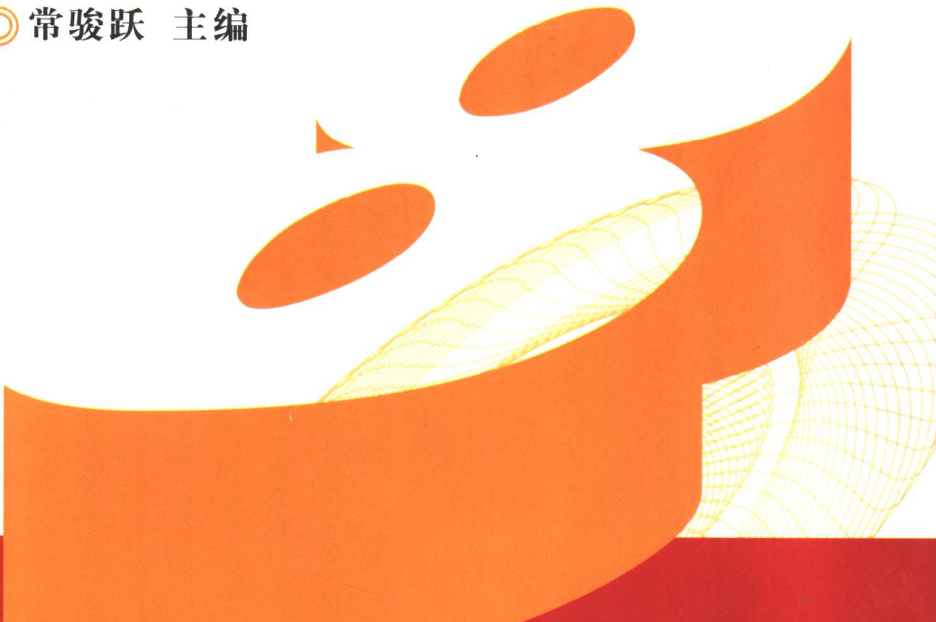
征服英语专业四、八级

英语专业八级改错与翻译100+100

Error-Correction and Translation TEM-8

常骏跃 主编



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前言 Foreword

英语专业八级统考是目前我国衡量高层次英语专业学生语言水平层次最高、规模最大、科学性最强、可信度最高的英语水平测试。顺利通过专业八级统考是学生语言综合运用能力的重要标志，它现在已经成为我国各用人单位了解应聘人英语语言技能的重要参考因素。在某种意义上讲，通过八级统考便取得了谋职的一张通行证。

八级考试为什么在社会上赢得这么高的信誉而且还在不断升温呢？这与考试本身的内容设置及考核方式有密切关系。八级考试涉及听力、阅读、改错、翻译、写作共五大方面。而且每一项都有它区别于其他英语考试的重要形式。听力不仅涉及常见的A、B、C、D选择，而且还要求学生具备听懂录音、快速记录、处理加工英语声音信息的能力；阅读不仅难度高于我国目前组织的其他英语考试，而且对阅读速度、阅读技巧有很高的要求；改错要求考生具备正确理解篇章内容，准确把握句子结构、时态、语态、语汇等多方面的语言能力；翻译要求考生具备准确理解英语与汉语，恰当并准确地表达英汉双语运用能力；写作要具备理解作文要求，根据文体要求合理组织材料，得体运用英语的能力。对付这么高难度的考

试，没有一定的语言基础不行，具备了一定的语言基础还需要进行足够的训练，提高解题的速度及准确性，在考卷上充分体现出自己的语言运用能力。

本套丛书重在基本功的训练，培养考生语言的综合运用能力，同时注意适当对应试技巧进行点拨。同学们可以针对各自语言技能的薄弱环节有选择地使用本套书。

本套丛书的特点如下：

1. 作者队伍有特色

本套丛书作者聚集了大学本科阶段四、八级统考的佼佼者、研究生阶段的精英，而且现在都在从事英语语言的教学与研究。他们既有备考的实际经验和体会，还能站在教学研究人员的角度审视考试的特点、选材特色以及同学的实际需要。

2. 材料选择有特色

本套丛书不是历年考题的罗列，而是根据考试的特点认真选材，充分考虑内容的题材和体裁，考虑了材料的信息含量和难度，使材料真正起到帮助同学打基础、练技巧的作用。

3. 注释详细有针对性

到了专业学习的第四年，同学都具备了一定的分析问题和解决问题的能力，但考虑到同学们八级考前阶段非常特殊且时间非常紧迫，我们特根据各题的特点为练习提供了注释。有讲解，有新词短语，有解题技巧说明，有听力原文，有参考译文，有写作范文。这样既能节省同学们不少时间还能最大限度地吸收知识，打牢自己的语言基础。

4. 技巧点拨到位且适度

八级考试有自身的要求和特点。丛书为同学提供了详细的解

题技巧说明(但决不夸大应试技巧的作用),对往届考试认真地进行了分析,总结出八级考试的一些特点和规律供同学们备考时参考。

5. 训练量、信息量大

为了让同学们得到更多的训练,本套丛书根据题目特点,利用有限的版面提供了大量的练习。分项练习少则 18 套,多则 100 套,就连《英语专业八级三站式直通车》也为各项提供了足足 10 套练习,而且无论是综合训练还是单项训练,同样的练习内容不重复。

希望我们的努力能有助于各位同学打好语言技能基础,提高应试技能,成功通过八级考试,拿到这张谋职的通行证!

