

<<2008英语专业8级考试全真试卷>>

图书基本信息

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前言

2004年新版《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》规定，高校英语专业八级考试（TEM8）的目的是全面检查已完成英语专业高年级阶段课程的学生是否达到了教学大纲所规定的英语语言综合运用能力标准以及英语专业知识要求。

由于考查的词汇量在10000单词左右，远远超出大学英语词汇量和日常生活英语词汇的范围，这项考试不仅是英语专业学子自我检测英语水平的权威杠杆和获许毕业必须参加的考试，同时也是其他非英语专业学习者证明自己能力的考试选择之一。

2004年新版考试大纲指出，TEM8要做较大程度的调整，主要是难度和题型的变化。这就要求考生在复习中清楚理解新的命题趋势，准确把握最新的题型变化，相对熟悉新的考查方向，才能在考试中取得优异成绩。但现在市面上大部分的专业练习材料普遍没有反映出大纲的变化，也不能给考生带来显著的练习效果。

为了帮助考生在复习中把握新的命题趋势，做好充分的考试准备，本书紧扣最新考试大纲，顺应广大读者的要求，整理了2000~2009年10套全真八级试题以飨读者。

TEM8作为一项全国性的标准参照类考试，难度有一定的延续性，全真考题的效度和信度是不言而喻的。

平时的练习资料难以望其项背，所以可称为考生应试的必备工具。

考生们之间流传着的“一套全真题赶得上10套模拟题”，“全真阅读可以作精读”都是这个道理。

通过真题考生可以清晰地把握命题脉络，感知实战气氛，取得立竿见影的效果。

同时，我们邀请了一批知名高校英语专业的专家教授，在对答案作出权威精当的点评解析、详尽阐述各题型的命题特点、全面讲解涉及的考点难点的同时，对新的命题变化作了认真分析，对新的考试动态进行了合理预测，并根据新大纲对2000-2004年旧题型进行改造，删除不考题型，补充新考题型，改造原有题型，同时总结应试做题规律，从而可以切实有效地帮助考生提高自己的综合水平。

为了帮助考生更透彻地理解文意，我们还对所有阅读文章进行全文翻译。

另外，我们在每套试卷答案讲解部分之后，将阅读中出现的偏僻、疑难单词一一列出，给出音标、释义和用法举例，对于不在专业八级考试大纲上的超纲词特别加上“*”标识，使读者能一目了然。

希望这套我们精心编写的英语专业八级全真试卷，能帮助考生迅速强化实战能力，在考试中取得优异成绩。

书中并附有2004年新版考试大纲总则。

内容虽经反复审读，仍不免有疏漏之处，望广大读者来信来电指正。

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内容概要

上海外国语大学是全国大学英语专业四、八级考试委员会办公室所在地，更是全国英语专业四、八级考试的命题中心和阅卷中心，在推动全国高校英语教学改革、研究和专业四、八级考试改革方面做出了巨大贡献。

本套试卷借助于具有多年教学经验的上外一线教师对专业八级考试的把握，对每道题的答案都经过深入论证，绝对权威，对考生备考八级具有较高指导意义。

5大特色： 1 收录2009年-2000年十套英语专业八级最新全真试题，并根据2004年最新大纲优化改造试题，删除不考题型，增加新题型，改造原有题型。

题目新，时效强，帮您感受最新例题特点，把握最新例题趋势，提升英专考试复习的效率和效果。

2 上由海外国语大学英专考试命题中心名师精心解析，权威点评，为您提炼考点、夯实重点，梳理知识、点拨技巧，切实让您通过十套真题演练获得应试能力的大幅提高。

3 所有阅读文章全部附有全文翻译，帮助您深入理解，提升阅读理解水平。

4 听力部分所配mp3声音文件，清晰流畅，语速标准，让您真实感受考场气氛；既有完整套题版又有分题型剪辑版，方便学生使用。

5 网络免费下载最新真题及预测试题互动学习软件，为您考前最后冲刺添油加劲！

书籍目录

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章节摘录

Getting to the heart of Kuwaiti democracy seems hilariously easy. Armed only with a dog-eared NEWSWEEK ID, I ambled through the gates of the National Assembly last week. Unscanned, unsearched, my satchel could easily have held the odd grenade or an anthrax-stuffed lunchbox. The only person who stopped me was a guard who grinned and invited me to take a swig of orange juice from his plastic bottle. Were I a Kuwaiti woman wielding a ballot, I would have been a clearer and more present danger. That very day Parliament blocked a bill giving women the vote; 29 M. P. s voted in favour and 29 against, with two abstentions. Unable to decide whether the bill had passed or not, the government scheduled another vote in two weeks—too late for women to register for Junes municipal elections. The next such elections arent until 2009. Inside the elegant, marbled Parliament itself, a sea of mustachioed men in white robes sat in green seats, debating furiously. The ruling emir has pushed for womens political rights for years; ironically, the democratically elected legislature has thwarted him. Traditionalists and tribal leaders are opposed. Liberals fret, too, that Islamists will let their multiple wives vote, swelling conservative ranks. "When I came to Parliament today, people who voted yes didnt even shake hands with me," said one Shia cleric. "Why cant we respect each other and work together?"

"Why not indeed?"

