

英语专业八级考试模拟试题（十四）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/171/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E4_B8_93_E4_c94_171823.htm PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION Directions: In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct response for each question on your 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 speaker thinks that _____. A) car causes pollution only in some cities. B) 60% of the cities are affected by car pollution. C) 90% of the city residents suffer from car pollution. D) car is the main contributing factor in polluting air. 2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause of car pollution? A) Car tyres. B) Car engines. C) Car horns. D) Car brakes. 3. Which of the following is NOT cited as a means to reduce the number of cars? A) To pass laws to control the use of cars. B) To improve public transport systems. C) To increase car tax and car price. D) To construct effective subway systems. 4. One of the mechanical solutions to car pollution is _____. A) to change the chemical structure of fuel. B) to improve on the exhaust pipe. C) to experiment with new engines. D) to monitor the amount of chemicals.来源：考试大 5. According to the speaker, a sensible way to solve car pollution is that we should _____. A) focus on one method only. B) explore some other alternatives. C) improve one of the four methods. D) integrate all of

the four methods. 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. The interviewees first job was with _____. A) a newspaper. B) the government. C) a construction firm. D) a private company. 7. The interviewee is not self-employed mainly because _____. A) his wife likes him to work for a firm. B) he prefers working for the government. C) self-employed work is very demanding. D) self-employed work is sometimes insecure. 8. To study architecture in a university one must _____. A) be interested in arts. B) study pure science first. C) get good exam results. D) be good at drawing. 9. On the subject of drawing the interviewee says that _____. A) technically speaking artists draw very well. B) an artists drawing differs little from an architects. C) precision is a vital skill for the architect. D) architects must be natural artists. 10. The interviewee says that the job of an architect is _____. A) more theoretical than practical. B) to produce sturdy, well-designed buildings. C) more practical than theoretical. D) to produce attractive, interesting buildings.

SECTION D NOTE-TAKING AND GAP-FILLING Directions: 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. LAND USE A problem related to the competition for land use is whether crops should be used to produce food or fuel. [16] areas will be examined in this respect. Firstly, the problem should be viewed in its [17] perspective. When oil prices rose sharply in the 1970s, countries had to look for alternatives to solve the resulting crisis. In developing countries, one of the possible answers to it is to produce alcohol from [18] material. This has led to a lot of research in this area particularly in the use of [19]. The use of this material resulted from two economic reasons: a [20] in its price and low[21] costs. There are other starchy plants that can be used to produce alcohol, like the sweet [22] or the cassava plant in tropical regions, and [23] and sugar beet in non-tropical regions. The problem with these plants is that they are also the peoples staple food in many poor countries.

Therefore, farmers there are faced with a choice: crops for food or for fuel. And farmers naturally go for what is more [24]. As a result, the problems involved are economic in nature, rather than

technological. This is my second area under consideration. Finally, there have already been practical applications of using alcohol for fuel. Basically, they come in two forms of use: pure alcohol as is the case in [25], and a combination of alcohol and gasoline known as gasohol in Germany. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. PART II

PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION Directions:

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 WATER The second most important constituent of the biosphere is liquid water. This can only exist in a very narrow range of temperatures, since water freezes at 0 and boils at 100 . This is only a tiny range compared with the low temperatures of some other planets and the hot interior of the earth, let the temperature of the sun. [26] As we know, life would only be possible on the face [27] of a planet had temperatures somewhere within this [28] range. The earths supply of water probably remains quite fairly [29] constant in quantity. A certain number of hydrogen atoms, which are one of the main constituents of water, are lost by escaping from the atmosphere to out space, but they are probably just about replaced by new [30] water rising away from the depths of the earth during [31] volcanic action. The total quantity of water is not known, and it is about enough to cover the surface of the globe [32] to a depth of about two and three-quarter kms. Most of it 97% is in the form of the salt waters of the oceans. The rest is fresh, but three quarter of this is [33] in the form of ice at the Poles and on

mountains, and cannot be used by living systems when melted. Of the [34] remaining fraction, which is somewhat fewer than 1% of the [35] whole, there is 10-20 times as much stored as underground water as is actually on the surface. There is also a minor, but extremely important, fraction of the water supply which is present as water vapor in the atmosphere. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35.

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