因为水平所限,错误在所难免,衷心希望各位对书中的问题批评指正。

编 者

于大连外国语学院英语学院

2003.9

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第一部分　改错训练

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一、概述

《高校英语八级考试大纲》规定，英语专业八级考试中校对与改错部分采用短文的形式，由一篇 200 字左右的短文组成。短文中有 10 行标有题号（96 年以前考试为 20 行），所有标有题号的 10 行中每行均有一处错误（96 年以前为 20 行中约 3 行为正确无误的句子），要求学生利用所学的语法、修辞和结构方面的知识识别标记行中的错误，并根据“增添”、“删除”或“改变其中的某一单词或短语”三种方法中的一种改正错误，使文章通顺，词语使用正确恰当，且通篇意思连贯。考试时间共计 15 分钟。

校对与改错一题不仅要求学生具备在句子水平上运用英语语言的能力，而且还要求学生具备在语篇水平上综合运用英语的能力。有人把它看做是阅读理解与写作的结合，这种看法不无道理。从阅读的方面讲，学生不仅要理解短文的内容和含义，而且还要找到与短文内容不符或相矛盾的错误来；从写作的方面讲，解校对与改错一题要求学生不仅掌握英语的正确的书面表达方式，而且要具备识别书面表达上出现的各种类型的错误，并予以改正的能力。

通过对多年考试结果的了解和分析，发现考生该题的得分偏低，似乎该题具有一定测试难度。而此题型从根本上说仍然是对考生对知识掌握的综合能力的一个检验，其本身是有一定的规律可循的，因此考生若能了解该题型的命题规律、题型特点、测试重点并且掌握与其相关的基本词汇、语法知识、文章的篇章结构等等，再经过必要的练习之后是可以取得理想成绩的。

二、错误类型与应考对策

下面以 1998 年至 2002 年八级考试真题为例说明常见的错误类型、相应的解题技巧及学生在准备考试期间的复习重点。

校对与改错题中的错误可分为三类：词组使用错误、语法错误及语篇结构或语义错误，其难度依次递增。这些错误都需要通读上下文进行综合考虑，仅仅分析某一单句则往往无法确定错误之处或改正错误。三种错误类型在 1998 年至 2002 年八级考试题中出现的频率如下表：

错误类型 / 出现数量 / 考题时间	词组使用错误	语法错误	语篇结构或语义错误
2002 年	4	3	3
2001 年	4	2	4
2000 年	4	3	3
1999 年	3	3	4
1998 年	3	4	3

三类错误出现的频率较为均衡。现在就上述三大类常见的错误进行具体分析说明，研究应考对策。

（一）词组使用错误

此类错误最为简单，也是历届考试中必然会出现的错误类型。此类错误具体可分为以下几类：

1. 固定词组中词的使用错误

此类错误绝大部分出在词组中的介词上，也有出在名词等上的。如 2002 年考题中应把 be unconscious with 改为 be unconscious of；2001 年考题中应把 handle with 中的 with 去掉；2000 年考题中应把 by no mean 改为 by no means，把 vehicles of sth. 改为 vehicles for sth.（表达思想、情感等的工具或手段），把 be opposed in 改为 be opposed to；1999 年考题中应把 despite of 中的 of 去掉或改为 in spite of 等；1998 年考题中应把 in risk 改成 at risk 以及 such way 改成 such a way，因为固定词组为 such + a/an + *n*。

2. 同义词或词组混淆或重复

如 2002 年考题中...for many more hours per every day...一句中 per 与 every 都表示“每”，应去掉一个。...perhaps only a few miles far...一句中把 far 与 away 混淆。两者都表示“距离远”，但此处应表“相距……英里”，放在名词后面做定语应用“away”而不是“far”。2001 年考题中...they sold their wheat soon shortly after harvest 一句中 soon 与 shortly 均表示“在……后不久”，应去掉其中一个。...the government appointed the first Canadian Wheat Board...一句中应把 total 改为 whole/all，因为 total 表示“总体的”，有整体的含义；whole/all 着重强调数量，表示“所有的，全部的”等等。

3.形近词的混淆

如 2002 年考题中...when we firstly hear a recording of ourselves...中混用了 firstly 和 first;2001 年考题中...anxious to check inflation and rising life costs...混用了 life 与 living,表示"上涨的生活费用"应用"living costs"。

此题型解题技巧及应考对策:

要想顺利找出并改正此类错误要求学生必须熟练掌握包括动词词组、介词词组在内的各类常见的动词搭配。在复习中,

(1)着重记忆词组中的介词。因为改错题中考的实际上大多是一些介词的常用短语和搭配,在历界考题中,较常出现的介词或介词词组有 in,on,at,against,in spite of,instead of,等等。熟悉常用介词各自不同的词义和用法,以便不会"张冠李戴"。如:我们用 in danger 表示有危险,实际上应说成 at risk。

