

<<英语专业八级全真题详解>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<英语专业八级全真题详解>>

13位ISBN编号：9787506273510

10位ISBN编号：7506273519

出版时间：2009-8

出版时间：北京世图

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页数：60

字数：526000

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前言

全国高等学校英语专业高年级阶段考试(TEM-8)是由全国高等学校外语专业指导委员会主持实施的全国性考试。

该考试旨在检查参加考试学校执行英语专业教学大纲的情况,促进英语教学改革,提高英语教学质量。

根据现行大纲的规定,从2005年起的英语专业八级考试的题型与以往相比已有所改变,但对知识点的考查变化不大,历年真题依然是备考英语专业八级考试的良师益友。

全真试题布局合理、考察重点分布均衡、题目难度适中。

做全真试题可帮助考生很好地把握英语专业八级考试命题的脉络及考试的重点,为八级考试作好充分的准备。

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内容概要

全国高等学校英语专业高年级阶段考试 (TEM-8) 是由全国高等学校外语专业指导委员会主持实施的全国性考试。

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本书收集了2001年至2008年的英语专业八级考试的八套全真试题, 供同学们借鉴与检测自己的水平。

本书共分成两部分: 第一部分为英语专业八级考试全真试题; 第二部分为全真题的参考答案、每道题的解题思路及录音原文。

与其他同类专八辅导书相比, 本书具有以下三大特点: 一、绝对全真试题 全真试题在命题的科学性、实用性及权威性方面有着其他试题所不可比拟的优势。

大凡英语专业八级考试的高分获得者在交流经验时, 都认为历年全真题是最重要的参考资料, 资深教授更是把真题作为讲课的必备资料。

因而, 本书收集了2001年至2008年8套专八真题, 配以编者从实战角度对每一道题做出的详尽分析和解释, 使得本书成为极有针对性、极其有效的全真题详解。

二、深度考情分析 本书对选取的八套历年英语专业八级真题中各题型的考点、重点和难点进行了详尽的、启发式的点评, 旨在帮助考生提高综合做题的能力, 培养正确、高效的思维方式, 让每位考生对题型考点心中有数, 备考时能针对自身薄弱的环节对症下药。

三、洞悉考试走向 随着考试大纲的不断修订, 很多考生觉得难以适从。但只要认真学习本书收集的最具典型意义的8套全真试题, 就能清楚地看出英语专业八级的侧重点及走向, 做到处变不惊, 从容应答。

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书籍目录

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章节摘录

Every street had a story , every building a memory.

Those blessed with wonderful childhoods can drive the streets of their hometowns and happily roll back the years

The rest are pulled home by duty and leave as soon as possible.

After Ray Atlee had been in Clanton (his hometown) for fifteen minutes he was anxious to get out.

The town had changed , but then it hadn ' t.

On the highways leading in,

the cheap metal buildings and mobile homes were gathering as tightly as possible next to the roads for maximum visibility.

This town had no zoning whatsoever.

A landowner could build anything with no permit , no inspection , no notice to adjoining landowners , nothing.

Only hog farms and nuclear reactors required approvals and paperwork.

The result was a slash-and-build clutter that got uglier by the year.

But in the older sections , nearer the square , (he town had not changed at all.

The long shaded streets were as clean and neat as when Ray roamed them on his bike.

Most of the houses were still owned by people he knew , or if those folks had passed on the new owners kept the lawns clipped and the shutters painted.

Only a few were being neglected.

A handful had been abandoned.

This deep in Bible country , it was still an unwritten rule in the town that little was done on Sundays except go to church , sit on porches , visit neighbours , rest and relax the way God intended.

It was cloudy , quite cool for May , and as he toured his old turf , killing time until the appointed hour for the family meeting , he tried to dwell on the good memories from Clanton.

There was Dizzy Dean Park where he had played Little League for the Pirates , and there was the public pool he ' d swum in every summer except 1969 when the city closed it rather than admit black children.

There were the churches-Baptist , Methodist , and Presbyterian-facing each other at the intersection of Second and Elm like wary sentries , their steeples competing for height.

They were empty now , but in an hour or so the more faithful would gather for evening services.

The square was as lifeless as the streets leading to it.

