



张鑫友英语专业应试系列

TESTS FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

全国高校英语专业 仿真试题

◆ 试题 ◆ 答案 ◆ 详析 ◆ 听力原稿 ◆

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张鑫友英语专业应试系列

全国高校英语专业仿真试题

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写在前面的话

全国高等院校英语专业高年级阶段考试(TEM8)是由高等院校外语专业指导委员会主持实施的全国性考试。考试的目的是检查各校执行英语专业高年级教学大纲的情况,促进各校之间的合作与交流,为教育管理部门、教师和学生提供有关信息反馈。

随着考试质量逐渐趋于稳定,目前参加考试的人数在不断地增加,TEM8 考试的权威性及社会影响也在不断提高。为了帮助广大英语专业学生在平时或考前进行自我检测和自我训练,我们特编写了《全国高校英语专业仿真试题(八级)》一书,该书可与我们编写的《全国高校英语专业历年考试试题》配合一起使用。

该书由 10 套试题组成,每套试题后附有详细的解析和听力原稿,以帮助考生熟悉考试形式和内容,找出 TEM8 考试的重点,进行有针对性的训练,达到少花时间多获益的目的。

本书配有录音带 5 盒,可配套使用,考生可熟悉 TEM8 考试听力部分的速度和内容,了解新闻用语,在应试的同时提高自己的听力。

本书是英语专业高年级学生进行 TEM8 考前热身训练的必备助手,也可供成人教育及高等教育自学考试英语专业本科四年级学生使用。

编 者

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MODEL TEST ONE

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 each of the following five questions.

Now listen to the talk.

1. Scientists became worried after the male dolphin was kept for three days, because _____.
A. he needed a companion
B. he refused to eat and move about
C. he suddenly whistled
D. he cried for help
2. Where didn't the scientists put microphones?
A. In the pen.
B. Above the pen.
C. Beside the pen.
D. Inside the pen.
3. What sounds did the captive male dolphin make?
A. Clicking.
B. Cries.
C. Singing.
D. Muzzling.
4. Who appeared and seemed very much interested in the captive male dolphin?
A. Another male dolphin.
B. A female diver.
C. One of the scientists.
D. A female dolphin.
5. Which of the following is not true?
A. They didn't imitate human sounds at all.
B. They communicated with whistles and clicks.
C. The whistles and clicks sounded somewhat like human sounds when the tape was reduced at a slow speed.
D. "Dolphin talk" is at such a high pitch that man can never identify its words.

SECTION B CONVERSATION

Questions 6 to 10 are based on a conversation. At the end of the conversation you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of following five questions.

Now listen to the conversation.

6. Which of the following is NOT the reason for fear?
 - A. It affects service and traditional industries.
 - B. The introduction of IT is happening more quickly than for previous technologies.
 - C. IT makes it easier for employers to move jobs around.
 - D. IT makes it easier to change jobs.
7. Why are people's fears unjustified?
 - A. There has been a continuous rise in people in work and income in rich countries.
 - B. New jobs are replacing old ones.
 - C. It hasn't been mentioned in the conversation.
 - D. Both A and B.
8. New technology does not always reduce employment, because _____.
 - A. people do not need to work as hard as before
 - B. new products are a necessity
 - C. it can create new demand
 - D. it can slow down output
9. In his conclusion, Jim says that IT should not destroy jobs, if _____.
 - A. there is a balance
 - B. the workforce are favourable
 - C. the workforce are businessmen
 - D. the workforce have a good education and they are skilled
10. The phrase, a favourable business climate, means an environment where _____.
 - A. there is not too much in the way of protectionism
 - B. there are many restrictions, rules and regulations
 - C. minimum wage levels are too high
 - D. restrictions on work practices exist

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 30 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

11. Rabin announced new security measures on television _____.
 - A. after an emergency session of his inner security cabinet
 - B. before the emergency meeting
 - C. after two Arabs were shot dead
 - D. before two Israeli policemen were killed
12. Arab-Israeli bloodshed has increased because _____.
 - A. more Israeli troops were sent to combat the Arab militants
 - B. Israel closed both the Gaza Strip and West Bank
 - C. thousands of Arab Workers lost their jobs
 - D. many Palestinians were driven out of their homeland

Questions 13 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 sec-

onds to answer the question .

Now listen to the news .

13. A two-day conference to promote trade and investment in Africa will take place in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia in _____ .