(2)注意区分同义词或词组。如:The audience at the football match were really noisy 一句中 audience 一词用错。audience 与 spectator 均表示"观众",但 audience 指的是观看娱乐性表演的观众,而 spectator 则指观看体育运动的观众。

(3)注意区别形近词。考生必须对词形相近的词概念清晰,否则极易混淆视线。例如:The fire caused considerate damage to the church.本句意为"大火给教堂造成了相当大的损失"。但是 considerate 一词表示"对他人体谅,为他人着想的",不适合本句,此处应改为 considerable。可见 considerate 与 considerable 虽为拼写非常相似的形近词,可是意义相距甚远。

此类型的错误是对考生英语词汇基本功底的考查。做题时应注意对标记行中出现的词组仔细分析,看其形式是否正确,是否符合上下文的意思。

(二)语法错误

语法错误既包括词法错误,又包括句法错误。

1.词法错误主要有以下几种情形:

(1)形容词、副词误用

这类错误其实是不难识别和改正的。形容词用来做定语修饰名词或做表语;副词也可用于修饰动词、形容词和其他副词。在考试中出现的错误主要是两者的混用,及形容词或副词的比较级、最高级的使用错误。如:2002 年考题中第 1 题应把 less 改为 little,因为没有涉及到比较级的意思。1998 年考题中第 9 小题...they consider the human infant to be genetic programmed in such a way that it can acquire language 应把 genetic 改成 genetically,因为只有副词才能修饰相当于形容词做表语的 programmed。

解题策略及应考对策:

①熟悉形容词、副词的词形,尤其是一些特殊形式(比如以-ly 结尾的词 friendly)并不全是副词。

②熟悉两类词的功能。根据其所修饰的成分确定其形式是否正确：是否错用形容词而不是副词来修饰动词或形容词。

③了解到形容词做表语时前面的动词除了 be 之外还可以是一些半系动词，如：sound, feel, appear, smell, look, keep, become 及 turn, grow 等等。

④了解形容词在名词前的排列顺序及副词的位置。

(2)介词的误用

除去在固定词组中的介词以外，一些经常单独出现的介词，如：as, like, with 也应该注意掌握其基本意思和区别。如：The president accepts everyone like an equal.一句中混用了 like 与 as。"总统把每个人视为平等的人"应用 as，若用 like，则表示"像个平等的人一样"。在平常的复习中一定要注意对介词用法的掌握，特别是一些常用的介词的特殊用法。

(3)代词的误用

英语中代词数量相对来说并不多，但其种类却较汉语多。如有指示代词、人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、相互代词、疑问代词等等，而且代词还有人称、格及性数的搭配问题，因此较复杂。如 1998 年考题中第 6 小题...compared with the human infant they very quickly grow the capacity to fend for them...一句中应将 them 改为 themselves。根据语法规则，当主语与宾语为同一物或人时宾语应用反身代词。总的说来，由于代词数量较少，考生如果在平时学习时注意总结归纳，是不难掌握其用法的。考生在做与代词有关的题时可从以下几个方面入手：

①认真阅读，找出代词所指代的对象，分析是否前后一致。

②掌握代词用法，注意句中各代词用法是否正确，尤其是名词性物主代词及代词宾格等。

③注意掌握特殊代词的惯用法，即引导从句的代词，如：that, when, which, who, whose 等，尤其在定语从句或同位语从句中，有时只能用 that 而不能用 which 或 who。

④冠词的误用

冠词虽然一共才有 3 个，即 a, an 和 the，但是因为在汉语里面没有与之相对应的词类，所以对冠词的用法中国学生较难掌握。1999 年考题中一连考了两个冠词题：...and their blood cholesterol levels are very low (about half of the average American adult)...一句中应在 half 前加上 a；最后一句话中...we certainly could use their eating habits as a model for healthier diet，应在 healthier 前加上 a。

解题策略及应考对策：

①注意理解文章的意思，注意是否有冠词漏用的现象。

②注意掌握冠词中定冠词与不定冠词的区别，确定句中名词前应用定冠

词还是不定冠词。

③熟悉必须加冠词和必须省略冠词的词组、句型等。

(5)名词的误用

名词是英语中较大的词类。较易出现的错误有：

名词单复数的误用，如2000年考题中最后一个小题...we certainly do create a great number of obscurity当中应把obscurity改为obscurities。

可数名词与不可数名词的混淆：如一些以-s结尾的名词不是名词的复数，而是不可数名词，像economics，politics，cosmos等等。其他的还有抽象名词和具体名词的混用等等。

考生在做此类题时应注意以下几点：

①注意掌握特殊的名词单复数形式，区分可数名词和不可数名词。

②做题时注意观察名词前后的词与词组，看是否与名词搭配。

用词错误不仅仅是上面提到的五大类，此外还有数词用法错误、部分介词和连词的误用、部分形容词与介词的误用等等。考生在准备此类题时应参照语法书，注意掌握各种词类的语法规则，尤其要注意避免用汉语的思维、汉语的语法去分析英语，注意英、汉语言之间的差别。

(三)句法错误

校对与改错题中所涉及到的句法内容有主谓语一致，动词的时态、语态、语气，各种非谓语动词形式及复合句中的引导词等等。

(1)主谓语一致

它是指判断主语和谓语在人称和数上是否一致。如1999年考题中第2小题...provided neither of them have been damaged in any way...一句中应把have改为has。因为either或neither做主语时，谓语动词为单数形式。