With eight thousand people , Clanton was just large enough to have attracted the discount stores that had wiped out so many small towns.

But here the people had been faithful to their downtown merchants , and there wasn ' t a single empty or boarded-up building around the square - no small miracle.

The retail shops were mixed in with the banks and law offices and cafes , all closed for the Sabbath.

He inched through the cemetery and surveyed the Atlee section in the old part , where the tombstones were grander.

Some of his ancestors had built monuments for their dead.

Ray had always assumed that the family money he ' d never seen must have been buried in those graves.

He parked and walked to his mother ' s grave , something he hadn ' t done in years.

She was buried among the Atlees , at the far edge of the family plot because she had barely belonged.

Soon , in less than an hour , he would be sitting in his father ' s study , sipping bad instant tea and receiving instructions on exactly how his father would be laid to rest.

Many orders were about to be given , many decrees and directions , because his father (who used to be a judge) was a great man and cared deeply about how he was to be remembered.

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Moving again.

Ray passed the water tower he ' d climbed twice , the second time with the police waiting below. He grimaced at his old high school , a place he ' d never visited since he ' d left it. Behind it was the football field where his brother Forrest had romped over opponents and almost became famous before getting bounced off the team.

It was twenty minutes before five , Sunday , May 7.

Time for the family meeting.

16.

From the first paragraph , we get the impression that_____.

- [A] Ray cherished his childhood memories [B] Ray had something urgent to take care of [C] Ray may not have a happy childhood [D] Ray cannot remember his childhood days 17.

Which of the following adjectives does NOT describe Ray ' s hometown ?

- [A] Lifeless. [B] Religious. [C] Traditional. [D] Quiet.

18.

From the passage we can infer that the relationship between Ray and his parents was_____.

- [A] close [B] remote [C] tense [D] impossible to tell 19.

It can be inferred from the passage that Ray ' s father was all EXCEPT_____.

- [A] considerate [B] punctual [C] thrifty [P] dominant Campaigning on the Indian frontier is an experience by itself.

Neither the landscape nor the people find their counterparts in any other portion of the globe.

Valley walls rise steeply five or six thousand feet on every side.

The columns crawl through a maze of giant corridors down which fierce snow-fed torrents foam under skies of brass.

Amid these scenes of savage brilliancy there dwells a race whose qualities seem to harmonize with their environment.

Except at harvest-time , when self-preservation requires a temporary truce , the Pathan tribes are always engaged in private or public war.

Every man is a warrior , a politician and atheologian.

Every large house is a real feudal fortress made , it is true , only of sun-baked clay , but with battlements , turrets , loopholes , drawbridges , etc.

, complete.

Every village has its defence.

Every family cultivates its vendetta ; every clan , its feud.

The numerous tribes and combinations of tribes all have their accounts to settle with one another.

Nothing is ever forgotten , and very few debts are left unpaid.

For the purposes of social life , in addition to the convention about harvest-time , a most elaborate code of honour has been established and is on the whole faithfully observed.

A man who knew it and observed it faultlessly might pass unarmed from one end of the frontier to another.

The slightest technical slip would , however , be fatal.

The life of the Pathan is thus full of interest : and his valleys , nourished alike by endless sunshine and abundant water , are fertile enough to yield with little labour the modest material requirements of a sparse population.

Into this happy world the nineteenth century brought two new facts : the rifle and the British Government.

The first was an enormous luxury and blessing : the second , an unmitigated nuisance.

The convenience of the rifle was nowhere more appreciated than in the Indian highlands.

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A weapon which would kill with accuracy at fifteen hundred yards opened a whole new vista of delights to every family or clan which could acquire it. One could actually remain in one's own house and fire at one's neighbour nearly a mile away.

One could lie in wait on some high crag, and at hitherto unheard-of ranges hit a horseman far below.

Even villages could fire at each other without the trouble of going far from home.

Fabulous prices were therefore offered for these glorious products of science.

Rifle-thieves scoured all India to reinforce the efforts of the honest smuggler.

A steady flow of the coveted weapons spread its genial influence throughout the frontier, and the respect which the Pathan tribesmen entertained for Christian civilization was vastly enhanced.

