

英语专业八级考试模拟试题（六）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\\_130973.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/130/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E4_B8_93_E4_c94_130973.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. What is the percentage that the Mediterranean has of the world's sea surface? A) 1.5% B) 1% C) 2% D) 3% 2. Which parts of the Mediterranean are the worst? A) The coast between Barcelona and Greece. B) The Tyrrhenian Sea between Sardinia, Sicily and the West Italian coast. C) The Israeli/Lebanon coast. D) Cannes and Tel Aviv. 3. According to the speaker, the dirtiest rivers are \_\_\_\_ A) the Llobregat in Spain. B) the Adige and the Tiber in Italy. C) the Nile. D) the Po and the Rhone. 4. In the next twenty years, the number of holiday-makers is expected to be \_\_\_\_ A) 100 million.来源 : www.examda.com B) 150 million. C) 200 million. D) 300 million. 5. The purpose of the article is \_\_\_\_ A) to warn that the pollution of the Mediterranean is hardly inevitable. B) to provide specific information about the pollution of the Mediterranean. C) to warn holiday-makers of the risks they will run if they tour the Mediterranean shores. D) to show that the Mediterranean has become another dead sea. 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. Who are the speakers? A) Salesmen. B) Editors. C) Cooks. D) Advertising agents.

7. What products are they talking about? A) Kitchen. B) Deep-freezer. C) Mobility units. D) Cake mixer.

8. What is the relationship between the two speakers? A) Employer and employee. B) Salesman and customer. C) Advertiser and customer. D) Colleagues.

9. How is the kitchen different from all other kitchens on the market? A) It is easier to clean and repair. B) It is non-fixed and flexible. C) All its units are of the same height. D) Its chopping board is nearer to the sink.

10. What can you infer from the conversation? A) Terry knows less about kitchen than Joyce. B) Joyce knows more about kitchen than Terry. C) Terry knows more about kitchen than Joyce. D) Terry knows as much about the kitchen as Joyce.

#### 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.

**Sleepwalking** The strange behavior of sleepwalkers have puzzled police, perplexed scientist and fascinated writers for centuries. There is an early (16) record of a somnambulist who wrote a novel in his

sleep. The world's (17) sleepwalker was supposed to have been an Indian, who walked 16 miles along a dangerous road. Sleepwalking is a (18) reality. What is certain about sleepwalking is that it is a symptom of (19), which is usually the (20) result of guilt, nervousness, worry or some other emotional (21). One of the most common beliefs of sleepwalking is that it is dangerous or even (22) to waken the sleepwalkers. But this is one of the two mistaken beliefs. The other is that sleepwalkers are (23) to injury. Authorities on sleepwalking think that people will not do anything against their own moral (24). They also think sleepwalking itself is nothing to become alarmed about, but what may be very serious are the (25) that causes it. 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 German poet and polymath Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

pondered the question of how organisms develop in his scientific studies of form and structure in plants and animals, a field he found and named morphology. His search for a single basic body plan (26) across all life-forms led him to think about the prevalence of repeating (27) segments in body structures. The spinal columns of fish, reptiles, (28) birds and mammals, for instance, all are made of long strings of (29) repeated vertebrae. Among invertebrates the growth of virtually identical segments is how striking: in earthworms, for example, even (30) internal organs are repeated in serial segments. Likewise, the abdomen of flies and other insects are segmented, as are the (31) successive wormlike articulations in crabs, shrimps and other crustaceans. To Goethe the evidence suggested that nature takes a building-block approach to generate life, repeating a basic element (32) again and again to arrive at a complicated organism. The only glaring (33) hole he could see in the theory was the apparent lack of sort of (34) segmentation in the vertebrate heads. In 1790 he hypothesized that (35) spinal vertebrae is modified during the development to form the skull. 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](http://www.100test.com)