

**TEM 级不可失**

英语专业四、八级考试丛书

# 英语专业八级考试

## 全真模拟题集及详解

主 编：高晓莹  
孙渝红



重庆大学出版社

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## 内 容 简 介

本书是“级不可失”英语专业四、八级考试丛书之八级全真模拟题集分册。本书是针对英语专业八级考试考生量身定做的考前辅导用书。全书分为五个章节:第一章“英语专业八级考试简介”,简要介绍了八级考试的测试内容、形式及考试流程;第二章“真题自测”,收录了2007年和2008年两套真题;第三章“考试指导”,深入分析了八级考试听力理解、阅读理解、人文知识、改错、翻译和写作等六个考试部分,详细介绍了各部分的测试要求、考点和解题技巧;第四章“模拟试题”,提供了八套精心命制的模拟试题,其内容、难度与八级考试真题相仿;第五章“答案解析”,提供了真题和模拟试题的答案解析、作文参考范文和听力原文。本书适合于参加英语专业八级考试的考生使用,亦可作为英语专业高年级学生提高英语水平的练习册。

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# 前言

英语专业八级考试(TEM-8)是由高等院校外语专业指导委员会主办的,对英语专业高年级学生英语水平进行衡量的一种外语水平考试。随着参加该考试的人数日益增加,英语专业八级考试的权威性及社会影响也在不断地提高。

本书是一本严格按照《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》和《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》(2004年版)编写,针对英语专业八级考试考生量身定做的考前辅导用书。全书分为五个章节:第一章“英语专业八级考试简介”,简要介绍了八级考试的测试内容、形式及考试流程;第二章“真题自测”,收录了2007年和2008年两套真题;第三章“考试指导”,深入分析了八级考试听力理解、阅读理解、人文知识、改错、翻译和写作等六个考试部分,详细介绍了各部分的测试要求、考点和解题技巧;第四章“模拟试题”,提供了八套精心命制的模拟试题,其内容、难度与八级考试真题相仿;第五章“答案解析”,提供了真题和模拟试题的答案解析、作文参考范文和听力原文。本书适合于参加英语专业八级考试的考生使用,亦可作为英语专业高年级学生提高英语水平的练习册。

本书具有如下特点:

## 一、编排合理,科学备考

本书首先通过八级考试的简介和两套最新真题让考生对八级考试形成初步的了解。而后通过考试指导从整体上剖析了八级考试各部分的考查重点,并针对各考查项目给出详细科学的解题方法。至此考生已经充分了解了八级考试,并且具备了一定的解题技巧。此时考生更需要的是实战训练,将理论付诸于实践,因此本书继而提供了八套模拟试题让考生查漏补缺,提高英语水平。

## 二、选材标准,命题仿真

本书使用的英语语料大多来自英美各种报刊和媒体,体裁丰富、题材广泛、内容新颖。本书的编者是英语专业各相关课程的教师,具有语言测试研究专长,取得相关学历,其多年的教学经验、扎实的语言测试理论素养和丰富的效度研究经验为本书模拟试题的科学命制奠定了坚实的基础。各编者在八级考试的内容和形式深入研究的前提下,命制了八级考试模拟试题,其选材范围、题目设计和题型比例均与八级真题保持一致,达到了高度仿真的程度。

## 三、解析到位,举一反三

本书对真题和模拟题的各部分试题都配有详尽到位的解析及题型归类。听力理解和阅读理解部分的解析不仅列出文中的信息点,而且对长难句进行翻译,对答案项给予充分解说,对于干扰项不留疑点地排除,使考生知其然又知其所以然。人文知识部分除了对题目本身进行解析外,还给出其他可能涉及的相关信息,这样考生在做题的同时也可以对知识点进行总体复习。改错部分从语法和意义两方面分析句子,让考生清晰了解错误所在及其改正方法。翻译部分不仅提供了优秀译文,而且还配有详细点评,让考生掌握其中难点的译法和可用的翻译技巧。写作部分提供了优秀范文和亮点词汇及短语,考生可以对照优秀范文了