解此类题时应注意以下几点：

①注意掌握特殊的词或词组。有些以-s结尾的名词要求后面用单数动词，如：news，billiards，statistics以及more than one + 单数名词，many a + 单数名词等固定词组要求后面用动词单数。平常应注意积累这方面的知识。

②注意掌握一些形为单数但实为集体名词，如police，militia，personnel，cattle等词。自然这类名词做主语时后面要用复数形式。

③根据意念一致的原则(即意义上的一致)来判断。如：The family were watching TV last night.一句中主语虽为单数名词，但表示复数概念，故用复数动词were。Five minutes is enough.一句中主语是复数名词，但表示的是一个单数概念，故用单数动词is。

主谓一致问题其实就是单复数问题。在考试中通过认真阅读分析，找出主谓语成分并确定其意义，然后根据所掌握的语法规则，此类题是不难做对

的。

(2)动词的时态

动词的时态分为过去时、现在时、将来时、进行时、完成时。不同的时态表达不同的意义,有各自的时间状语。2000年考题中第6小题便是对时态的考查。...we begin the 'natural' learning of pronunciation long before we start learning to read or write, and in our early years we went on unconsciously imitating...一句中应该把 went 改为 go,因为表示的是一般情况。过去时和完成时是常出的考点,备考时要对这两个时态侧重复习。

解题时应注意从以下几方面着手:

①找出时间状语,判断动词时态是否与其一致。这就要求考生要熟练掌握各个时态所用的固定的时间状语。比如在过去时中,一般用 last month, yesterday, in 1945 等;而在过去进行时中,又常用 at 5 o'clock last Monday 等;在完成时中,常用 for 5 years, since...或 by the end of...等。

②若是复合句,判断两个句子中动词形式是否搭配,如动词过去完成时通常与动词一般过去时连用。

③若句子含有并列动词,判断几个动词的关系,并列的动词时态必须完全一致。

④熟练掌握时态中的一些特殊情况。如表示客观真理和事实只能用一般现在时,一些连词如 as soon as, if, the moment, whenever, while 等后面不可用将来时等等。

(3)动词的语态

英语中的语态分为主动语态和被动语态。在做被动语态方面的题时应注意两点:

①掌握被动语态的基本构成"be/get + 动词的过去分词"有各种时态的变化,如进行时的 being + done,完成时的 have been + done 及其功能:充当谓语、定语等时的用法。

②根据句意判断是否应用被动语态及被动语态的形态。

(4)动词的语气

在考试中出现的是虚拟语气,如:...For this reason, biologists now suggest that language be 'species specific' to the human race...一句中应把 be 改为 is。此句是错误地使用了虚拟语气。虚拟语气是较难掌握的一个语法项目。解题时应注意以下几点:

①根据句意,判断是否该用虚拟语气,虚拟语气表示一种不大可能会发生的假设情况。如 if there were no water...一句中"如果没有水"这种假设发生的可能性较小,故用虚拟语气,而有些动词后面既可用虚拟语气也可以不

用虚拟语气。必须注意掌握此类动词的不同用法，如上面例子中的 suggest。当 suggest 表示“建议”的时候，其后的宾语从句应用虚拟语气，即主语 +（should）+ 动词原形，表示一种个人的建议。而当它表示“暗示，间接指出”之意时，其后从句则应用陈述语气。

②注意掌握虚拟语气的结构和不同时态现在时、过去时、将来时的虚拟语气的构成。

③注意掌握应用虚拟语气的情况，如：在表示建议、命令、要求以及表示重要性和紧迫性等含义的主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句中，谓语动词应用虚拟语气等等，以及一些固定句型，如 It is（high）time that...。

(5)非谓语动词形式

非谓语动词形式包括不定式、动名词、过去分词及现在分词。在考试中出现频率较高的是后两者，即过去分词和现在分词的混用。如：2001 年考题中...but the government had no wish to become involving...中应把 involving 改成 involved。2000 年考题中...But this is a rather misled way of expressing the distinction 一句中应把 misled 改为 misleading。1999 年考题中...The hunter-gatherer tribes...consume primarily a vegetable diet supplementing with animal foods 一句中应把 supplementing 改为 supplemented。

解答此类题时可从以下几个方面入手：

①了解不定式、动名词能够做的成分：主语、宾语、表语、补足语、定语、状语等等。

②掌握哪些动词后面习惯用不定式（如 want，wish，agree），哪些动词后面习惯用动名词（如 enjoy，avoid，deny）。

③掌握动词现在分词与过去分词的区别：现在分词表示主动意义，过去分词表示被动意义；现在分词表示动作正在进行，过去分词表示动作已经完成。应首先找出分词的逻辑主语，看它是在主动做一件事还是“被……”，从而进一步判断应该用现在分词还是过去分词。