A. Feberary

B. early March

C. late March

D. April

Questions 14 and 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 following two questions .

Now listen to the news .

14. Which is not included in the possibilities?

A. A human error.

B. A bomb.

C. A missile.

D. A mechanical failure.

15. Senator Alan Spector says they did not find _____ .

A. the signs of a bomb

B. the wreckage

C. the fuselage

D. the crews

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 minilecture . Use the blank Sheet for note-taking .

When a child reaches the age of around eight to _____ 1 _____ , for the first time in his life the idea of love is changed from being loved into loving . As he grows into a(n) _____ 2 _____ eventually , he has overcome his _____ 3 _____ . For him now , to give has become more satisfactory and more joyous than to _____ 4 _____ ; to love has become more important even than being loved .

Related to this change is the development of the _____ 5 _____ of love . When a child grows up , his _____ 6 _____ to mother gradually _____ 7 _____ some of it vital significance and his relationship to _____ 8 _____ becomes more and more important .

There are essential _____ 9 _____ in quality between motherly love and fatherly love . Motherly love is by nature _____ 10 _____ . Mother loves a child not because the child has _____ 11 _____ any specific condition , or has lived up to any specific _____ 12 _____ .

But the _____ 13 _____ to father is quite different . Father does not represent the _____ 14 _____ world . He represents the world of thought , of _____ 15 _____ and order , of discipline , and of travel and _____ 16 _____ . Father is the one who shows the child the road into the _____ 17 _____ .

Fatherly love is _____ 18 _____ love . Its principle is "I love you because you fulfil my expectations , because you do your duty . " Fatherly love has a negative and a _____ 19 _____ aspect . The negative aspect it that fatherly love can be _____ 20 _____ if the child does not do what is expected of him .

PART II PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION (15 MIN)

The amazing success of humans as a species is the result of the evolutionary development of our brains which has led

to tool-using, toolmaking, the ability to solve problems by logical reasoning, thoughtful cooperation, and language. One of the most striking ways in that chimpanzees biologically resemble humans lies in the structure of their brains. The chimpanzee, with the capacity for primitive reasoning, exhibits a type of intelligence like that of humans than does any other mammal living today. The brain of the modern chimpanzee is probably not too dissimilar to the brain that so many millions of years ago direct the behavior of the first ape man.

In a long time, the fact that prehistoric people made tools was considered to be one of the major criterion distinguishing them from other creatures. It is true that the chimpanzee does not fashion tools to "a regular and set pattern" but then, prehistoric people, after their development of stone tools.

Undoubtedly poked around with sticks and straws, at which stage it seems unlikely that they made tools to a set pattern too.

It is because the close association in most people's minds of tools with humans that special attention has always been focused upon any animal able to use an objective as a tool; but it is important to realize that this ability, on its own, does not necessarily indicate any special intelligence in the creature concerning.

1. which

2. like

3. directed

4. period

5. criteria

6. do

7. either

8. closed

9. been

10. concerned

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 carefully and then mark your answers on your coloured answer sheet.

TEXT A

Genetically engineered "smart" plants could soon take the guesswork out of gardening, making even the most ungifted amateur as good as a seasoned expert.

The plants, being developed by scientists in Britain, glow different colours under an ultraviolet lamp depending on their condition. The garden of the future may be filled with flowers and shrubs that will turn blue if they are thirsty, red if they are under attack from aphids or yellow if they need fertiliser.

The gardener would then go to the plant's rescue with a watering can, insecticide or nitrate feed before it wilted. The technology would be good for the environment, helping to reduce the use of chemicals in the garden.

The basic research that will underpin this horticultural revolution is being carried out at the Institute of Arable Crops Research at Rothamsted, Hertfordshire, the University of Edinburgh and the Scottish Agricultural College, Edinburgh. They are trying to find out which genes in plants set off chemical alarm signals when they are threatened.

The plants' DNA can then be altered, using a genetic code originally taken from a Pacific jellyfish, so that it releases harmless fluorescent pigments, each designed to give off a different coloured light.

"A baby can cry when it's hungry or ill but a plant can't do that, so we are tapping into its internal mechanisms to allow it to report to us what it needs at least a week before it shows any physical signs of deficiency and before the situation gets bad," said Dr Brian Forde, whose team at Rothamsted is hunting for the gene that would indicate nitrate starvation.

