriculum is centred on average students. To make up for the mediocrity, zealous parents send their kids to the expensive cram schools.

Students in affluent southern Seoul neighbourhoods complain that the new system will hurt them the most. Nearly all Korean high schools will be weighted equally in the college-entrance process, and relatively weak students in provincial schools, who may not score well on standardized tests, often compile good grade-point averages.

Some universities, particularly prestigious ones, openly complain that they cannot select the best students under the new system because it eliminates differences among high schools. They've asked for more discretion in picking students by giving more weight to such screening tools as essay writing or interviews.

President Roh Moo Hyun doesn't like how some colleges are trying to circumvent the new system. He recently criticized "greedy" universities that focus more on finding the best students than trying to "nurture good students". But amid the crossfire between the government and universities the country's 10th graders are feeling the stress. On online protest sites, some are calling themselves a "cursed generation" and "mice in a lab experiment". It all seems a touch melodramatic, but that's the South Korean school system.

11. According to the passage, the new college-entrance system is designed to \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. require students to sit for more college-entrance tests.
  - B. reduce the weight of college-entrance tests.
  - C. select students on their high school grades only.
  - D. reduce the number of prospective college applicants.
12. What seems to be the effect of introducing the new system?
  - A. The system has given equal opportunities to students.
  - B. The system has reduced the number of cram schools.
  - C. The system has intensified competition among schools.
  - D. The system has increased students' study load.
13. According to critics, the popularity of private education is mainly the result of \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. the government's egalitarian policy.
  - B. insufficient number of schools.
  - C. curriculums of average quality.
  - D. low cost of private education.
14. According to the passage, there seems to be disagreement over the adoption of the new system between the following groups EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. between universities and the government.
  - B. between school experts and the government.
  - C. between parents and schools.
  - D. between parents and the government.
15. Which of the following adjectives best describes the author's treatment of the topic?
  - A. Objective.
  - B. Positive.
  - C. Negative.
  - D. Biased.

**Text B**

Wilfred Emanuel-Jones was a teenager before he saw his first cow in his field. Born in Jamaica, the 47-year-old grew up in inner-city Birmingham before making a career as a television producer and launching his own marketing agency. But deep down he always nurtured every true Englishman's dream of a rustic life, a dream that his entrepreneurial wealth has allowed him to satisfy. These days he's the owner of a thriving 12-hectare farm in deepest Devon with cattle, sheep and pigs. His latest business venture: pushing his brand of Black Farmer gourmet sausages and barbecue sauces. "My background may be very urban," says Emanuel-Jones. "But it has given me a good idea of what other urbanites want."

And of how to sell it. Emmanuel-Jones joins a herd of wealthy fugitives from city life who are bringing a new commercial know-how to British farming. Britain's burgeoning farmers' markets — numbers have doubled to at least 500 in the last five years — swarm with specialty cheesemakers, beekeepers or organic smallholders who are redeploying the business skills they learned in the city "Everyone in the rural community has to come to terms with the fact that things have changed." Says Emmanuel-Jones. "You can produce the best food in the world, but if you don't know how to market it, you are wasting your time. We are helping the traditionalists to move on."

The emergence of the new class of superpeasants reflects some old yearnings. If the British were the first nation to industrialize, they were also the first to head back to the land. "There is this romantic image of the countryside that is particularly English," says Alun Howkins of the University of Sussex, who reckons the population of rural England has been rising since 1911. Migration into rural areas is now running at about 100,000 a year, and the hunger for a taste of the rural life has kept land prices buoyant even as agricultural incomes tumble. About 40 percent of all farmland is now sold to "lifestyle buyers" rather than the dwindling number of traditional farmers, according to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

What's new about the latest returnees is their affluence and zeal for the business of producing quality foods, if only at a micro-level. A healthy economy and surging London house prices have helped to ease the escape of the would-be rustics. The media recognize and feed the fantasy. One of the big TV hits of recent years, the "River Cottage" series, chronicled the attempts of a London chef to run his own Dorset farm.