④根据句意判断该用哪种非谓语动词形式。并列句中注意保证连词连接的并列的非谓语动词形式的一致。

(6)复合句中的引导词

此处主要是指主语从句、定语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句、状语从句等中的引导词的使用问题。这部分内容比较容易掌握。只要注意掌握不同类型的从句中的引导词的语法功能，表达的意思应该是比较容易找出并改正错误的。如 2002 年考题中：...our own handwriting is something which we almost always know...一句中应把 which 改为 that。因为定语从句的先行词如果是不定代词，关系词就必须用 that。

复习时应注意以下几个方面：

①哪些引导词是可以省略的，哪些不可以。宾语从句和定语从句中引导词做从句宾语情形下引导词可以省略，如：This is the best picture (that) I've ever seen. 而其他诸如主语从句 It is necessary that you study hard.，表语从句 The trouble is that you are behind schedule.，同位语从句 Word came that our team had won.，等均不可以省略。

②注意掌握引导词的特殊用法。如哪些情况下定语从句引导词只能用 that，如当先行词是被最高级序数词等修饰时；哪些情况下不可以用 that，而只能用 which 或 who 等，如在非限制性定语从句中时。

③特别长的句子中每个从句前都应用引导词。

(四)语篇错误

语篇错误是三类错误中难度最高的一种，因为此种错误在语句的层次上很难辨认出来。单就一个句子而言，无法找出错误，因为句子结构完整，句子也表达着某种含义。但是从通篇来看，却存在着内容前后不符、逻辑错误等问题。从 1998～2002 年的考题来看，这类错误主要分为：(1)赘词、(2)漏词、(3)错词。此题意在于检验考生对文章的整体把握理解能力，其错误在弄懂文章意思的前提下仍属于前两类错误类型。在此题型中尤其应该注意掌握一些副词，如：therefore, thus, nevertheless, however 等的含义，因为这类副词的误用会直接导致文章逻辑关系的错误。

赘词如 1999 年考题中...plant foods provide for 60 percent to 80 percent of the Kung diet, and no one goes hungry when the hunt fails. 在此句中应该去掉介词 for。provide 一词可用于短语 provide sb.(with sth.)或 provide sth.(for sb.)，意为“向某人提供某物”。provide 也可用于 provide for sth. 的固定词组，意为“为某事可能发生做准备”。此处应表达的意思是：“素食为康族提供了 60% 至 80% 的食物”，显然根据句意应去掉 for。

漏词如 1998 年考题中：When a human infant is born into any community in any part of the world it has two things in common with any infant...一句中应该在 any 后面加上 other。若用 any infant 指任何婴儿，那么自然包括前文提到的 a human infant，这显然不正确。因为文中是拿 a human infant 与其他婴儿进行比较，表达的意思是除了已提到的 a human infant 以外的其他婴儿，因此 any 后应加上 other。

错词如 1998 年考题中...Apart from a powerful capacity to pay attention to their helplessness by using sound, there is nothing the new born child can do to ensure his own survival...一句中应把 pay 改成 draw。pay attention to 与 draw attention to 虽只有一词之差，意思却截然相反，前者意为“某人或某物集中注意力”，而后

者指"某人或某物引起别人的注意"。根据上下文，pay 所在句表达的意思是"婴儿希望通过声音让别人注意到他们的无助"，而不是他们自己 pay attention to their helplessness。所以只有在掌握词组的含义并理解全文的主题的基础上才能正确解题。

由上面的例子可见，若理解了文章的意思，语篇层次的错误实质上仍是用词/词组错误或语法错误，其关键在于理解全文意思。

以上仅是一些基本的错误分析、应试技巧及复习要点。要解好此题，考生需要有扎实的基本功和语言功底。通常在做此题时可以先通读一遍全文，得到一个总体的了解，然后可分析错误类型进而有针对性地由词/词组错误——语法错误——语篇错误，逐层排除，找出错误并改正错误。

第 2 节　改错模拟训练试题

Model Test 1

The three points of the triangle known as "*the Bermuda Triangle*" are Bermuda, Florida and Puerto Rico. From 1945 until the present day, over 1,000 lives have lost in this area without trace — no bodies have ever been found! 1._____

The most remarkable loss was a group of six US Navy planes in 1945. Five of these were on a training flight from Fort Lauderdale Naval Air Station when they seemed to lose their way and simply disappeared. The sixth one was one of the rescue planes were sent to look for them! It was a 2._____ large plane with a crew of thirteen men. In spite an intens- 3._____ ive sea search for the area no wreckage or life rafts were 4._____ found or oil slicks were seen. A Naval Board of Inquiry in- 5._____ vestigated all the evidences but could not find an explanation 6._____ for what had happened to the planes. One of the members of the Board said that they "were not able to make even a

good guess as for what happened." 7._____

Many small boats and light aircrafts have been vanished in this area. Neither have large ships. One of these was the Marine Sulphur Queen which was 150 metre long. Another was the U.S.S. Cyclops which disappeared along with all the 309 people she was carrying. 8._____ 9._____ 10._____

Model Test 2

Governors, lawyers, and business leaders have to deal with scientists and every educated person has his views influenced by science. Yet our science teaching of nonscientists, in school and college, has been built up mistaken ideas, dislikes, and the common boast. "I never did understand science." Even those students who arrive college with plans to become scientists usually bring a mistake picture of science: some have a collection of unorganized facts about science, and some regard the study of science as a game which involves in getting the right answer. 1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____

