

English Test Series

总主编 李绍山

# 英语专业考试

丛书

# 八级真题

主编 陈培良 副主编 李 钢

Past Years' Exam Papers of TEM 8

- ◎ 真实再现考卷
- ◎ 透视命题
- ◎ 点拨译写
- ◎ 详析考题



西安交通大学出版社  
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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## 内容简介

本书根据 2004 年最新颁布的《高校英语专业考试大纲》编写的,是报考英语专业四、八级考生必备的辅导用书之一。本书追寻新大纲实施以来的考试轨迹,对全真试题进行了详细的分析和透彻的解剖,以便读者能把握命题的难度和重点,掌握命题规律和趋势。全书对四、八级考试内容,如:听力理解、阅读理解、写作等各部分都进行了全面的分析和详解,不仅解析考点,而且指明答题的策略和技能。本书有助于考生系统地备考,并在四、八级考试中取得理想的成绩。

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## 总序

教学与考试,二者是不可分割的;考试用于评估教学质量,同时又对教学产生“反拨”或导向作用——科学的、高质量的考试将会对教学产生积极的促进作用,反之就会误导教学,影响教学质量的提高。高质量的考试既要符合教学大纲和考试大纲的有关规定,又要达到测试学上所要求的内在质量。经过多年的探索与实践,英语专业四、八级考试(TEM4、TEM8)日臻完善,具备了较高的科学性和权威性,有力地促进了我国英语专业教学质量的不断提高。

我们编写本丛书的目的,就是要通过我们的工作——通过提供必要的应试指导以及大量的高质量试题,使读者增强大纲意识,明确有关要求,接受有针对性的训练,进而提高熟练掌握和运用英语语言的能力。为此,我们力求做到:

**紧扣大纲**——本丛书紧紧围绕《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》(2000年版)、《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》(2004年版)和《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》(2004年版)(两个考试大纲以下统称为《新考试大纲》)的各项规定和要求。

**针对性强**——本丛书直接面向英语专业学生参加英语专业四级和八级考试的应试需求。

**重点突出**——本丛书着力强化对中国学生英语学习中的重点和难点的指导和训练。

**特色鲜明**——本丛书充分考虑读者需求,提供尽可能多的信息,如教学大纲和考试大纲的具体规定和要求、应试指导、难点解释、写作范文等。

本丛书包括:《四级听力》、《四级听写》、《四级阅读》、《四级语法与词汇》、《四级完形填空》、《四级全真模拟题》及《四级真题》和《八级听力》、《八级翻译》、《八级全真模拟题》及《八级真题》。

《四级听力》和《八级听力》依据《新考试大纲》,剖析听力考点、能力要求及考生易犯的错误,针对听力特点进行集中、科学、有效的方法指导,着重提高考生在语篇水平上的理解、分析和推理能力。丰富的实例说明,有效的应试策略,充足的专项和综合练习,有助于迅速提升考生的应试水平。

《四级听写》分为“听写训练与考试指导”、“单项训练”和“综合训练”三部分。通过听写的心理过程和常见错误的分析,对听写教学和应试技巧提出了有针对性的、简明而实用的指导,并辅以丰富的单项和综

合训练。

《四级阅读》融入最新的英语阅读教学、考试理论及研究方法,剖析四级阅读重点,化解阅读考试难点,为考生排忧解难。阅读材料新颖、体裁丰富、题材广泛,单元模拟强化训练有助于考生掌握解题要领、答题技巧,提高阅读和应试能力。

《四级语法与词汇》帮助考生梳理语法知识,打牢语法基础,提高备考的针对性和有效性;分析重点词汇、短语的意义及用法区别,指导考生记忆单词时触类旁通,举一反三,准确掌握同义词、近义词、短语及词汇搭配。

《完形填空》分为“应试指导”和“综合训练”两部分。“应试指导”总结了完形填空的重点、难点和疑点,逐个分析应试技巧。“综合训练”选文题材广泛,难易适中,长度标准;考点多样,分布合理,紧扣《新考试大纲》。

《四级全真模拟题》和《八级全真模拟题》均有十套全真模拟试题。全真模拟试题的难度和题量与《新考试大纲》保持一致,具有相当的信度和效度,给考生提供“身临其境”的实战演练,提高考生的做题能力。

《四级真题》和《八级真题》收集了新大纲实施以来的历年真题,并对其进行了详细的分析和透彻的解剖;帮助考生熟悉英语专业考试的命题规律及趋势,掌握四、八级考试重难点,迅速提升考生的四、八级考试成绩。

