

英语专业八级考试模拟试题（十）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_171829.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 best word to describe peoples attitudes towards the opening of the new museum is _____.来源：www.examda.com A) welcome B) against C) indifferent D) controversial 2. The museum is located _____. A) in an art center B) in a business district C) in California University D) near Hollywood 3. Which of the following is not the characteristic of the museum? A) Box-shaped. B) Five-story tall. C) Grandiose. D) White and gray. 4. The museum belongs to _____. A) a petroleum millionaire B) a famous artist C) Los Angeles County D) California Art Center 5. Kasamere Malaviz is _____. A) the director of the new museum B) a Russian artist C) chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Cooperation D) the Los Angeles County Museum director 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. According to the interviewee, what category does she belong to? A) Non-smoker. B) Light-smoker. C)

Heavy-smoker. D) Chain smoker. 7. From Mrs. Bradley's point of view, what kind of people smoke a pipe? A) Nervy people. B) Restless people. C) Calm contented type. D) The upper-class people. 8. How many times did Mrs. Bradley try to give up smoking? A) Once. B) Twice. C) Three times. D) Many times. 9. When does Mrs. Bradley smoke most? A) When she is doing housework. B) When she is watching TV. C) When she is reading. D) When she is with friends. 10. Why does Mrs. Bradley smoke? A) In order to relax. B) In order to be excitable. C) In order to feel important. D) In order to keep herself awake.

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.

Higher Education In The United States In the United States, a student who has finished high school may want to continue in higher education. There are several ways to continue higher education in the United States. There are (16), colleges, (17) colleges and technical or (18) schools. A university usually has several colleges. There may be a college of liberal arts, where (19), social science, natural science and mathematics are taught. There may be a college of (20) or education. A college is also like a university in the kind of

students it has, but a college usually has only one or two kinds of programs and does not have (21) or professional programs. Like the university, a college may be funded publicly, or (22), or by a religious group. Community colleges are quite different. Their program lasts only (23) years. Not all the subjects are the usual school subjects. Many students are adults with children. When they complete a two-year program, they receive an associate of arts or associate of science degree. They must go to a college or a university for two more years to get the (24) degree. The technical school has only job training. Some programs may take six months, while others may take two years or more. The school provides training for work in areas such as electronics, (25), plumbing and others. 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 I think

it is true to saying that, in general, language teachers (26) have paid little attention to the way sentences are used in combination to form stretches of disconnected discourse. They have tended to take (27) their cue from the grammarian and have concentrated to the teaching (28) of sentences as self-contained units. It is true that these are often represented in "contexts" and strung together in dialogues and (29) reading passages, but these are essentially setting to make the formal properties of the sentences stand out more clearly, properties which are then established in the learners brain(30) by means of practice drill and exercises. Basically, the language teaching unit is the (31) sentence as a formal linguistic object. The language teachers view of what that constitutes knowledge of a language is essentially the same (32) as Chomskys knowledge of a syntactic structure of sentences, (33) and of the transformational relations which hold them. Sentences are seen as paradigmatically rather than syntagmatically related. Such a knowledge "provides the basis for the actual use of language by the speaker-hearer". The assumption that the language appears to make (34) is that once this basis is provided, then the learner will have no difficulty in the dealing with the actual use of language. (35) 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