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## 英语专业 8 级考试 预测试卷

上海外国语大学 史惠莉 主编

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TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS  
-GRADE EIGHT-  
MODEL TEST ONE

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**. Some of the gaps may require a maximum of **THREE** words. Make sure the word(s) you fill in is (are) both grammatically and semantically acceptable. You may refer to your notes while completing the task. Use the blank sheet for note-taking.

SECTION B INTERVIEW

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 **ANSWER SHEET TWO**.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on an interview. At the end of the interview you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following five questions. Now listen to the interview.

- All of the following groups have been thinking about the question about happiness EXCEPT  
[A] psychologists. [B] engineers. [C] economists. [D] neuro-scientists.
- According to Gilbert, which of the following is **INCORRECT**?  
[A] Happiness is not an object. [B] Happiness is a state we can visit.  
[C] Happiness comes from friends and family. [D] Happiness is a state we can keep.
- What does Gilbert think about friends?  
[A] Friends are just like your eyesight. [B] Blind people will be happy with friends.  
[C] A man who doesn't have a friend is a no-brainer. [D] Friends can't bring us happiness.
- Why does Gilbert think experiences are more valuable than objects?  
[A] Because experiences are more durable. [B] Because experiences are not annoying.  
[C] Because experiences create more happiness. [D] Because experiences leave nothing on us.
- Why shouldn't we sweat every decision?  
[A] Decisions are not very important. [B] It will work out OK in the end.  
[C] We will be happy with self-delusion. [D] Decisions will come out automatically.

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 **ANSWER SHEET TWO**.

Questions 6 and 7 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.

6. What is the purpose of holding the first-ever Girls 20-Summit?  
 [A] To simulate the process of G-20 Economic Summit.  
 [B] To call for the world's attention to developing countries.  
 [C] To warn the world of the danger of neglecting the power of women.  
 [D] To talk over the problems females are confronted with.
7. It seems that women \_\_\_\_\_ are deprived of more basic human rights.  
 [A] from those industrial countries [B] from the primitive tribes  
 [C] from low-income families [D] from developing countries

*Question 8 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.*

8. The hostile public attitude in Turkey towards Israel is caused by  
 [A] Turkish citizens' deaths. [B] Israeli government's attitude.  
 [C] AK Party's incompetency. [D] military conflicts.

*Questions 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. How many people were injured in the Love Parade?  
 [A] At least 15. [B] At least 18. [C] More than 33. [D] Less than 14.
10. What is the main cause of the tragedy?  
 [A] More DJs showed up than expected.  
 [B] More attendees showed up than expected.  
 [C] The organizers prepared two event sites.  
 [D] Emergency vehicles suddenly appeared at the site.

## **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 ANSWER SHEET TWO.*

### **TEXT A**

[1] Golden sunlight danced in the treetops, and children's laughter filled the park. The smell of popcorn played on the breeze, and life seemed good. It was one of the happiest Saturday mornings I had spent with my little daughter, Gigi.

[2] That is, until two strangers threw her into their car and sped away. It seemed like a bad dream. I could barely whisper when the police questioned me. For hours we waited, but there was no word on the whereabouts of the car. Tears would start to come. Then nothing. I was numb with fear.

[3] "Go home, Ma'am," the sergeant said. "I'll have an officer drive you. We'll also want to monitor your telephone. The kidnappers might call, and we'll want to get a trace. Trust me, these guys can't get far." After what had just happened, it was hard for me to trust anything.

[4] My friend Gloria came over that afternoon. "I heard about Gigi on the radio," she said. "Everyone is looking for the car. The interstates are all blocked." She took my hand.

[5] "Look here," Gloria said. "I want you to have this picture, and I want you to pray with me."

[6] It was a picture of a little girl sound asleep in her bed. Standing by the bed was a tall, blond angel. His hand was touching the girl's shoulder as he smiled down at her.

[7] My nerves were frazzled. "You know I don't believe in that kind of thing!" I snapped. "I'm too exhausted for any hocus-pocus right now, Gloria! I want my daughter home!" I started to shake, and then I began sobbing.

[8] Gloria placed the photo on our mantle and knelt down beside me. "Just pray with me," she said, holding my hand.

[9] I had no strength left, so we prayed and awaited what seemed an eternity. Together, we waited by the phone until sundown. The phone never rang.