《八级翻译》以全国英语专业八级考试翻译试题为例,对词语选择、句式转换和译文风格等提供了简明实用的应试指导,帮助考生熟悉命题规律,提高英汉双向翻译及应试能力。

本丛书编写人员均为英语专业一线教师,有着丰富的教学经验以及指导学生备考英语专业四、八级考试的经验,同时具有强烈的责任感和事业心。这些都为本丛书的质量提供了重要保证。

敬请专家和读者对本丛书批评指正。有什么想法、建议和要求请与我们联系:

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2005年6月



## 前言

英语专业四级、八级考试是由高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会主办,于每年三月份和四月份各举行一次。考试对象为高校英语专业的大二和大四学生,考试的目的是全面检查已完成英语专业学生各项英语专业技能,考核学生综合运用各项英语技能的能力。2004年新出台的考试大纲,对考试题型、考查重点等进行了全面调整,对考生实际应用英语语言的能力提出了更高的要求。因此,熟悉考试的形式、内容和题型,摸清出题思路和做题方法,在短期内有效地提升自己的英语考试水平,成为广大考生的目标所在,而研究和分析历年真题则是实现目标的最佳途径。历年真题的权威性、代表性和前瞻性是任何模拟试题所无法比拟的。真题是未来的命题思路,因而考生应当格外重视。有些考生通常只用真题做自测,做完后对对答案就了事,这些考生显然没有充分认识到真题的价值。为了充分发挥历年真题的实际作用,我们编写了《四级真题》和《八级真题》,希望能够引导考生正确地对待和利用真题,从中找出考试的测试重点和基本规律,从而打下更加扎实的语言基础,考出更加理想的四、八级成绩。本书特色如下:

- 内容新:本书采用的真题全部为新的考试大纲实施以来的试题,题型和分值与现行的专四、专八考试完全吻合。

- 讲解细:本书对考试中的每道题不仅给出答案,而且在“答案详解”中对答案做了深入剖析,针对许多易混淆的知识点,专门进行辨析,这样有利于考生掌握答题的角度和方法,有助于考生学会对问题的分析和处理,做到举一反三,快速掌握解题技巧。

- 译文全:由于阅读理解有一定的难度,有很多同学即使答案正确,但对某些细节还存有疑问。本书对真题的阅读理解进行全文详细翻译,帮助考生透彻理解文章内容,加深考生对答案的理解。

- 结构明:本书的试题与详解按时间顺序排

列,先试题后详解,希望考生通过做真题,熟悉考试的内容和形式,了解考试的最新动态和发展趋势。同时,详解部分分为“参考答案”和“答案详解”,写作部分增加了“写作思路”,排列整齐,结构明晰。

• 效果好:本书的编者都是教学第一线的资深老师,在辅导学生备考四、八级的过程中积累了丰富的经验,并且多次参加专四、专八的阅卷工作,编者所在学校的学生很多人都使用过该书,效果良好。

为了更好地使用本书,建议考生在做历年试题时,给自己创造一个全真的环境,按照考试规定时间做一遍题目,增加实践经验。试题做完后,要认真对照答案及详解部分,逐题分析,总结经验,特别是对于做错的题,要找出错误所在,融会贯通,突破考点,以免以后再犯。

本书由浙江工商大学外国语学院陈培良同志主编,解放军外国语学院等学校的一线教师参加编写,最后由陈培良同志统稿。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,书中难免有疏漏之处,衷心希望广大读者批评指正。

编者

2010年11月

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# QUESTION BOOKLET

## TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2005) —GRADE EIGHT—

TIME LIMIT: 190 MIN

### 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 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 INTERVIEW

*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.*

*Questions 1 to 5 are based on an interview. At the end of the interview you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following five questions.*

*Now listen to the interview.*

1. What is the purpose of Professor McKay's report?
  - A. To look into the mental health of old people.
  - B. To explain why people have negative views on old age.
  - C. To help correct some false beliefs about old age.
  - D. To identify the various problems of old age.
2. Which of the following is NOT Professor McKay's view?
  - A. People change in old age a lot more than at the age of 21.
  - B. There are as many sick people in old age as in middle age.
  - C. We should not expect more physical illness among old people.
  - D. We should not expect to find old people unattractive as a group.