Naturally, the newcomers can't hope to match their City salaries, but many are happy to trade any loss of income for the extra job satisfaction. Who cares if there's no six figure annual bonus when the land offers other incalculable compensations?

Besides, the specialist producers can at least depend on a burgeoning market for their products. Today's eco-aware generation loves to seek out authentic ingredients. "People like me may be making a difference in a small way," Jan McCourt, a onetime investment banker now running his own 40-hectare spread in the English Midlands stocked with rare breeds.

Optimists see signs of far-reaching: Britain isn't catching up with mainland Europe; it's leading the way. "Unlike most other countries, where artisanal food production is being eroded, here it is being recovered," says food writer Matthew Fort. "It may be the mark of

the next stage of civilization that we rediscover the desirability of being a peasant.” And not an investment banker.

16. Which of the following details of Wilfred Emmanuel-Jones is INCORRECT?
- A. He was born and brought up in Birmingham.
  - B. He used to work in the television industry.
  - C. He is wealthy, adventurous and aspiring.
  - D. He is now selling his own quality foods.
17. Most importantly, people like Wilfred have brought to traditional British farming \_\_\_\_\_
- A. knowledge of farming.
  - B. knowledge of brand names.
  - C. knowledge of lifestyle.
  - D. knowledge of marketing.
18. Which of the following does NOT contribute to the emergence of a new class of farmers?
- A. Strong desire for country life.
  - B. Longing for greater wealth.
  - C. Influence of TV productions.
  - D. Enthusiasm for quality food business.
19. What is seen as their additional source of new income?
- A. Modern tendency to buy natural foods.
  - B. Increase in the value of land property.
  - C. Raising and selling rare live stock.
  - D. Publicity as a result of media coverage.
20. The sentence in the last paragraph “... Britain isn’t catching up with mainland Europe; it’s leading the way” implies that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Britain has taken a different path to boost economy.
  - B. more authentic foods are being produced in Britain.
  - C. the British are heading back to the countryside.
  - D. the Europeans are showing great interest in country life.

### Text C

In Barcelona the Catalonians call them *castells*, but these aren’t stereotypical castles in Spain. These castles are made up of human beings, not stone. The people who perform this agile feat of acrobatics are called *castellers*, and to see their towers take shape is to observe a marvel of human cooperation.

First the castellers form what looks like a gigantic rugby scrum. They are the foundation blocks of the castle. Behind them, other people press together, forming outward-radiating ramparts of inward-pushing muscle; flying buttresses for the castle. Then sturdy but lighter castellers scramble over the backs of those at the bottom and stand, barefoot, on their shoulders – then still others, each time adding a higher “story”.

These human towers can rise higher than small apartment buildings; nine “stories”, 35 feet into the air. Then, just when it seems this tower of humanity can’t defy gravity any longer, a little kid emerges from the crowd and climbs straight up to the top. Arms extended, the child grins while waving to the cheering crowd far below.

Dressed in their traditional costumes, the castellers seem to epitomize an easier time, before Barcelona became a world metropolis and the Mediterranean's most dynamic city. But when you observe them up close, in their street clothes, at practice, you see there's nothing easy about what the castellers do – and that they are not merely reenacting an ancient ritual.

None of the castellers can give a logical answer as to why they love doing this. But Victor Luna, 16, touches me on the shoulder and says in English: “We do it because it's beautiful. We do it because we are Catalan.”

Barcelona's mother tongue is Catalan, and to understand Barcelona, you must understand two words of Catalan: *seny* and *rauxa*. *Seny* pretty much translates as common sense, or the ability to make money, arrange things, and get things done. *Rauxa* is reminiscent of our words “raucous” and “ruckus”.