The first of these attitudes seems to come from a kind of course which provides bits of miscellaneous information; the second, from a training course on how to pass exams do not ask about the student's understanding but simply require him to put the numbers in the right formulas. Both type of course seems to give students an understanding of science as we find it among scientists. Neither shows students how the facts are gathered, how discoveries are made, and how they mean. 5._____ 6._____ 7._____

Young people need good teaching of science; not so much a great deal of knowledge than a healthy understanding of the nature of science. They need an understanding of knowledge leading in a sympathy with science and a keen awareness of the way scientists 8._____ 9._____

work. Giving that, it is easy to encourage later reading and learning. 10._____

Model Test 3

G-Alexandrov and four colleagues have just been awarded with a Stalin prize of 200 000 roubles for a three-volume book on the history of philosophy. Most of the other prizes went to scientists. Many people will be inclined to say, "Why rank with scientists men who have mere described the opinions, mostly false, held by a number of people in the past? No doubt this has some interests, like a history of fairy tales or astrology, but it isn't much use, particularly at the present grim moment." 1._____ 2._____ 3._____

There are a great much reasons for studying what philosophers have said in the past. One is that we cannot separate the history of philosophy with that of science. Philosophy is largely discussion about matters on which few people are quite certain, and those few hold opposite opinions. With knowledge increases, philosophy buds off the sciences. 4._____ 5._____ 6._____

A scientist is apt in think that all the problems of philosophy will ultimately be solved by science. I think this is true for a great many of the questions which philosophers still argue. For example, Plato thought that when we saw something, one ray of light came to it from the sun, and another from our eyes, and that seeing was something like feeling with a stick. We now know that the light comes from the sun, and is reflected our eyes. We don't know in much detail how the changes in our eyes give arise to sensation. But there is every reason to think that as we learn more about the physiology of the brain, the great philosophical problems about knowledge are going to be pretty fully cleared up. 7._____ 8._____ 9._____ 10._____

Model Test 4

The great whales are among the most fascinating creatures which have ever lived on earth, and one of them, the blue whale, is the largest. People in ancient times thought whales as fearsome monsters of the ocean depths. So to hunt a whale, when one occasionally swam toward shore, he was high adventure. People found the adventure was rewarding, too, for the oil and meat from one whale alone could heat and feed a village for a whole winter. 1._____ 2._____ 3._____

Whales resemble huge fish. They were referred by the ancients as "great fish," and any whale beaching along the coasts of England was designated "the King's fish" because it automatically belonged to the Crown. 4._____

Ever since those early times, humans have felt whales a sense of wonder mixed with an intense desire to capture, slaughter, and exploit. Now the slaughter has reached alarming proportions. Even though some species are protected by the regulations of the International Whaling Commission and theoretically all whale hunting is regulated, but the earth's stock of whales is still being depleted. In fact, some scientists worry that 100 years since now there may be no whales left. If this happens, mankind will be blame for removing from the earth forever a remarkable and awe-inspiring creature that always fed man's imagination and made the world a more exciting place. 5._____ 6._____ 7._____ 8._____ 9._____ 10._____

Model Test 5

The future isn't what it used to be, which the saying goes. Back when the cold war was fuelling the space race, it was popu- 1._____

larly imagining that the coming decades would find us colonising Mars, flying to work in air cars from our computer-control houses, and basically living like the television space family, The Jetsons. Then 1984 came and went without the threat of an ever-watchful Big Brother, which suggested in George Orwell's futuristic novel 1984, and 2001 approaches without the prospect of a manned flight to Jupiter. Worrying about the present soaks most of our energy.

But the future is back, albeit with the silver suits and flying saucers of science fiction. The relatively recent explosion of interest in Information Technology — from the wonders of the global computer network, Internet, to the possibilities of virtual reality — have re-activated interest in things to come. Instead of gazing out into the void, the future now seems to lie in inner space, or "cyber space" as the popular media have so willingly adapted to call it. Computers, communications, interactive media and all their relating potentials have become sexy. As one wit has put it, "soon you'll be too busy watch your telephone to answer your TV."

2._____
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10._____

Model Test 6

Morning commuters, struggling to stay wake and focus on the day's newspaper, probably don't take a lot of time worrying where their cup of coffee comes. They'd be surprised to learn that it was most likely be picked by Central American workers earning less than a dollar a day in pesticide-intensive, high-output factory farms. And that these full-sun farms-virtual biological deserts — are swift replacing traditional eco-friendly share farms, which are habitat havens for migrant songbirds.