3. According to Professor McKay's report,
- A. family love is gradually disappearing.
  - B. it is hard to comment on family feeling.
  - C. more children are indifferent to their parents.
  - D. family love remains as strong as ever.
4. Professor McKay is \_\_\_\_\_ towards the tendency of more parents living apart from their children.
- A. negative                                      B. positive
  - C. ambiguous                                    D. neutral
5. The only popular belief that Professor McKay is unable to provide evidence against is
- A. old-age sickness.                      B. loose family ties.
  - C. poor mental abilities.                D. difficulties in maths.

### 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. Scientists in Brazil have used frog skin to
- A. eliminate bacteria.                      B. treat burns.
  - C. speed up recovery.                      D. reduce treatment cost.

**Question 7 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.**

7. What is NOT a feature of the new karaoke machine?
- A. It is featured by high technology.
  - B. It allows you to imitate famous singers.
  - C. It can automatically alter the tempo and tone of a song.
  - D. It can be placed in specially designed theme rooms.

**Question 8 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.**

8. China's Internet users had reached \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of June.
- A. 68 million                      B. 8.9 million  
C. 10 million                      D. 1.5 million

*Question 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. According to the WTO, Chinese exports rose \_\_\_\_\_ last year.
- A. 21%                              B. 10%  
C. 22%                              D. 4.73%
10. According to the news, which trading nation in the top 10 has reported a 5 percent fall in exports?
- A. The UK.                              B. The US.  
C. Japan.                              D. Germany.

## 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

I remember meeting him one evening with his pushcart. I had managed to sell all my papers and was coming home in the snow. It was that strange hour in downtown New York when the workers were pouring homeward in the twilight. I marched among thousands of tired men and women whom the factory whistles had **unyoked**. They flowed in rivers through the clothing factory districts, then down along the avenues to the East Side.

I met my father near Cooper Union. I recognized him, a hunched, frozen figure in an old overcoat standing by a banana cart. He looked so lonely, the tears came to my eyes. Then he saw me, and his face lit with his sad, beautiful smile—Charlie Chaplin's smile.

"Arch, it's Mikey," he said. "So you have sold your papers! Come and eat a banana."

He offered me one. I refused it. I felt it crucial that my father sell his bananas, not give them away. He thought I was shy, and coaxed and joked with me, and made me eat the banana. It smelled of wet straw and snow.

"You haven't sold many bananas today, pop," I said anxiously.

He shrugged his shoulders.

"What can I do? No one seems to want them."

It was true. The work crowds pushed home morosely over the pavements. The rusty

sky darkened over New York building, the tall street lamps were lit, innumerable trucks, street cars and elevated trains clattered by. Nobody and nothing in the great city stopped for my father's bananas.

"I ought to yell," said my father dolefully. "I ought to make a big noise like other peddlers, but it makes my throat sore. Anyway, I'm ashamed of yelling, it makes me feel like a fool."

I had eaten one of his bananas. My sick conscience told me that I ought to pay for it somehow. I must remain here and help my father.

"I'll yell for you, pop," I volunteered.

"Arch, no," he said, "go home; you have worked enough today. Just tell mamma I'll be late."

But I yelled and yelled. My father, standing by, spoke occasional words of praise, and said I was a wonderful yellor. Nobody else paid attention. The workers drifted past us wearily, endlessly; a defeated army wrapped in dreams of home. Elevated trains crashed; the Cooper Union clock burned above us; the sky grew black, the wind poured, the slush burned through our shoes. There were thousands of strange, silent figures pouring over the sidewalks in snow. None of them stopped to buy bananas. I yelled and yelled. Nobody listened.

My father tried to stop me at last. "Nu," he said smiling to console me, "that was wonderful yelling. Mikey. But it's plain we are unlucky today! Let's go home."

I was frantic, and almost in tears. I insisted on keeping up my desperate yells. But at last my father persuaded me to leave with him.

11. "Unyoked" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to
  - A. sent out.
  - B. released.
  - C. dispatched.
  - D. removed.
12. Which of the following in the first paragraph does NOT indicate crowds of people?
  - A. Thousands of.
  - B. Flowed.
  - C. Pouring.
  - D. Unyoked.
13. Which of the following is intended to be a pair of contrast in the passage?
  - A. Huge crowds and lonely individuals.
  - B. Weather conditions and street lamps.
  - C. Clattering trains and peddlers' yells.
  - D. Moving crowds and street traffic.
14. Which of the following words is NOT suitable to describe the character of the son?
  - A. Compassionate.
  - B. Responsible.
  - C. Shy.
  - D. Determined.
15. What is the theme of the story?
  - A. The misery of the factory workers.