[10] Suddenly, the front door swung open. I looked up and screamed.

[11] There stood Gigi. "Gigi! Thank God!" I cried, throwing my arms around her. "Where did those men take you? How did you get home? Did the police find you?"

[12] "No Mommy!" said Gigi. "I was really scared because those men said they were taking me far away. We were going really fast on an old rock road I'd never seen before. But then a tall man walked out in front of the car, and they ran off the road and hit a tree.

[13] Then the tall man ran up and opened the car door and pulled me out. He was really nice, and said I would be okay now, and that those men couldn't hurt me. I must have gone to sleep, because then I woke up here in front of our house. He must have brought me home."

[14] "But who... how did he know... where to bring you?" My voice broke and trailed to a whisper.

[15] "I don't know, Mommy," Gigi said. "But he was really friendly, and I wasn't scared of him at all."

[16] Just then Gigi noticed Gloria's picture on the mantle. "That's him!" She squealed, pointing at the picture. "Mommy, the tall blond man dressed like an angel. That's the man that pulled me out of the car!"

[17] I felt chill-bumps across my neck and arms. Gloria turned pale. "Are you sure that's the man?" Gloria asked.

[18] "Yeah, that's him. Except he didn't have wings, and he was wearing blue jeans and a tee shirt. But that's him exactly. I'd remember him anywhere!"

[19] Later that night, the police found the injured kidnappers in their wrecked car fifty miles from our home. When questioned, the driver remembered swerving to avoid hitting a tall blond man and the backseat door that Gigi sat by had been completely torn off its hinges.

[20] Twenty years have gone by. We have never heard from anyone claiming to have rescued Gigi and there have been no logical explanations for Gigi's miraculous escape and return home from a wreck so far away.

[21] There have always been things that people can't explain. But, from that day forward, I've never doubted that many of those things are divine miracles. I believe that all experiences, positive and negative, are given to us for our strengthening and learning.

[22] Gigi now takes her little girl to the park on Saturdays. They enjoy the sunlight as it dances in the treetops, the smell of popcorn, and the laughter of children. She keeps Gloria's picture on her mantle, and she remembers her angelic friend. And, like my daughter, I have a faith that has carried me through many trials since that day many years ago.

11. Which of the following best describes the author's feeling about the kidnapping?  
 [A] Furious. [B] Horrified. [C] Hysterical. [D] Sensitive.
12. It can be inferred from the passage that  
 [A] the police were not trust-worthy at all.  
 [B] the author didn't want to see anyone.  
 [C] the kidnapping was a sensational event.  
 [D] Gloria knew something about the kidnapping.
13. The word "hocus-pocus" in Paragraph 7 probably means  
 [A] hoax. [B] pastime. [C] sympathy. [D] consolation.
14. It \_\_\_\_\_ as to how Gigi got back home.  
 [A] was revealed by Gloria [B] was known by the police  
 [C] was described in detail [D] remained a mystery
15. The author has learned from her daughter's miraculous escape that  
 [A] where there is a will, there is a way.  
 [B] we should not be discouraged by failure.  
 [C] man's life experiences serve a positive purpose.  
 [D] human beings are the most powerful creature.

## TEXT B

When Stéphane Richard appeared recently in *Paris*, a celebrity and news magazine, lightly tanned in an open-necked shirt and leaning jauntily against the corporate logo of his new firm, France Telecom, he raised eyebrows in the buttoned-down world of French telecoms. Mr Richard did not attend the elite engineering school which produces almost all of France's senior telecoms executives, including his predecessor at France Telecom, Didier Lombard, and the boss of Vivendi, a rival. Instead, he is a political operator who has made a fortune in property. He is a friend of Nicolas Sarkozy, France's president, and worked until recently as chief of staff to the finance minister. He became boss of France Telecom with the immediate task of responding to a wave of suicides among employees which had prompted a political outcry.

Since 2008, over 30 France Telecom employees have killed themselves, some explicitly blaming the company. Even though the firm's suicide rate is in line with the national average, France Telecom says that it was partly to blame. Because of the group's former status as part of government, 66,000 or 65% of its employees are classed as civil servants, with guaranteed tenure. Unable to fire them, France Telecom instead subjected them to a system called "Time to Move", in which they were obliged to change offices and jobs abruptly every few years.

