

英语专业八级考试模拟试题（十一）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/130/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E4_B8_93_E4_c94_130962.htm PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION In Section A, B and C you will hear everything ONLY ONCE. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct response to each question on the Colored Answer Sheet. SECTION A TALK Question 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. The trio began their career in a _____.来源：www.examda.com A) museum B) coffee house C) concert hall D) school 2. Which of the following is not their song? A) Walking in the Rain. B) Blowing in the Wind. C) Puff the Magic Dragon. D) If I had a Hammer. 3. Which of the following is not their concert in 1969? A) Civil Right. B) The Vietnam War. C) World Hunger. D) Apartheid. 4. Their song Light One Candle _____. A) gives their accounts of the events in Central America B) gives support to Soviet Jews C) gives support to Martin Luther King D) support the homeless 5. The singers latest song is _____. A) Early Morning Rain B) Leaving on a Jet Plane C) El Salvador D) Flowers and Stones SECTION B INTERVIEW Question 6 to 10 are based on an interview. At the end of the interview you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the following question. Now listen to the interview. 6. Where did these people meet? A) In a library B) On a bus C) In a supermarket D) At the newsagents 7. Where did Mr. Mercer advise the couple to go? A)

France. B) Majorca. C) Jamaica. D) Geneva. 8. What was the basic cost two weeks for two persons? A) 360. B) 500. C) 250. D) 460. 9. Which of the following was suggested by Mr. Mercer? A) "Don't get too familiar with the hotel staff." B) "Keep a check on your spending." C) "Don't sit down at a bar." D) "Book your hotel right away." 10. What happened to Jim at the end of the conversation? A) He bumped into someone. B) He narrowly escaped an accident. C) He ran into a lamp-post. D) he got run over. SECTION D

NOTE-TAKING AND GAP-FILLING In this section you will hear a mini-lecture. You will hear the lecture **ONLY ONCE**. 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 mini lecture. Use the blank sheet for note-taking. **ANSWER SHEET ONE** Fill in each of the gaps with **ONE** suitable word. You may refer to your notes. Make sure the word you fill in is both grammatically and semantically acceptable. Nineteenth Century Science The nineteenth century produced three important theories: the conservation of (16), the conservation of (17), and (18). The first two pointed towards (19), the third produced a revolution in thought, and science began to split up into the (20) we know today. A French philosopher evolved a system called "(21)" in which science finally took the place of theology and metaphysics. The great scientific principles of (22) of matter and the conservation of energy led to the view that the essential reality of the universe was matter, and thoughts are the results of chemical activities in the brain. Railways and steamships

made great changes possible in systems of transports. The first London (23) exchanges was set up in 1879. The first station to supply electricity to private users began to operate in New York. French science was often perfect in form and thought. English science was individualistic and highly (24). German science was (25) and very well organized. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. PART II

PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION The following passage contains ten errors .Each line contains a maximum of one error. In each case only one word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way: For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line. For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a "^" sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line. For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash "/" and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line. **EXAMPLE** When ^ art museum wants a new exhibit, (1) an it (never/) buys things in finished form and hangs (2) never them on the wall. When a natural history museum wants an exhibition, it must often build it. (3)exhibit The changes in language will continue forever, but no one knows sure (26) who does the changing. One possibility is that children are responsible. A professor of linguistic at the University of Hawaii, (27) explores this in one of his recent books. Sometimes around 1880, a (28) language catastrophe occurred in Hawaii when thousands of emigrant (29) workers were brought to the islands to work for the new sugar industry. These people speaking different

languages were unable to communicate with each other or with the native Hawaiians or the dominant English-speaking owners of the plantations. So they first spoke in Pidgin English the sort of thing such mixed language (30) populations have always done. A pidgin is not really a language at all. It is more like a set of verbal signals used to name objects and (31) without the grammatical rules needed for expressing thought and ideas. And then, within a single generation, the whole mass of mixed people began speaking a totally new tongue: Hawaiian Creole. The (32) new speech was contained ready-made words borrowed from all the (33) original tongues, but bore little or no resemblance to the (34) predecessors in the rules used for stringing the words together. Although generally regarded as primitive language, Hawaiian Creole (35) had a highly sophisticated grammar. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com