Another group, led by Professor Tony Trewavas at the Institute of Cell and Molecular Biology at Edinburgh University, is looking at a similar gene that will indicate when potatoes are thirsty. Colleagues at the nearby Scottish Agricultural College are trying to build a hand-held device which shines ultraviolet light on the plants and then tells the user if they need a drink.

"We can't control the climate but we can get the plant to tell us about its internal state of play, so we can make sensible decisions to give it what it needs," said Trewavas.

Other scientists are using genetic engineering to create flowers with blooms which last longer, have unusual colours and can withstand frost.

Charlie Dimmock, co-presenter of BBC2's Ground Force, said that if house plants were able to announce when they were thirsty, this might stop people killing them off by over-watering.

"I'm a bit dubious about genetic engineering on plants, but this technology would be great for people who want a pretty garden and don't want to worry about it. However, for those who get satisfaction from looking after their gardens, this would certainly ~~take the challenge~~ away," he said.

The impact of smart plants on the countryside, where they are likely to be grown first, will be just as significant. Modern agriculture has put an increasing strain on the land, where irrigation and the intensive use of chemicals to keep crops healthy have drained rivers and polluted land. Smart plants will watch over the fields from strategic points, giving a warning of any problems being faced by the crop.

"The farmer is told exactly what the plants need and so does not have to throw on the maximum amount of fertiliser or extract too much water," said Forde.

Despite the potential benefits, many environmentalists and gardeners are opposed to the creation of smart plants and fear that biotechnology could accidentally create indestructible weeds that would be resistant to herbicides.

Bob Flowerdew, a panelist on Radio 4's Gardeners' Question Time said, "I'm not a Luddite but I consider the risks are just not worth taking for such marginal gains."

"I don't see it as a great advance in itself and I have many doubts over moving genes between species. I fear that something awful could come out of it."

He said there were many tricks of the trade to spot when plants needed help that did not involve altering their DNA.

Ken Grapes, secretary-general of the Royal National Rose Society, which is among exhibitors at this week's Chelsea Flower Show, said there was nothing to be afraid of, "Hybridisation is genetic engineering and

has been around for years. I'm in favour of anything which makes gardening easier."

16. Research into "smart" plants aims to _____.
A. make gardens more beautiful
B. increase agricultural production
C. eliminate plant pests
D. make gardening easier
17. Which of the following statements is ~~not~~ true of plants?
A. They can't cry when hungry or ill.
B. They can suffer from nitrate starvation.
C. They can't be killed by over-watering.
D. They can brighten up the garden.
18. As regards "smart" plants, the author is _____.
A. enthusiastic about this breakthrough
B. indifferent as to whether the research succeeds or not
C. alarmed at the possible harm it could do
D. balanced and objective

TEXT B

"I'm SORRY." For days that's been about all Japan has heard from its Olympic athletes. Those were the first words uttered by a young swimmer after competing in the 400-m individual-medley swimming event, a difficult exercise that takes more than 4½ minutes to complete and requires four different strokes. Because her event took place on the opening day of Sydney 2000, her performance was considered especially significant for the fortunes of the nation. But with all of Japan watching, Yasuko Tajima fell short. Never mind that she earned a silver medal. "How disappointing," she said. "Next time I will win the gold."

There is a unique form of pressure on Japan's athletes. Competitors from every country face enormous expectations to win, to make the years of hard work and training pay off, to achieve greatness on the preeminent world stage. American cyclist Lance Armstrong, winner of two consecutive Tour de France races after surviving a contest with cancer, noted last week that, "If I loses the Olympics, they'll say, 'I thought he was supposed to be a good cyclist.'" But whereas failure to win gold might cost Americans a fat endorsement contract, for Japanese a disappointing performance is even more disastrous, as individual failure is somehow wrapped up with a sense of national identity. "For non-Japanese, it's very peculiar for athletes to say they are sorry," says Mitsunori Urushibara, a professor of sports philosophy at Shikoku Gakuin University. "Failure is never just an individual matter in Japan. Athletes always face the terror of being excommunicated from the group."