"The former management needed to change the nature of peoples' jobs due to technological change and increased competition," says Mr Richard, "but the company underestimated the consequences." For the first time in 15 years, he has promised, France Telecom will expand its workforce. Job and office moves will become voluntary, and up to 30% of the variable pay of the firm's top 1,100 managers will be tied to their "social" performance. Other measures include making France Telecom's numerous offices more pleasant; the company will renovate 800 of its buildings and create 270 new "conviviality spaces" for employees.

Mr. Richard, a former board member, joined the firm in 2009 as heir apparent to Mr Lombard, with



the blessing of the government, which still holds a 27% stake. He was not due to take over until next year, but the handover was accelerated in the midst of the crisis. In an unusual outburst last week, Louis-Pierre Wenes, the group's former deputy chief executive, who resigned under pressure last year, told a British website that "external stakeholders" in France Telecom had taken advantage of the suicides to advance their agenda. Mr. Lombard was not close to the current administration, whereas Mr. Richard is.

Minority shareholders are now waiting to hear in detail what Mr. Richard plans for the business beyond improving morale. He is a talented communicator, but some foreign investors grumble that despite having been at the firm for over six months, he tends to turn to other executives when asked for precise details on France Telecom's financial performance. But Mr. Richard clearly has lots of business nous. The grandson of a shepherd, he made his fortune from a leveraged buy-out of a property developer, Nexity, in 2000-01. He is likely to push France Telecom into behaving like a private firm, and further away from its past as a public monopoly.

"Stéphane Richard is far more attuned to the market than Didier Lombard," says Xavier Niel, founder of Iliad, a young telecoms firm which has upended the French broadband market. "Under his management France Telecom will become a more dangerous competitor for us." Already, while at the finance ministry, Mr. Richard demonstrated a strong belief in the beneficial effects of competition by helping Iliad obtain a mobile licence in the face of fierce resistance from the incumbents and their political allies.

16. The image of Stéphane Richard in *Paris* \_\_\_\_\_ French telecoms.  
 [A] surprised the conservative [B] was welcomed by  
 [C] drew the attention of [D] aroused the anger of
17. As to the wave of suicides among employees, France Telecom  
 [A] takes all the blame for it. [B] knows what led to it.  
 [C] shuns the awkward question. [D] tries to pacify the public.
18. Louis-Pierre Wenes revealed that  
 [A] the suiciders had gone bankrupt. [B] an agenda would be advanced soon.  
 [C] the crisis had been capitalized on. [D] Mr. Richard exposed somebody's plot.
19. The word "nous" in Paragraph 5 probably means  
 [A] innovations. [B] practices. [C] intelligence. [D] experience.
20. According to Xavier Niel, Stéphane Richard is  
 [A] strong and competitive. [B] fierce and determined.  
 [C] competitive and flexible. [D] determined and obliging.

### TEXT C

The President's Cancer Panel is the Mount Everest of the medical mainstream, so it is astonishing to learn that it is poised to join ranks with the organic food movement and declare: chemicals threaten our bodies. The cancer panel is releasing a landmark 200-page report, warning that our lackadaisical approach to regulation may have far-reaching consequences for our health.

I've read an advance copy of the report, and it's an extraordinary document. It calls on America to rethink the way we confront cancer, including much more rigorous regulation of chemicals. Traditionally, we reduce cancer risks through regular doctor visits, self-examinations and screenings such as

mammograms. The President's Cancer Panel suggests other eye-opening steps as well, such as giving preference to organic food, checking radon levels in the home and microwaving food in glass containers rather than plastic. In particular, the report warns about exposures to chemicals during pregnancy, when risk of damage seems to be the greatest. Noting that 300 contaminants have been detected in umbilical cord blood of newborn babies, the study warns that, "to a disturbing extent, babies are born 'pre-polluted'."

It's striking that this report emerges not from the fringe but from the mission control of mainstream scientific and medical thinking, the President's Cancer Panel. Established in 1971, this is a group of three distinguished experts who review America's cancer program and report directly to the President. One of the seats is now vacant, but the panel members who joined in this report are Dr. LaSalle Leffall Jr., an oncologist and professor of surgery at Haward University, and Dr. Margaret Kripke, an immunologist at the M. D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston. Both were originally appointed to the panel by former President George W. Bush. "We wanted to let people know that we're concerned, and that they should be concerned," Professor Leffall told me.