The close connection between songbirds to shade coffee plantations was first reported by an ornithologist Ludlow Griscom in the 1930s. He noted then that coffee growers left many of the natural

1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____
5._____
6._____
7._____

forest to shade their plants, and that birds and animals were little affected by the rise of the plantations. A spate of recent studies have also shown a clear link between coffee production and bird biodiversity. The conclusions are unanimous: Traditional shaded farms host high levels of biodiversity, but the new ultra-productive, chemically intensive farms are disasters for wildlife. 8._____

The coffee-bird connection is about songbirds. Some are clearly in decline. Other seem to be holding on. But no one doubts that when current land-use trends are modified, the future of many of these songsters will be bleak. 9._____ 10._____

Model Test 7

If, as Oprah Winfrey, mad cow disease has made you swear off hamburgers, you might be eating more fish instead. Fish are touted as a low-fat, healthy food that can help prevent from heart disease and other illnesses. But recent reports says that as little as a half can of tuna per day contains enough mercury to be harm to developing fetuses, infants, and young children make it apparent that dolphin safety isn't your only concern. 1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____

Tuna, other seafoods and freshwater fish, many experts say, can contain dangerous levels of mercury. The fish are often contaminated by emissions from coal-fired power plants that end up in the water, that mercury turns into its organic form, methylmercury, and accumulates in fish tissue. 5._____ 6._____

"We have very little cases in the environmental community where the detrimental effects are as clear as they are with mercury," says Jackie Savitz, director of Coast Alliance, a coalition of 300 environmental groups across the country. "We are looking over 1,600 fish advisories for mercury in the U.S. in 1996 alone. That means there are 1,600 places where people can't fish out of their 7._____ 8._____

local waters safe." Savitz says pregnant women represent the number one risk group for mercury consumption because of mercury can cross the placenta. 9._____ 10._____

Model Test 8

Neither side seems willing to listen to the other; indeed, the two are barely at speaking terms. The economist Julian Simon, of the University of Maryland, asserts that there is no evidence the increase in land use associated with rising population has led any increase in extinction rates — despite hundreds of biological reports by the contrary. The biologist Edward O. Wilson, of Harvard University argues that contemporary economics is "bankrupt" and does not accommodate with environmental calculations — despite the existence of a literature on the subject dated back to the First World War. A National Academy of Sciences panel dominated by economists argues in 1986 that the problems of population growth has been exaggerated. Six years later the academy issues a statement, dominated by ecologists, claiming that continued population growth will lead to a global environmental catastrophe that "science and technology may be able to prevent." Told in an exchange of academic gossip that an eminent ecologist has himself sterilized, an equally eminent demographer says, "That is the best news I have heard all week!" Asking himself which "deep insights" professional demographers have contributed, Garrett Hardin answers, "None."

1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____ 6._____ 7._____ 8._____ 9._____ 10._____

Model Test 9

With a diary kept in a secret attic, she braved out the Nazis 1._____

and lent a searing voice to the fight for human dignity.

Along with everything else she came to represent, Anne Frank symbolized the power of a book. Because the diary she kept between 1942 and 1944, in the secret upstairs annex of an Amsterdam warehouse when she and her family hid until the Nazis found them, she became the most memorable figure to emerge from World War Ⅱ — except Hitler, of course, who also proclaimed his life and his beliefs in a book. In a way, the Holocaust began with one book and ended with another. Yet it was Anne that finally prevailed — a beneficent and complicated work outlasting a simple and evil one — and that secured to the world's embrace a second most famous child in history. 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____ 6._____

Here is not childish optimism rather a declaration of principles, a way of dealing practically with a world bent on destroying her. It is the cry of the Jew in the attic, but it is also the cry of the 20th century mind, of the refugee force to wander in deserts of someone else's manufacture, of the invisible man who asserts his visibility. In a late entry, she wondered, "Is it really good to follow almost entire my own conscience?" In our time of holy sel-expression, the idea truth lies outside one's own troubles comes close to heresy, yet most people acknowledge its deep validity and admire the girl for it. 7._____ 8._____ 9._____ 10._____

Model Test 10

During the past 100 years, astronomers have discovered the quasars, pulsars, black holes and planets orbiting distant suns. But all these pale next the discoveries Edwin Hubble made in a few remarkable years in the 1920. At the time, most of his colleagues believed the Milky Way galaxy, a swirling collection of stars a few hundred thousand light-years across, made the entire cosmos. But 1._____ 2._____ 3._____

peering deep into space from the chilly summit of Mount Wilson, in Southern California, Hubble realized that the Milky Way is just one of millions of galaxies which dot an incomparably larger setting. 4._____

Hubble went to on trump even that achievement by showing that this galaxy-studded cosmos is expanding, a finding that prompted Albert Einstein acknowledge and retract what he called 5._____
"the greatest blunder of my life". Hubble did nothing less, as 6._____
short, than invent the idea of the universe and then provide the first evidence with the Big Bang theory, which describes the birth 7._____
and evolution of the universe. He discovered the cosmos, and in doing so found the science of cosmology. 8._____

Hubble would have been consoled by the fact his name adorns 9._____
the Hubble Space Telescope, which probes the cosmos to depths he could have imagined but would have fully appreciated. 10._____

Model Test 11

Living in space looks like lots of funs. You can do certain 1._____
things in space (like floating around, or pushing huge objects) what you can't do on the Earth. 2._____

But being in space can do things to you, too. If you would 3._____
stay too long small spaceship just might "drive you batty" after a while.

But even in a short trip in outer space, you might not feel as 4._____
well as you'd like. Space travel could make you seasick!

On July 4, 1982, after seven days orbiting the Earth, Space shuttle astronauts Thomas K. Mattingly, 2nd, and Henry W. Hartsfield, Jr. returned home. Because not all of the experiments on 5._____
board worked the flight basically seemed to be a success except one 6._____
"little" thing. Early in the flight, astronaut Hartsfield became

"seasick".