Understanding the culture in which Japanese athletes compete makes watching their defeats all the more painful. The agony of gymnast Naoya Tsukahara, whose hopes for an individual all-around medal were dashed last Wednesday when he inexplicably fell off the pommel horse, was obvious as he seemed to sleepwalk through his other events. His body was limp, his expression blank. "I didn't want to disgrace my nation," he said. Another young swimmer, Tomoko Hagiwara, climbed out of the pool after finishing seventh in her 200-m individual-medley qualifying heat last Monday, her shoulders hanging downward, her head tilted downward. "What was the cause of your poor performance?" snapped a reporter for NHK, the national TV network. Hagiwara answered that she didn't shift smoothly between strokes and that her turns were poor. "Please remember those points and try to do better in the next race," the reporter lectured. "You feel as if everyone in Japan feels ashamed of you," former Olympic swimmer Hiroko Nagasaki commented on a Fuji TV broadcast.

A memory that still haunts many in Japan is that of Kokichi Tsuburaya, the marathon runner who finished third at the 1964 Tokyo Games. Four years later, while in training for the Mexico City Olympics, Tsuburaya killed himself by cutting his wrist in his dormitory. He was found holding his bronze medal. "I remember Tsuburaya's comments before he committed suicide," fellow marathoner Kenji Kimihara told the *Nikkan Sports* newspaper this year. "He said 'I committed an inexcusable mistake in front of the Japanese people. I have to beg their pardon by running and hoisting the Hinomaru [national flag] in Mexico.'"

The media are partly responsible for the pressure, but they reflect the general attitudes of the population. And the nation's fans don't seem to be having much fun. Last week, hundreds of Japanese endured a horrific schedule to watch their team battle Brazil in soccer. They took a nine hour flight from Osaka to Brisbane, traveled by bus to the stadium, dutifully watched the game and left immediately for the airport for the return trip to Osaka. They were home in time for work the next morning. "They got there and acted like the cheering was compulsory," says Urushibara. "They didn't seem to really enjoy the game. It is work. It is what members of the group do."

Sadly, even when an athlete lives up to expectations, the demanding drum-beat for victory doesn't cease. On opening day, Tadahiro Nomura won a gold medal in judo in impressive fashion by "dropping" his opponent in just 14 seconds. It was his second Olympic victory, but Nomura had little chance to savor the moment. "What about 2004?" a reporter asked seconds after his victory. No one could blame the quiet champion if he felt like folding up his judo jacket and never putting it back on again.

19. Why do Japanese athletes say sorry to the public?

- A. They think their failures are wrapped up with a sense of national identity.
- B. They think their failures are due to carelessness.
- C. They have acted stupidly in the Olympic.
- D. They have lost the chance of a fat endorsement contract with the Americans.

20. What do the examples in para. 3 & 4 mean?

- A. Japanese athletes are too ambitious.
- B. Olympic games do more harm than good.
- C. The peculiar Japanese culture should be replaced.
- D. Japanese athletes regard their failures as their national disgrace are under great pressure.

21. Who is (not) responsible for the pressure?

- A. The media.
- B. The Japanese culture.
- C. The general attitude of the Japanese population.
- D. The sportsmanship.

22. What does the last paragraph imply?

- A. No Japanese athlete can really feel relaxed.
- B. Japanese public never feel content with the performance of their athletes.
- C. A gold medal in Japan is not the symbol of victory.
- D. The Japanese media have quite high expectations on the athletes.

TEXT C

She stood before us looking very composed as she gave us good morning. Sabri cleared his throat, and

picking up the great key very delicately between finger and thumb—as if it were of the utmost fragility — put it down again on the edge of the desk nearest her with the air of a conjurer making his opening dispositions. “We are speaking about your house,” he said softly, in a voice ever so faintly curdled with menace. “Do you know that all the wood is ...” he suddenly shouted the last word with such force that I nearly fell off my chair, “rotten!” And picking up the key he banged it down to emphasise the point.

The woman threw up her head with contempt and taking up the key also banged it down in her turn exclaiming: “It is not.”

“It *is*.” Sabri banged the key.

“It *is not*.” She banged it back.

“It *is*.” A bang.

“It *is not*.” A counter-bang.

All this was certainly not ~~on a very intellectual level, and made me rather ill at ease~~. I also feared that the key itself would be banged out of shape so that finally none of us would be able to get into the house. But these were the opening chords, so to speak, the preliminary statement of theme.

The woman now took the key and held it up as if she were swearing by it. “The house is a good house,” she cried. Then she put it back on the desk. Sabri took it up thoughtfully, blew into the end of it as if it were a sixshooter, aimed it and peered along it as if along a barrel. Then he put it down and fell into an abstraction. “And suppose we wanted the house,” he said, “which we don’t, what would you ask for it?”