The report blames weak laws, lax enforcement and fragmented authority, as well as the existing regulatory presumption that chemicals are safe unless strong evidence emerges to the contrary. "Only a few hundred of the more than 80,000 chemicals in use in the United States have been tested for safety," the report says. It adds, "Many known or suspected carcinogens are completely unregulated."

Industry may howl. The food industry has already been fighting legislation in the Senate backed by Dianne Feinstein of California that would ban bisphenol-A, commonly found in plastics and better known as BPA, from food and beverage containers. Studies of BPA have raised alarm bells for decades, and the evidence is still complex and open to debate. That's life: In the real world, regulatory decisions usually must be made with ambiguous and conflicting data. The Panel's point is that we should be prudent in such situations, rather than recklessly approving chemicals of uncertain effect.

The President's Cancer Panel report will give a boost to Senator Feinstein's efforts. It may also help the prospects of the Safe Chemicals Act, backed by Senator Frank Lautenberg and several colleagues, to improve the safety of chemicals on the market. Some 41 percent of Americans will be diagnosed with cancer at some point in their lives, and they include Democrats and Republicans alike. Protecting ourselves and our children from toxins should be an effort that both parties can get behind — if enough members of Congress are willing to put the public interest ahead of corporate interests.

One reason for concern is that some cancers are becoming more common, particularly in children. We don't know why that is, but the proliferation of chemicals in water, foods, air and household products is widely suspected as a factor. I'm hoping the President's Cancer Panel report will shine a stronger spotlight on environmental causes of health problems — not only cancer, but perhaps also diabetes, obesity and autism.

21. It can be inferred from Paragraph 1 that the Cancer Panel

- [A] sponsors the organic food movement.
- [B] used to show no interest in organic food.
- [C] tends to do research on chronic diseases.
- [D] is a sign of authority and unattainable by the public.

22. The author's attitude towards the report of the Cancer Panel is

- [A] ambivalent.      [B] admiring.      [C] apathetic.      [D] awesome.
23. Which of the following may NOT be mentioned in the report?
- [A] Microwaving food.      [B] Self-examinations.  
[C] Lax enforcement.      [D] Fragmented authority.
24. As to the chemicals used in food, the Cancer Panel believes that
- [A] there are a lot of ambiguous and contradictory data.  
[B] the food industry is trying to fight against Democrats.  
[C] the government should be cautious about approving them.  
[D] Senators are more willing to ban the use of safe chemicals.
25. The best title for the passage is
- [A] New Alarm Bells about Chemicals and Cancer.  
[B] The American Cancer Panel and Its Report.  
[C] Traditional Perception of Cancer and New Thinking.  
[D] The Debate over Chemicals Used in Food.

### TEXT D

"ILL Fares the Land" is poignant and arresting, both for who wrote it and for what it says. Its author, a British 20th-century historian at New York University, is dying of motor-neurone disease that has robbed him of movement and will soon rob him of speech. He dictated this *cri de coeur* about the need for social democracy to an amanuensis.

Social democracy, which Tony Judt calls "the prose of European politics", is what Americans call liberalism. Though wounded as a theory, it limps on under assumed names as the practice of government on both sides of the Atlantic for want of credible alternatives. As an idealist, Mr. Judt hopes for a revived social democracy that will again speak its name. As a realist, he recognises that it may be grievously, even terminally vulnerable.

He writes, he says, for the young, who have to deal with the mess he believes his own generation has made of Western society. He scolds it for letting inequalities grow. Not everyone will like the tone, although such charges are today harder to brush off than in the boom years. Preaching aside, his key point is sound; neither right nor left has any longer a plausible story to tell about the state.

Whichever label you use, liberalism or social democracy was the bipartisan outlook that underpinned American and European politics for 30 years after 1945. It achieved a balance between market and state. It oversaw a fruitful truce between business and labour that produced a golden period for capitalism with benefits all round. Then came stagflation, taxpayer revolts, fiscal crisis and a triumphant revival of free-market ideas. For the next 30 years, a new shrink-the-state "paradigm" ruled, with its own promise of open horizons and benefits all round. Now weakened and indebted governments are counted on for hand-outs from every side, banks and businesses included. Nobody is sure what to believe.