- B. How to survive in a harsh environment.
  - C. Generation gap between the father and the son.
  - D. Love between the father and the son.
16. What is the author's attitude towards the father and the son?
- A. Indifferent.
  - B. Sympathetic.
  - C. Appreciative.
  - D. Difficult to tell.

## TEXT B

When former President Ronald Reagan fell and broke his hip two weeks ago, he joined a group of more than 350,000 elderly Americans who fracture their hips each year. At 89 and suffering from advanced Alzheimer's disease, Reagan is in one of the highest-risk groups for this type of accident. The incidence of hip fractures not only increases after age 50 but doubles every five to six years as the risk of falling increases. Slipping and tumbling are not the only causes of hip fractures; weakened bones sometimes break spontaneously. But falling is the major cause, representing 90% of all hip fractures.

These injuries are not to be taken lightly. According to the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, only 25% of those who suffer hip fractures ever fully recover; as many as 20% will die within 12 months. Even when patients do recover, nearly half will need a cane or a walker to get around.

When it comes to hip fractures, the most dangerous place for elderly Americans, it turns out, is their homes; nearly 60% of these dangerous spills will occur in or around the patient's domicile. This isn't all bad news, however, because a few modifications could prevent a lot of accidents.

The first thing to do is to get rid of those throw rugs that line hallways and entrances. They often fold over or bunch up, turning them into booby traps for anyone shuffling down the hall.

Entering and leaving the house is a particularly high-risk activity, which is why some experts suggest removing any doorsills higher than 1/2 in. If the steps are bare wood, you can increase traction by applying non-slip treads.

Because many seniors suffer from poor balance (whether from neurological deficits or from the inner ear problems that increase naturally with aging), it also helps to install grip bars and handrails in bathrooms and along hallways.

The bedroom is another major hazard area that can be made much safer with a few adjustments. Avoid stain sheets and comforters, and opt for non-slip material like wool or cotton. Easy access to devices is important, so place a lamp, telephone and flashlight near the bed within arm's reach. Make sure the pathway between the bedroom and bathroom is completely clear, and install a night-light along the route for those emergency late night trips.

It's good idea to rearrange the furniture throughout the house, so that the paths



between rooms are free of obstructions. Also, make sure telephone and appliance cords aren't strung across common walkways, where they can be tripped over.

In addition to these physical precautions, there are health precautions every aging body should take. Physical and eye examinations, with special attention to cardiac and blood pressure problems, should be performed annually to rule out serious medical conditions. Blood pressure that's too low or an irregular heartbeat can put you at risk for fainting and falling. Don't forget to take calcium and vitamin D, two critical factors in developing strong bones. Finally, enrolling in an exercise programme at your local gym can improve agility, strength, balance and coordination—all important skills that can keep you on your feet and off the floor.

17. The following are all specific measures to guard against injuries with the EXCEPTION of
- A. removal of throw rugs.
  - B. easy access to devices.
  - C. installation of grab bars.
  - D. re-arrangement of furniture.
18. In which paragraph does the author state his purpose of writing?
- A. The third paragraph.
  - B. The first paragraph.
  - C. The last paragraph.
  - D. The last but one paragraph.
19. The main purpose of the passage is to
- A. offer advice on how to prevent hip fractures.
  - B. emphasize the importance of health precautions.
  - C. discuss the seriousness of hip fractures.
  - D. identify the causes of hip fractures.

### TEXT C

In his classic novel, "*The Pioneers*", James Fenimore Cooper has his hero, a land developer, take his cousin on a tour of the city he is building. He describes the broad streets, rows of houses, a teeming metropolis. But his cousin looks around bewildered. All she sees is a forest. "Where are the beauties and improvements which you were to show me?" she asks. He's astonished she can't see them. "Where! Everywhere," he replies. For though they are not yet built on earth, he has built them in his mind, and they are as concrete to him as if they were already constructed and finished.