“Eight hundred pounds.”

Sabri gave a long and stogy laugh, wiping away imaginary tears and repeating “Eight hundred pounds” as if it were the best joke in the world. He laughed at me and I laughed at him, a dreadful false laugh. He slapped his knee. I rolled about in my chair as if on the verge of acute gastritis. We laughed until we were exhausted. Then we grew serious again. Sabri was still as fresh as a daisy, I could see that. He had put himself into the patient contemplative state of mind of a chess player.

“Take the key and go,” he snapped suddenly, and handing it to her, swirled round in his swivel chair to present her with his back; then as suddenly he completed the circuit and swivelled round again. “What!” he said with surprise. “You haven’t gone.” In truth there had hardly been time for the woman to go. But she was somewhat slow-witted, though obstinate as a mule: that was clear. “Right,” she now said in a ringing tone, and picking up the key put it into her bosom and turned about. She walked off stage in a somewhat lingering fashion. “Take no notice,” whispered Sabri and busied himself with his papers.

The woman stopped irresolutely outside the shop, and was here joined by her husband who began to talk to her in a low cringing voice, pleading with her. He took her by the sleeve and led her unwillingly back into the shop where we sat pointedly reading letters. “Ah! It’s you,” said Sabri with well-simulated surprise. “She wishes to discuss some more,” explained the cobbler in a weak conciliatory voice. Sabri sighed.

“What is there to speak of? She takes me for a fool.” Then he suddenly turned to her and bellowed, “Two hundred pounds and not a piastre more.”

It was her turn to have a paroxysm of false laughter, but this was rather spoiled by her husband who started plucking at her sleeve as if he were persuading her to be sensible. Sabri was not slow to notice this. “You tell her,” he said to the man. “You are a man and these things are clear to you. She is only a woman and does not see the truth. Tell her what it is worth.”

23. The writer felt "ill at ease" because _____.
A. the proceedings seemed inappropriate to the occasion
B. he was afraid that the contestants would become violent
C. he felt that no progress was likely to be made
D. he was not accustomed to such stupidity
24. Sabri dismissed the woman because _____.
A. he had had enough of the argument
B. he wanted to show his disgust at the suggested price
C. he wanted to give the impression that he had lost all interest in the sale
D. he wanted time to think the matter over
25. Why does the man bring his wife back?
A. He has suggested some new arguments to her.
B. He is very anxious to sell the house.
C. He is afraid she might have offended a potential buyer.
D. He wants her to continue to negotiate on his behalf.
26. The main theme of the passage is _____.
A. a psychological analysis of the people involved
B. an account of the successive stages involved in house purchase
C. Sabri's technique in reducing the price of the house
D. a light-hearted study of bargaining techniques in general

TEXT D

The Guildford Four, freed last week after spending 15 years in prison for crimes they did not commit, would almost certainly have been executed for the pub bombing they ~~were convicted of~~ ~~had the~~ death penalty been in force at the time of their trial. There may now be a decent interval before the pro-hanging lobby, which has the support of the Prime Minister, makes another attempt to reintroduce the noose.

Reflections along these lines were about the only kind of consolation to be derived from this gross miscarriage of justice which is now to be the subject of a judicial inquiry. In the meantime, defence lawyers are demanding compensation and have in mind about half a million pounds for each of their clients.

The first three to be released — Mr. Gerald Conlon, Mr. Paddy Armstrong and Ms. Carole Richardson — left prison with the 34 pounds which is given to all departing inmates. The fourth, Mr. Paul Hill, was not released immediately but taken to Belfast, where he lodged an appeal against his conviction for the murder of a former British soldier. Since this conviction, too, was based on the now discredited statements allegedly made to the Survey police, he was immediately let out on bail. But he left empty-handed.

The immediate reaction to the scandal was renewed demand for the re-examination of the case against the Birmingham Six, who are serving life sentences for pub bombings in that city. Thus far the Home secretary, Mr. Douglas Hurd, is insisting that the two cases are not comparable; that what is now known about the Guildford investigation has no relevance to what happened in Birmingham.

Mr. Hurd is right to the extent that there was a small — though flimsy and hotly-contested — amount of forensic evidence in the Birmingham case. The disturbing similarity is that the Birmingham Six, like the Guildford Four, claim that police officers lied and fabricated evidence to secure a conviction.