Though many will agree with that diagnosis, Mr. Judt himself is hesitant about the cure. Ideally he wants another post-1945 social compact. But he is too aware of the internal conditions that made it possible — economic depression, sacrifice in war, the totalitarian shadow — to think it restorable on the earlier terms. The external conditions have changed utterly as well. The West has lost economic eminence. Increasingly social democracy must borrow from foreigners to pay for itself. That cannot last.

The future is not inevitably bleak for the Euro-American way. As the rest of the world grows richer, perhaps it too will see the benefits of a compact that, for those lucky enough to enjoy it, struck a unique balance between economic growth, social equity and personal freedom. Then again, perhaps not, he says. Mr. Judt explores neither possibility in depth, ending instead with an eye cast back to the past century. How easily, he reminds readers, stable-looking societies can totter. His final case for social democracy is a "show-me-a-better-foxhole" plea. Nothing else looks more desirable. Without it, much that Western people value may be lost. "If social democracy has a future," Mr. Judt concludes, "it will be as a social democracy of fear."

26. Tony Judt's attitude towards the practice of social democracy in Western countries is one of  
 [A] approval. [B] disgust.  
 [C] doubt. [D] disapproval.
27. It can be inferred from the passage that Tony Judt's views are  
 [A] well-grounded today. [B] accepted by many people.  
 [C] challenged by right or left. [D] borrowed by politicians.
28. Which of the following statements about social democracy is INCORRECT?  
 [A] People didn't know what to follow in the past 30 years.  
 [B] It once boosted the development of the Western countries.  
 [C] Liberalism was replaced due to the economic depression.  
 [D] American and European governments failed to keep their promises.
29. Tony Judt hesitates to provide a cure because  
 [A] he is excluded from political mainstream in Europe.  
 [B] both the internal and external environments have changed.  
 [C] more and more foreigners tend to lend money to the U.S.  
 [D] the economic depression in Western countries will last long.
30. We can conclude from the last paragraph that Tony Judt believes  
 [A] people of Western countries care about their own values.  
 [B] the values of Western countries are based on social democracy.  
 [C] social democracy may guarantee the stability of a society.  
 [D] social democracy is doomed to be replaced by a new idea.

**PART III**

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (10 MIN)**

*There are ten multiple-choice questions in this section. Choose the best answer to each question.*

**Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.**

31. Kiwi, the flightless bird, is a symbol of  
 [A] Canada. [B] New Zealand.  
 [C] Ireland. [D] Scotland.
32. The southern area of the Northern Territory is \_\_\_\_\_ of Australia.  
 [A] the Gold Coast [B] the Flinda Mountains  
 [C] the Red Centre [D] the Great Barrier Reef



33. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered as America's unique contribution to music.  
[A] Rock and Role [B] Jazz  
[C] Western and country music [D] Blues
34. Which of the following description about the Queen in Britain is INCORRECT?  
[A] She is the symbol of the whole nation.  
[B] She is head of the executive.  
[C] She is head of the judiciary.  
[D] She can appoint any important officers except the Prime Minister.
35. *A Red, Red Rose* is written by  
[A] William Wordsworth. [B] Robert Burns.  
[C] William Blake. [D] John Keats.
36. Which of the following is not a black writer?  
[A] Richard Wright. [B] Ralph Ellison.  
[C] Tennessee Williams. [D] Alice Walker.
37. Toni Morrison wrote all the following works EXCEPT  
[A] *The Bluest Eyes*. [B] *Beloved*.  
[C] *Paradise*. [D] *A Good Man Is Hard to Find*.
38. \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the physical properties of speech as sound waves in the air.  
[A] Acoustic phonetics [B] Articulatory phonetics  
[C] Auditory phonetics [D] Perceptual phonetics
39. Which of the following belongs to open-class words?  
[A] Adverbs. [B] Pronouns.  
[C] Articles. [D] Conjunctions.
40. Which of the following group belongs to complementary antonym?  
[A] Long and short. [B] Good and bad.  
[C] Present and absent. [D] Husband and wife.

#### PART IV PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION (15 MIN)

Proofread the given passage on ANSWER SHEET TWO as instructed.

#### PART V TRANSLATION (60 MIN)

##### SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH

Translate the underlined part of the following text into English. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET THREE.