Cooper was illustrating a distinctly American trait, future-mindedness: the ability to see the present from the vantage point of the future; the freedom to feel unencumbered by the past and more emotionally attached to things to come. "America is therefore the land of the future," the German philosopher Hegel wrote. "The America lives even more for his goals, for the future, than the European." Albert Einstein concurred. "*Life for the American is always becoming, never being.*"

In 2012, America will still be the place where the future happens first, for that is the nation's oldest tradition. The early Puritans lived in almost Stone Age conditions, but they

were inspired by the visions of future glories, God's kingdom on earth. The early pioneers would sometimes travel past perfectly good farmland, because they were convinced that even more amazing land could be found over the next ridge. The Founding Fathers took 13 scraggly Colonies and believed they were creating a new nation on earth. The railroad speculators envisioned magnificent fortunes built on bands of iron. It's now fashionable to ridicule the visions of dot-com entrepreneurs of the 1990s, but they had inherited the urge to leap for the horizon. "The Future is endowed with such a life, that it lives to us even in anticipation," Herman Melville wrote. "The Future is the Bible of the Free."

This future-mindedness explains many modern features of American life. It explains workaholism: the average American works 350 hours a year more than the average European. Americans move more, in search of that brighter tomorrow, than people in other lands. They also, sadly, divorce more, for the same reason. Americans adopt new technologies such as online shopping and credit cards much more quickly than people in other countries. Forty-five percent of world Internet use takes place in the United States. Even today, after the bursting of the stock-market bubble, American venture capitals firms—which are in the business of betting on the future—dwarf the firms from all other nations.

Future-mindedness contributes to the disorder in American life, the obliviousness to history, the high rates of family breakdown, the frenzied waste of natural resources. It also leads to incredible innovations. According to the Yale Historian Paul Kennedy, 75 percent of the Nobel laureates in economics and the sciences over recent decades have lived or worked in the United States. The country remains a magnet for the future-minded from other nations. One in 12 Americans has enjoyed the thrill and challenge of starting his own business. A study published in the *Journal of International Business Studies* in 2000 showed that innovative people are spread pretty evenly throughout the globe, but Americans are most comfortable with risk. Entrepreneurs in the US are more likely to believe that they possess the ability to shape their own future than people in, say Britain, Australia or Singapore.

If the 1990s were a great decade of future-mindedness, we are now in the midst of a season of experience. It seems cooler to be skeptical, to **pooh-pooh** all those IPO suckers who lost their money betting on the telecom future. But the world is not becoming more French. By 2012, this period of chastisement will likely have run its course, and future mindedness will be back in vogue, for better or worse.

We don't know exactly what the next future-minded frenzy will look like. We do know where it will take place: the American suburb. In 1979, three quarters of American office space were located in central cities. The new companies, research centers and entrepreneurs are flocking to these low buildings near airports highways and the Wal-Mart malls, and they are creating a new kind of suburban life. There are entirely new metropolises rising-boom suburbs like Mesa, Arizona, that already have more people than Minneapolis or St. Louis. We are now approaching a moment in which the majority of American office space, and the hub of American entrepreneurship, will be found in quite office parks in places like Rockville,

We also know that future-mindedness itself will become the object of greater study. We are discovering that there are many things that human beings do easily that computers can do only with great difficulty, if at all. Cognitive scientists are now trying to decode the human imagination, to understand how the brain visualizes, dreams and creates. And we know, too, that where there is future-mindedness there is hope.

20. The third paragraph examines America's future-mindedness from the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. future  
B. realistic  
C. historical  
D. present
21. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT brought about by future-mindedness?
- A. Economic stagnation.  
B. Environmental destruction.  
C. High divorce rates.  
D. Neglect of history.
22. The word "pooh-pooh" in the sixth paragraph means
- A. appreciate.  
B. praise.  
C. shun.  
D. ridicule.
23. According to the passage, people at present can forecast \_\_\_\_\_ of a new round of future-mindedness.
- A. the nature  
B. the location  
C. the variety  
D. the features
24. The author predicts in the last paragraph that the study of future-mindedness will focus on
- A. how it comes into being.  
B. how it functions.  
C. what it brings about.  
D. what it is related to.

“In every known human society the male’s needs for achievement can be recognized. In a great number of human societies men’s sureness of their sex role is tied up with their right, or ability, to practice some activity that women are not allowed to practice. Their maleness in fact has to be underwritten by preventing women from entering some field or performing some feat. ”

If talk and print are considered it would seem that the formal emancipation of women is far from complete. There is a flow of publications about the continuing domestic bondage of women and about the complicated system of defenses which men have thrown up around their hitherto accepted advantages, taking sometimes the obvious form of exclusion from types of