解写作思维,增加写作词汇量,提高自己的写作水平。

本书在编写过程中得到许多单位和个人的关心与支持,在此向他们表示诚挚的谢意。感谢重庆大学辜向东教授在百忙之中抽出时间关注本书的编写工作,并提出许多宝贵意见。感谢重庆大学出版社对本书给予的支持和帮助。感谢编委的家人对我们的理解和鼓励。

尽管编者已尽最大努力反复校稿,但是鉴于时间紧促和编者水平,书中疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和同行不吝赐教。

编 者

2008 年 9 月

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# 第一章

## 英语专业八级考试简介

英语专业八级考试(TEM 8)是由高等院校外语专业指导委员会组织实施的全国性考试。其目的是全面检查已完成英语专业高年级阶段课程的学生是否达到了《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》所规定的英语语言综合运用能力标准以及英语专业知识的要求。考试对象为高校英语专业四年级学生。2005 年以来,该考试根据新的《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》(2004 年版)(以下简称新《考纲》)对考试的内容和形式做出了相应的调整。新试题共有六个部分:听力理解、阅读理解、人文知识、改错、翻译和写作。各部分的题型、题数、比重和考试时间详见下表:

序 号	各部分名称	题 型	题 数	比 重	考试时间
I	听力理解				25 分钟 *
	A 讲座	主观题	10	10%	
	B 会话	客观题	5	10%	
	C 新闻	客观题	5		
II	阅读理解	客观题	20	20%	30 分钟
III	人文知识	客观题	10	10%	10 分钟
IV	改错	主观题	10	10%	15 分钟
V	翻译				60 分钟
	A 汉译英	主观题	1	10%	
	B 英译汉	主观题	1	10%	
VI	写作	主观题	1	20%	45 分钟
合 计			63	100%	185 分钟

\* 听力部分另有 10 分钟为 section A 讲座题填空时间,因此实际考试总时间为 195 分钟。



英语专业八级考试每年举行一次,一般定在三月中旬。以下是其考试流程:

时 间	考试内容	时 长	老师收/发卷
考前	(注意在客观答题纸上填准考证和姓名)		发客观答题卡、空白纸
8:30	听 Part I (Listening Comprehension) Section A 讲座(用空白纸记笔记)	35 分钟	
	整理笔记(2 分钟)		发 Answer Sheet One
	填空(10 分钟)(注意填好准考证和姓名)		
	听 Section B and C 填答题卡		收 Answer Sheet One
9:05	Part II (Reading Comprehension) 填答题卡	30 分钟	
9:35	Part III (General Knowledge) 填答题卡	10 分钟	
收客观答题卡 发 Answer Sheet Two			
9:45	Part IV (Proof-reading & Error Correction)	15 分钟	
收 Answer Sheet Two 发 Answer Sheet Three			
10:00	Part V (Translation)	60 分钟	
收 Answer Sheet Three 发 Answer Sheet Four			
11:00	Part VI (Writing)	45 分钟	
11:45	收回 Answer Sheet Four 和试题册		



## 第二章

### 真题自测

#### TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2008)

#### - GRADE EIGHT -

TIME LIMIT: 195 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.*

##### 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) \_\_\_\_\_

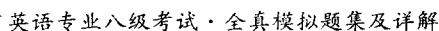
B. Economic reasons

— spread of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_

— language of communication in the international business community

C. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in international travel (6) \_\_\_\_\_

— use of English in travel and tourism



- #### D. Information exchange

- ### E. Popular culture

- ### III. Questions to think about

- ## SECTION B CONVERSATION

*Questions 1 to 5 are based on a conversation. 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.

**Question 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 news 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.

**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. 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 Korea 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 that 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 neighborhoods, where the curriculum is centred on average students. To make up for the mediocrity, zealous parents send their kids to the expensive cram school.

Students in affluent southern Seoul neighborhoods 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 Emmanuel-Jones was a teenager before he saw his first cow in his first 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 Emmanuel-Jones. "But it has given me a good idea of what other urbanities 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 change: 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 extend, 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.