一个月以来,我又眼看见梧桐叶落的光景。样子真凄惨呢!最初绿色黑暗起来,变成墨绿,后来又由墨绿转成焦黄;北风一起,它们大惊小怪地闹将起来,大大的黄叶子便开始辞枝——起初突然地落脱一两张来,后来成群地飞下一大批来,好像谁从高楼上丢下来的东西。枝头渐渐地虚空了,露出树后面的房屋来,终于只剩下几根枝条,回复了春初的面目。这几天它们空手站在我的窗前,好像曾经娶妻生子而家破

人亡了的光棍,样子怪可怜的!我想起了古人的诗:“高高山头树,风吹叶落去。一去数千里,何当还故处?”现在倘要搜集它们的一切落叶来,使它们一齐变绿,重还故枝,回复夏日的光景,即使仗了世间一切支配者的势力,尽了世间一切机械的效能,也是不可能的事了!回黄转绿世间多,但象征悲哀的莫如落叶,尤其是梧桐的落叶。

## SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE

Translate the underlined part of the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET THREE.

I preach to you, then, my countrymen, that our country calls not for the life of ease but for the life of strenuous endeavor. The twentieth century looms before us big with the fate of many nations. If we stand idly by, if we seek merely swollen, slothful ease and ignoble peace, if we shrink from the hard contests where men must win at hazard of their lives and at the risk of all they hold dear, then the bolder and stronger peoples will pass us by, and will win for themselves the domination of the world. Let us therefore boldly face the life of strife, resolute to do our duty well and manfully; resolute to uphold righteousness by deed and by word; resolute to be both honest and brave, to serve high ideals, yet to use practical methods. Above all, let us shrink from no strife, moral or physical, within or without the nation, provided we are certain that the strife is justified, for it is only through strife, through hard and dangerous endeavor, that we shall ultimately win the goal of true national greatness.

## PART VI

## WRITING (45 MIN)

With increasing number of college graduates encountering difficulties in job hunting, many are now taking a serious look at the college education. Some believe that it is the responsibilities of universities and colleges to prepare the students for their professional development, and skills suitable for future employment should be emphasized; while others hold the belief that the function of universities is to cultivate civilized citizens for the sustainable development of our society. Which idea do you agree more and why? Write an essay of about 400 words on the following topic:

### The Functions of University Education

In the first part of your essay you should state clearly your main argument, and in the second part you should support your argument with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET FOUR.

# ANSWER SHEET ONE

## PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

### SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

Complete the gap-filling task. Some of the gaps may require a maximum of THREE words. Make sure the word(s) you fill in is(are) both grammatically and semantically acceptable. You may refer to your notes.

#### Personal Goal Setting

#### I. Achieving More With Focus

##### A. Goal setting techniques;

- to give you long-term vision and (1) \_\_\_\_\_ motivation; (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- to focus your acquisition of knowledge;
- to help you to organize your (2) \_\_\_\_\_. (2) \_\_\_\_\_

##### B. Function of setting sharp, clear goals;

- to measure and take pride in the achievement;
- to see forward progress;
- to raise your (3) \_\_\_\_\_. (3) \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. Starting to Set Personal Goals

##### A. Goals are set on a number of (4) \_\_\_\_\_:

- create your “big picture”;
- break these down into the smaller targets;
- start working to achieve it. (4) \_\_\_\_\_

##### B. Work down to the things.

#### III. Your Lifetime Goals

##### A. First step; consider what you want to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in your life-time. (5) \_\_\_\_\_

##### B. Try to set goals in your important areas.

##### C. Select (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in each category. (6) \_\_\_\_\_

##### D. Consider again to have significant goals.

#### IV. Starting to Achieve Your Lifetime Goals

##### A. Set a 25-year-plan of (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to achieve your lifetime goals. (7) \_\_\_\_\_

##### B. Create a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ list of things to work towards your lifetime goals. (8) \_\_\_\_\_

##### C. Review your plans.

#### V. Staying on Course

##### (9) \_\_\_\_\_ your to-do list on a daily basis. (9) \_\_\_\_\_

#### VI. Achieving Goals

##### A. Enjoy the satisfaction;

##### B. If the achieved goal was big, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ yourself appropriately. (10) \_\_\_\_\_