The action of the British Government on the other hand was entirely unsatisfactory. The great organizing, advancing, absorbing power to the southward seemed to be little better than a monstrous spoil-sport.

If the Pathan made forays into the plains, not only were they driven back (which after all was no more than fair), but a whole series of subsequent interferences took place, followed at intervals by expeditions which toiled laboriously through the valleys, scolding the tribesmen and exacting fines for any damage which they had done.

No one would have minded these expeditions if they had simply come, had a fight and then gone away again.

In many cases this was their practice under what was called the "butcher and bolt policy" to which the Government of India long adhered.

But towards the end of the nineteenth century these intruders began to make roads through many of the valleys, and in particular the great road to Chitral.

They sought to ensure the safety of these roads by threats, by forts and by subsidies.

There was no objection to the last method so far as it went.

But the whole of this tendency to road-making was regarded by the Pathans with profound distaste.

All along the road people were expected to keep quiet, not to shoot one another, and above all not to shoot at travellers along the road.

It was too much to ask, and a whole series of quarrels took their origin from this source.

20.

The word debts in "very few debts are left unpaid" in the first paragraph means_____.

- [A] loans [B] accounts [C] killings
[D] bargains

21.

Which of the following is NOT one of the geographical facts about the Indian frontier?

- [A] Melting snows. [B] Large population.
[C] Steep hillsides. [D] Fertile valleys.

22.

According to the passage, the Pathans welcomed_____.

- [A] the introduction of the rifle [B] the spread of British rule [C] the extension of luxuries
[D] the spread of trade

23.

Building roads by the British_____.

- [A] put an end to a whole series of quarrels [B] prevented the Pathans from carrying on feuds
[C] lessened the subsidies paid to the Pathans [D] gave the Pathans a much quieter life

24.

A suitable title for the passage would be_____.

- [A] Campaigning on the Indian frontier [B] Why the Pathans resented the British rule
[C] The popularity of rifles among the Pathans [D] The Pathans at war

"Museum" is a slippery word

It first meant (in Greek) anything consecrated to the Muses: a hill, a shrine, a garden, a festival or even a textbook.

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Both Plato ' s Academy and Aristotle ' s Lyceum had a mouseion , a muses ' shrine。 Although the Greeks already collected detached works of art , many temples - notably that of Hera at Olympia (before which the Olympic flame is still lit) -had collections of objects , some of which were works of art by well-known masters , while paintings and sculptures in the Alexandrian Museum were incidental to its main purpose。

The Romans also collected and exhibited art from disbanded temples , as well as mineral specimens , exotic plants , animals ; and they plundered sculptures and paintings (mostly Greek) for exhibition。

Meanwhile , the Greek word had slipped into Latin by transliteration (though not to signify picture galleries , which were called pinacothecae) and museum still more or less meant “ Muses ' shrine ” 。

The inspirational collections of precious and semi-precious objects were kept in larger churches and monasteries -which focused on the gold-enshrined , bejewelled relics of saints and martyrs。

Princes , and later merchants , had similar collections , which became the deposits of natural curiosities : large lumps of amber or coral , irregular pearls , unicorn horns , ostrich eggs , fossil bones and so on。

They also included coins and gems - often antique engraved ones - as well as , increasingly , paintings and sculptures。

As they multiplied and expanded , to supplement them , the skill of the fakers grew increasingly refined。

At the same time , visitors could admire the very grandest paintings and sculptures in the churches , palaces and castles ; they were not “ collected ” either , but “ site-specific ” , and were considered an integral part both of the fabric of the buildings and of the way of life which went on inside them - and most of the buildings were public ones。

However , during the revival of antiquity in the fifteenth century , fragments of antique sculpture were given higher status than the work of any contemporary , so that displays of antiquities would inspire artists to imitation , or even better , to emulation ; and so could be considered Muses ' shrines in the former sense。

The Medici garden near San Marco in Florence , the Belvedere and the Capitol in Rome were the most famous of such early “ inspirational ” collections。

Soon they multiplied , and , gradually , exemplary “ modern ” works were also added to such galleries。

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内容全面，指导性强，分析精辟，解题透彻，真题荟萃，轻松过关。
特别提示：保留未题型，补充新增题型，名师精心解析，揭示重点难点，八套全新试卷，重现全真考场。

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