What makes the castellers revealing of the city is that they embody *rauxa* and *seny*. The idea of a human castle is *rauxa* – it defies common sense – but to watch one going up is to see *seny* in action. Success is based on everyone working together to achieve a shared goal.

The success of Carlos Tusquets' bank, Fibanc, shows *seny* at work in everyday life. The bank started as a family concern and now employs hundreds. Tusquets said it exemplifies how the economy in Barcelona is different.

Entrepreneurial *seny* demonstrates why Barcelona and Catalonia – the ancient region of which Barcelona is the capital – are distinct from the rest of Spain yet essential to Spain's emergence, after centuries of repression, as a prosperous, democratic European country. Catalonia, with Barcelona as its dynamo, has turned into an economic powerhouse. Making up 6 percent of Spain's territory, with a sixth of its people, it accounts for nearly a quarter of Spain's production – everything from textiles to computers – even though the rest of Spain has been enjoying its own economic miracle.

Hand in hand with *seny* goes *rauxa*, and there's no better place to see *rauxa* in action than on the Ramblas, the venerable, tree-shaded boulevard that, in gentle stages, leads you from the centre of Barcelona down to the port. There are two narrow lanes each way for cars and motorbikes, but it's the wide centre walkway that makes the Ramblas *a front-row seat for Barcelona's longest running theatrical event*. Plastic armchairs are set out on the sidewalk. Sit in one of them, and an attendant will come and charge you a small fee. Performance artists throng the Ramblas – stilt walkers, witches caked in charcoal dust, Elvis impersonators. But the real stars are the old women and happily playing children, millionaires on motorbikes, and pimps and women who, upon closer inspection, prove not to be.

Aficionados (Fans) of Barcelona love to compare notes: “Last night there was a man standing on the balcony of his hotel room,” Mariana Bertagnolli, an Italian photographer, told me. “The balcony was on the second floor. He was naked, and he was talking into a cell phone.”

There you have it, Barcelona's essence. The man is naked (*rauxa*), but he is talking into a cell phone (*seny*).

21. From the description in the passage, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. all Catalonians can perform *castells*.
  - B. *castells* require performers to stand on each other.
  - C. people perform castells in different formations.
  - D. in *castells* people have to push and pull each other.
22. According to the passage, the implication of the performance is that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. the Catalonians are insensible and noisy people.
  - B. the Catalonians show more sense than is expected.
  - C. the Catalonians display paradoxical characteristics.
  - D. the Catalonians think highly of team work.
23. The passage cites the following examples EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_ to show seny at work.
- A. development of a bank
  - B. dynamic role in economy
  - C. contribution to national economy
  - D. comparison with other regions
24. In the last but two paragraph, the Ramblas is described as “a front-row seat for Barcelona’s longest running theatrical event”. What does it mean?
- A. On the Ramblas people can see a greater variety of performances.
  - B. The Ramblas provides many front seats for the performances.
  - C. The Ramblas is preferred as an important venue for the events.
  - D. Theatrical performers like to perform on the Ramblas.
25. What is the main impression of the scenes on the Ramblas?
- A. It is bizarre and outlandish.
  - B. It is of average quality.
  - C. It is conventional and quiet.
  - D. It is of professional standard.

#### Text D

The law firm Patrick worked for before he died filed for bankruptcy protection a year after his funeral. After his death, the firm’s letterhead properly included him: Patrick S. Lanigan, 1954-1992. He was listed up in the right-hand corner, just above the paralegals. Then the rumors got started and wouldn’t stop. Before long, everyone believed he had taken the money and disappeared. After three months, no one on the Gulf Coast believed that he was dead. His name came off the letterhead as the debts piled up.

The remaining partners in the law firm were still together, attached unwillingly at the hip by the bondage of mortgages and the bank notes, back when they were rolling and on the verge of serious wealth. They had been joint defendants in several unwinnable lawsuits; thus the bankruptcy. Since Patrick’s departure, they had tried every possible way to divorce one another, but nothing would work. Two were raging alcoholics who drank at the office behind locked doors, but never together. The other two were in recovery, still teetering on the brink of sobriety.