Making scapegoats of a few rogue police officers will not be sufficient to expunge the Guildford miscarriage of justice. These are already demands that the law should be changed: first to make it impossible to convict on "confessions" alone; and secondly to require that statements from accused persons should only be taken in the presence of an independent third party to ensure they are not made under coercion.

It was also being noted this week that the Guildford Four owe their release more to the persistence of investigative reporters than to the diligence of either the judiciary or the police. Yet investigative reports — particularly on television — have recently been a particular target for the condemnation of Mrs. Thatcher and some of her ministers who seem to think that TV should be muzzled in the public interest and left to get on with soap operas and quiz shows.

27. To compensate the miscarriage of justice, the defence lawyers may _____.
A. demand 500,000 pounds for the Guildford Four
B. demand 500,000 pounds for each of the Guildford Four
C. demand 50,000 pounds for each of the Guildford Four
D. demand a re-examination of the Birmingham pub bombings
28. Why was there a renewed demand for the re-examination of the case against the Birmingham Six?
A. The Birmingham Six were believed to have criminal connections with the Guildford Four.
B. The two cases were similar in that both were about pub bombings.
C. The bombings in Birmingham happened at the same time.
D. The Birmingham Six also claimed that there were police malpractices in their case.
29. The existing law states that _____.
A. convictions can be made on confessions and statements taken by police officers from accused persons are valid legal evidence
B. convictions can't be made on confessions alone and there should be a third party when taking statements from accused persons
C. convictions can be made on confessions and a third party should be present when taking statements from accused persons
D. convictions can't be made on confession alone and the statements taken by police officers from accused persons are valid legal evidence
30. According to the article, which of the following parties contributed most to the release of the Guildford Four?
A. Reporters. B. Lawyers.
C. The police. D. The judiciary.

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 answers on your coloured answer sheet.

TEXT E

First read the questions.

31. The author mentions the Revolutionary war as a time period when _____.
A. quilts were supplied to the army

- B. more immigrants arrived from England
- C. quilts imported from England became harder to find
- D. people's attitudes toward England changed

Now go through Text E quickly to answer question 31.

In colonial America, people generally covered their beds with decorative quilts resembling those of the lands from which the quilters had come. Wealthy and socially prominent settlers made quilts of the English type, cut from large lengths of cloth of the same color and texture rather than stitched together from smaller pieces. They made these until the advent of the Revolutionary War in 1775, when everything English came to be frowned upon.

Among the whole-cloth quilts made by these wealthy settlers during the early period are those now called linseywoolseys. This term was usually applied to a fabric of wool and linen used in heavy clothing and quilted petticoats worn in the wintertime. Despite the name, linsey-woolsey bedcovers did not often contain linen. Rather, they were made of a top layer of woolen or glazed worsted wool fabric, consisting of smooth, compact yarn from long wool fibers, dyed dark blue, green, or brown with a bottom layer of a coarser woolen material, either natural or a shade of yellow. The filling was a soft layer of wool which had been cleaned and separated and the three layers were held together with decorative stitching done with homespun linen thread. Later, cotton thread was used for this purpose. The design of the stitching was often a simple one composed of interlocking circles or crossed diagonal lines giving a diamond pattern.

This type of heavy, warm, quilted bedcover was so large that it hung to the floor. The corners are cut out at the foot of the cover so that the quilt fit snugly around the tall four-poster beds of the 1700's which differed from those of today in that they were shorter and wider; they were short because people slept in a semi-sitting position with many bolsters or pillows, and wide because each bed often slept three or more. The linsey-woolsey covering was found in the colder regions of the country because of the warmth it afforded. There was no central heating and most bedrooms did not have fireplaces.

TEXT F

First read the question.

32. What is the main point of the passage?

- A. Citizens in the United States are now more informed about political issues because of television coverage.
- B. Citizens in the United States prefer to see politicians on television instead of in person.
- C. Politics in the United States has become substantially more controversial since the introduction of television.
- D. Politics in the United States has been significantly changed by television.

Now go through Text F quickly to answer question 32.

Television has transformed politics in the United States by changing the way in which information is disseminated, by altering political campaigns, and by changing citizens' patterns of response to politics. By giving citizens independent access to the candidates, television diminished the role of the political party in the selection of the major party candidates. By centering politics on the person of the candidate, television accelerated the citizen's focus on character rather than issues.

Television has altered the forms of political communication as well. The messages on which most of us rely