By Gulf standards, Kuwait is a democratic superstar. Its citizens enjoy free speech (as long as they dont insult their emir, naturally) and boast a Parliament that can actually pass laws. Unlike their Saudi sisters, Kuwaiti women drive, work and travel freely. They run multibillion-dollar businesses and serve as ambassadors. Their academic success is such that colleges have actually lowered the grades required for male students to get into medical and engineering courses. Even then, 70 percent of university students are females. In Kuwait, the Western obsession with the higab finds its equivalent. At a fancy party for NEWSWEEKs Arabic edition, some Kuwaiti women wore them. Others opted for tight, spangled, sheer little numbers in peacock blue or parrot orange. For the partys entertainment, Nancy Ajram, the Arab worlds answer to Britney Spears, sang passionate songs of love in a white mini-dress. She couldnt dance for us, alas, since shaking ones body onstage is illegal in Kuwait. That didnt stop whole tables of men from raising their camera-enabled mobile phones and clicking her picture. Youd think not being able to vote or dance in public would anger Kuwaits younger generation of women. To find out, I headed to the malls—Kuwaits archipelago of civic freedom. Eager to duck strict parents and the social taboos of dating in public, young Kuwaitis have taken to cafes, beaming flirtatious infrared e-mails to one another on their cell phones. At Starbucks in the glittering A1 Sharq Mall, I found only tables of men, puffing cigarettes and grumbling about the service. At Pizza Hut, I thought Id got an answer after encountering a young woman who looked every inch the modern suffragette—drainpipe jeans, strappy sliver high-heeled sandals and a higab studded with purple rhinestones. But, no, Mariam AlEnizi, 20, studying business administration at Kuwait University, doesnt think women need the vote. "Men are better at politics than women," she explained, adding that women in Kuwait already have everything they need. Welcome to democracy. Kuwaiti style.

Richard, King of England from 1189 to 1199, with all his characteristic virtues and faults cast in a heroic mould, is one of the most fascinating medieval figures. He has been described as the creature and embodiment of the age of chivalry. In those days the lion was much admired in heraldry, and more than one king sought to link himself with its repute. When Richards contemporaries called him "Coeur de Lion" (The Lionheart), they paid a lasting compliment to the king of beasts. Little did the English people owe him for his services, and heavily did they pay for his adventures. He was in England only twice for a few short months in his ten years reign; yet his memory has always stirred English hearts, and seems to present throughout the centuries the pattern of the fighting man. In all deeds of prowess as well as in large schemes of war Richard shone. He was tall and delicately shaped; strong in nerve and sinew, and most dextrous in arms. He rejoiced in personal combat, and regarded his opponents without malice as necessary agents in his htmle. He loved war, not so much for the sake of glory or political ends, but as other men love science or poetry, for the excitement of the struggle and the glow of victory. By this his whole temperament was toned; and united with the highest qualities of the military commander, love of war called forth all the powers of his mind and

body. Although a man of blood and violence, Richard was too impetuous to be either treacherous or habitually cruel. He was as ready to forgive as he was hasty to offend; he was open-handed and munificent to profusion; in war circumspect in design and skilful in execution; in politics a child, lacking in subtlety and experience. His political alliances were formed upon his likes and dislikes; his political schemes had neither unity nor clearness of purpose. The advantages gained for him by military genius were flung away through diplomatic ineptitude. When, on the journey to the East, Messina in Sicily was won by his arms he was easily persuaded to share with his polished, faithless ally, Philip Augustus, fruits of a victory which more wisely used might have foiled the French Kings artful schemes. The rich and tenable acquisition of Cyprus was cast away even more easily than it was won. His life was one magnificent parade, which, when ended, left only an empty plain. In 1199, when the difficulties of raising revenue for the endless war were at their height, good news was brought to King Richard. It was said there had been dug up near the castle of Chaluz, on the lands of one of his French vassals, a treasure of wonderful quality; a group of golden images of an emperor, his wife, sons and daughters, seated round a table, also of gold, had been unearthed. The King claimed this treasure as lord paramount. The lord of Chaluz resisted the demand, and the King laid siege to his small, weak castle. On the third day, as he rode daringly near the wall, confident in his hard-trying luck, a bolt from a crossbow struck him in the left shoulder by the neck. The wound, already deep, was aggravated by the necessary cutting out of the arrow-head, Gangrene set in, and Coeur de Lion knew that he must pay a soldiers debt. He prepared for death with fortitude and calm, and in accordance with the principles he had followed. He arranged his affairs; he divided his personal belongings among his friends or bequeathed them to charity. He declared John to be his heir, and made all present swear fealty to him. He ordered the archer who had shot the fatal bolt, and who was now a prisoner, to be brought before him. He pardoned him, and made him a gift of money. For seven years he had not confessed for fear of being compelled to be reconciled to Philip, but now he received the offices of the Church with sincere and exemplary piety, and died in the forty-second year of his age on April 6, 1199, worthy, by the consent of all men, to sit with King Arthur and Roland and other heroes of martial romance at some Eternal Round Table, which we trust the Creator of the Universe in His comprehension will not have forgotten to provide.

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编辑推荐

风靡全国，畅销十年，8000万读者的选择。

权威答案，详尽解析，十年真题详细解读，答案出处划线定位，阅读文章全文精译，翻译难点一一注释，写作提示行文思路，听力材料完整收录。

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。 详研1套真是，胜过练习10套模拟。

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