He took their money. Their millions. Money they had already spent long before it arrived, as only lawyers can do. Money for their richly renovated office building in downtown Biloxi. Money for new homes, yachts, condos in the Caribbean. The money was on the way, approved, the papers signed, orders entered; they could see it, almost touch it when their dead partner – Patrick – snatched it at the last possible second.

He was dead. They buried him on February 11, 1992. They had consoled the widow

and put his rotten name on their handsome letterhead. Yet six weeks later, he somehow stole their money.

They had brawled over who was to blame. Charles Bogan, the firm's senior partner and its iron hand, had insisted the money be wired from its source into a new account offshore, and this made sense after some discussion. It was ninety million bucks, a third of which the firm would keep, and it would be impossible to hide that kind of money in Biloxi, population fifty thousand. Someone at the bank would talk. Soon everyone would know. All four vowed secrecy, even as they made plans to display as much of their new wealth as possible. There had even been talk of a firm jet, a six-seater.

So Bogan took his share of the blame. At forty-nine, he was the oldest of the four, and, at the moment, the most stable. He was also responsible for hiring Patrick nine years earlier, and for this he had received no small amount of grief.

Doug Vitrano, the litigator, had made the fateful decision to recommend Patrick as the fifth partner. The other three had agreed, and when Patrick Lanigan was added to the firm name, he had access to virtually every file in the office. Bogan, Rapley, Vitrano, Havarac, and Lanigan, Attorneys and Counselors-at-law. A large ad in the yellow pages claimed "Specialists in Offshore Injuries". Specialists or not, like most firms they would take almost anything if the fees were lucrative. Lots of secretaries and paralegals. Big overhead, and the strongest political connections on the Coast.

They were all in their mid-to late forties. Havarac had been raised by his father on a shrimp boat. His hands were still proudly calloused, and he dreamed of choking Patrick until his neck snapped. Rapley was severely depressed and seldom left his home, where he wrote briefs in a dark office in the attic.

26. What happened to the four remaining lawyers after Patrick's disappearance?
  - A. They all wanted to divorce their wives.
  - B. They were all heavily involved in debts.
  - C. They were all recovering from drinking.
  - D. They had bought new homes, yachts, etc.
27. Which of the following statements contains a metaphor?
  - ~~A~~ His name came off the letterhead as the debts piled up.
  - B. ... they could see it, almost touch it when their dead partner.
  - C. ... attached unwillingly at the hip by the bondage of mortgages...
  - D. ... and for this he had received no small amount of grief.
28. According to the passage, what is the main cause of Patrick stealing the money?
  - A. Patrick was made a partner of the firm.
  - B. The partners agreed to have the money transferred.
  - C Patrick had access to all the files in the firm.
  - D. Bogan decided to hire Patrick nine years earlier.
29. The lawyers were described as being all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. greedy.
  - B. extravagant.
  - C. quarrelsome.
  - D. bad-tempered.
30. Which of the following implies a contrast?

- A. ... and it would be impossible to hide that kind of money in Biloxi, population fifty thousand.
- B. They had been joint defendants in several unwinnable lawsuits; thus the bankruptcy.
- C. There had even been talk of a firm jet, a six-seater.
- D. His name came off the letterhead as the debts piled up.