It was Hartsfield's first spaceflight, but he'd been in lots of potentially stomach-churning situations ago. A veteran of 4,900 hours in high-performance jets, and Hartsfield was highly resistant to motion sickness in jets and on the Earth. 7._____ 8._____

By far, it seems there is no reliable way to predict who will become motion sick in outer space and who won't. In all, at least four Shuttle astronauts have suffered space motion sickness. So have about half of the Apollo and Skylab astronauts. 9._____ 10._____

Model Test 12

What is a black hole? Well, it is difficult to answer the question, as the terms we would normally use to describe a scientific phenomenon are adequate here. Astronomers and scientists think that a black hole is a region of space which matter has fallen and from which nothing can escape — not even light. But we can't see a black hole. A black hole exerts a strong gravitational pull and yet it has no matter. It is only space — or thus we think. How can this happen? 1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____

The theory is that some stars explode when their density increases to a particular point; they "collapse" and sometimes a supernova occurs. The collapse of a star may produce a "White Dwarf" of a "neutronstar" — a star which matter is so dense that it continually shrinks by the force of its own gravity. But if the star is very large, this process of shrinking may be so intense that a black hole results in. Imagine the earth reduced to the size of a marble, but still having the same masses and a stronger gravitational pull, and you have some ideas of *the force of a black hole*. And no matter near the black hole is sucked in. 6._____ 7._____ 8._____ 9._____ 10._____

Model Test 13

We are living in an information age, and we are worthy for it, having invented so many communication means to receive information, exchange information and finally make uses of this information. The pager and the cellular telephone are two of these means in the country," declaring *China Daily*. In 1994 "Pager users in the country increased at 70 percent to exceed 17 million. This makes China the world's second large pager user after the United States."(*China Daily*, April 11,1995)

The other day, a friend of mine, a junior clerk of a small business firm, asked me to translate the "Instruction Manual" of a new type of pager made from the US's Motorola. I had to look the information in quite a few English-Chinese dictionaries. I finally decided that our linguists and those who compile these dictionaries have also been lagging behind, failing to provide sufficient equivalent words or expressions with the English names of such devices. We have to do something to make up this defect.

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10._____

Model Test 14

Animals produce heat in a result of their normal bodily functions. Some animals — birds and mammals, including whales — are able to maintain a fair constant level of heat, or temperature, in their bodies in spite of wide variations in the temperature of their surroundings. These are known as warm-blood animals, or homeotherms. A healthy person (a mammal), for example, will have a body temperature of about 37 Celsius either it is a warm day or a

1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____

cold day. Special body features and activities work together to maintain this constant body temperature.

In the whale special body change, or adaptations, permit it to live in the cold environment of the ocean. One of these adaptations involves in size. The larger a mammal is, the relatively small its surface area is in proportion to its mass. Heat production takes place throughout the mass of an animal, heat loss through its surface. A 30-meter long whale has a large skin surface where heat loss occurs, but an even great bulk — 100 metric tons or more — where heat production takes place. Thus the whale's large size function as one of its adaptations to its often cold environment. With far more adaptive importance, however, is the whale's blubber. 5._____ 6._____ 7._____ 8._____ 9._____ 10._____

Model Test 15

The modern scientific method was born with Galileo Galilei in the 17th century; however, the development of the natural sciences began to gain speed only in the later part of the 18th and the early part of the 19th centuries. 1._____

During this period, a limited amount of outstanding scientists in a few universities can be identified as the main catalysts of this process. This depended in a large extent upon the fact that national boundaries did not inhibit young scholars from studying at the universities of their choices — from London or Paris to St. Petersburg, from Uppsala to Bolgna, bringing up a first primitive form of international cooperation. 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____

With parallel, during the last century, industrialization developed in the western world. The interaction between the sciences and the new industries slowly increased, an early example were the 6._____ 7._____

one of the chemical industry in Germany, the "high technology" of the last century, that became leading internationally. 8._____

These experiences led in that country also an early example of 9._____
the direct involvement of the government in creating a stronger research organization, the Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes in Germany, now known the Max Plank Institutes, founded in 1911. 10._____

Model Test 16

The Endangered Species Act orders the U.S. Fish and Wild- 1._____
life Service, a branch of the Department of the Interior, protect 2._____
species recognized as endangered, without regard of cost. The goal is to banish extinction from the U.S.. Unfortunately, the present system has managed utterly to do this. Species are going extinct 3._____
anyway, and the threats are multiplying. For every species that Fish and Wildlife have successfully removed from the endangered 4._____
list in the past two decades, it has added more than one hundred others.

Because human interest cannot be ignored, not all species 5._____
can be saved. Yet the current system demands the unattainable: all species must be saved, and human benefits must be ignored. Amplifying this dissonance has been an unwilling in 6._____
Congress. As a result, the agency has been driven to impose conservation tasks at those private-property owners who are un- 7._____
lucky enough to have land sustains endangered species. To be 8._____
safe against possible prosecution, they must verify that using 9._____
their property will cause the creature no harm. Endangered species thus become a liability that encourages otherwise responsible citizens to call in the bulldozers at the first glimpse of an endangered bird and lizard. 10._____