### PART III 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 coloured answer sheet.*

31. The largest city in Canada is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Vancouver.      B. Montreal.      C. Toronto.      D. Ottawa.
32. According to the United States Constitution, the legislative power is invested in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Federal Government.      B. the Supreme Court.  
C. the Cabinet.      D. the Congress.
33. Which of the following is the oldest sport in the United States?  
A. Baseball.      B. Tennis.      C. Basketball.      D. American football.
34. The head of the executive branch in New Zealand is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the President.      B. the Governor-General.  
C. the British monarch.      D. the Prime Minister
35. *The Canterbury Tales*, a collection of stories told by a group of pilgrims on their way to Canterbury, is an important poetic work by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. William Langland.      B. Geoffrey Chaucer.  
C. William Shakespeare.      D. Alfred Tennyson.
36. Who wrote *The American*?  
A. Herman Melville.      B. Nathaniel Hawthorne.  
C. Herry James.      D. Thedore Dreiser.
37. All of the following are well-known female writers in 20th-century Britain EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. George Eliot.      B. Iris Jean Murdoch.  
C. Doris Lessing.      D. Muriel Spark.
38. Which of the following is NOT a design feature of human language?  
A. Arbitrariness.      B. Displacement.  
C. Duality.      D. Diachronicity.
39. What type of sentence is "Mark likes fiction, but Tim is interested in poetry."?  
A. A simple sentence.      B. A coordinate sentence.  
C. A complex sentence.      D. None of the above.
40. The phenomenon that words having different meanings have the same form is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hyponymy.      B. synonymy.      C. polysemy.      D. homonymy.

**PART IV    PROOFREADING AND ERROR CORRECTION**  
**(15 MIN)**

*Proofread the given passage on ANSWERS SHEET TWO as instructed.*

**PART V    TRANSLATION(60MIN)**

**SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH**

*Translate the underlined part of the following text into English. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET THREE.*

都市寸土千金,地价炒得越来越高,今后将更高。拥有一个小小花园的希望,对寻常之辈不啻是一种奢望,一种梦想。

我想,其实谁都有一个小小花园,这便是我们的内心世界。人的智力需要开发,人的内心世界也是需要开发的。人和动物的区别,除了众所周知的诸多方面,恐怕还在于人有内心世界。心不过是人的一个重要脏器,而内心世界是一种景观,它是由外部世界不断地作用于内心渐渐形成的。每个人都无比关注自己及至亲至爱之人心脏的健损,以至于稍有微疾便惶惶不可终日。但并非每个人都关注自己及至亲至爱之人的内心世界的阴晴。

**SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE**

*Translate the following underlined part of the text into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET THREE.*

But, as has been true in many other cases, when they were at last married, the most ideal of situations was found to have been changed to the most practical. Instead of having shared their original duties, and as school-boys would say, going halves, they discovered that the cares of life had been doubled. This led to some distressing moments for both our friends; they understood suddenly that instead of dwelling in heaven they were still upon earth, and had made themselves slaves to new laws and limitations. Instead of being freer and happier than ever before, they had assumed new responsibilities; they had established a new household, and must fulfill in some way or another obligations of it. They looked back with affection to their engagement; they had been longing to have each other to themselves, apart from the world, but it seemed they never felt so keenly that they were still units in modern society.

**PART VI    WRITING (45 MIN)**

In a few months' time you are going to graduate from university. How do you think your college years have prepared you for your future life Write an essay of about 400 words on the following topic:



### *What I have learned from my years at university*

*In the first part of your essay you should state clearly your main argument, and in the second part you should support your argument with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary. You should supply an appropriate title for your essay.*

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

*Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET FOUR.*

## 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 in is (are) both grammatically and semantically acceptable. You may refer to your notes.*

#### The Popularity of English

##### I. Present status of English

- A. English as a native/first language
- B. English as a lingua franca: a language for communication among people whose (1) \_\_\_\_\_ are different (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Number of people speaking English as a first or a second language:
  - 320-380 million native speakers
  - 250- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ million speakers of English as a second language (2) \_\_\_\_\_

##### II. Reasons for the popular use of English

- A. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ reasons (3) \_\_\_\_\_
  - the Pilgrim Fathers brought the language to America;
  - British settlers brought the language to Australia;
  - English was used as a means of control in (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Economic reasons
  - spread of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_
  - language of communication in the international business community
- C. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in international travel (6) \_\_\_\_\_