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英语专业学业测试

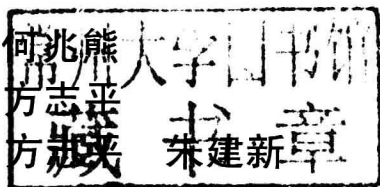
A GRADED
WORKBOOK
for ENGLISH MAJORS

5 级

英语专业学业测试

A GRADED WORKBOOK for ENGLISH MAJORS

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总序

如同培养一名优秀的运动员需要大运动量的训练一样,学好外语的关键在于大量的语言能力操练,这是尽人皆知的道理。为满足社会上不同层次的英语学习者的不同需要而编写的习题册林林总总、层出不穷,唯独不见专为英语专业的学生编写的练习册。其实英语专业的学生比谁都更需要扎实的语言基础,更需要加强语言技能的训练。虽说任何一种英语专业教材本身都为学生提供了一定数量的练习,但几乎每一所学校英语专业的教师在教学过程中都或多或少会给自己的学生补充一些练习,这说明教科书里的练习总还是显得不足。基于这一考虑,我们编写了这套英语专业学业测试系列,分别适用于英语专业本科学生四学年中的八个学期,以利于学生英语能力的进一步培养和提高。

过去几十年里,国家教育主管部门先后颁布过多个高校英语专业的教学大纲,虽然不同的历史时期社会对人才的要求有所不同,但所有这些大纲至少有一点是共同的、一贯的,那就是学生必须具有扎实的语言基本功,熟练的语言运用能力。这套学业测试系列便是基于这一根本要求编写的。

本系列第一版见于2002年,2005年经修订推出第二版。不觉之中七年过去了,我们感到有必要与时俱进,对测试题适当做些改动。本次修订大致包括以下几方面:

1. 对部分练习作了更换,主要是内容明显过时的新闻广播部分。其他练习如听写、阅读、填空、改错等各册也都有一定幅度的更新。
2. 对原书中部分内容做了删减,以使学生更有效地利用时间。
3. 对文字再次做了勘误和改进。
4. 有声资料不再使用磁带,改用MP3下载方式提供给使用者。

关于本书的使用,我们认为此中练习可以作为课堂教学的一种补充,在课内安排一定的时间让学生去做,教师进行讲评;也可以让学生在课外做,教师在课内作一定的讲解;当然也可以完全由学生在课外自行安排时间去做,只要能收到效果便可。但需要提醒的是,练习是巩固教学内容的一种手段和方法,是教学的一个重要组成部分,但决不能取代教学本身。“练”必须在“教”的前提下展开。

参加这套系列书籍编写的有华东师范大学、上海外国语大学、复旦大学、南京大学等四所高等院校,编者大多数是具有多年英语专业教学经验的高年资教师。他们对专业学生的水平和需要最了解,因而他们编写的练习具有较强的针对性。但由于练习的总量较大,编写的时间比较仓促,书中欠妥、不足乃至谬误之处在所难免。我们衷心希望使用本习题册的各位老师、同学不吝指正,以便我们在重印、修订时进一步完善。

何兆熊

2012年5月

前 言

我们在编写《英语专业学业测试5级》第一版(2002年)时,严格按照《英语专业教学大纲》的要求,设计了具有针对性的专项练习。后来在2005年又根据新版大纲的要求,修订改编了本习题集;但是本习题集依然保持原来的主旨:为全国高等院校英语专业三、四年级学生或者具有相当水平的学员提供一个平台,检测他们自己的英语水平,提高英语的实践能力和应试能力。本书是根据编者在复旦大学外文学院多年来讲授英语专业高年级各类课程的经验 and 编写相关书籍的经验编写而成,书中题型多样,有听力理解、校对改错、阅读理解、翻译与写作,以及一项有关句型转换的练习。书中附有两套模拟试卷,其测试的水平相当于英语专业五级或者英语专业三、四年级的程度。

本次修订基本保持了原书的结构。习题集仍由两大部分组成:分类专项练习与模拟试题。同时,我们也对各项练习做了一些修改和删减。本册修改删减后依然保持了原来的特色:配套性和系列性;针对性和实用性;内容新和题材全。这有利于读者通过各项专项训练,测试英语水平,找到差距。本书的练习适用于各个类型的考试复习之用,如研究生考试、PET、EPT、TOEF、GRE等,均能从中获益。本书全部取材于英美原版书籍,语言地道,思想丰富,内容广泛,观点新颖。因此,本书选用的部分文章相当精彩,可作为英语阅读材料使用。

本书在编写和修订过程中得到了上海外国语大学博士生导师何兆熊教授的指导和审阅,在此深表谢意。

由于编者水平有限,错误和疏漏都在所难免,恳请同行专家不吝指教,更恳请各位读者不吝指正。

方志平

2011年9月

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PART ONE PRACTICE EXERCISES

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Section A Talks

Directions: In this section there are 10 talks. At the end of each talk you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the five questions that follow.

Talk 1

- 1 What do you think the speaker is mainly talking about?
A. Consequences of urbanization. B. Urbanization in developing countries.
C. Possible economic policies. D. All the above.
- 2 Which of the following problems is NOT shared by developed and developing countries?
A. Unemployment. B. Congestion. C. Pollution. D. Infrastructure.
- 3 According to the speaker, the third consequence of uncontrolled urbanization is _____.
A. a rise in prices
B. the violation of the law of supply and demand
C. people moving to the city
D. a high urban population growth rate
- 4 Which of the consequences the author mentioned in this passage refers to the problem of surplus labor and possible inefficiency?
A. The second consequence. B. The third consequence.
C. The fourth consequence. D. The fifth consequence.
- 5 Which of the following statements is true, according to the speaker?
A. A more equal land distribution is the solution to the problem.
B. The adequate supply of improved social services in the rural areas will help.
C. The supply of financial assistance to agriculture will ease the problem.
D. Though difficult, uncontrolled urbanization may be solved with these three policies.

Talk 2

- 6 What is the problem that the competition for land use has given rise to, according to the passage?
A. A potential problem of producing oil.
B. A potential problem of producing fuel.
C. A potential problem of producing food.
D. A potential problem of producing alcohol.

- 7 What is the possible result of producing alcohol from corn in the US?
- It might use up 50% of its corn production.
 - It might reduce its corn production by 5%.
 - It might supply less corn for developing countries.
 - It might produce 900 billion liters of alcohol.
- 8 The Pro-Alcohol project in Brazil has brought about the problem of _____.
- aiming at producing more alcohol than before
 - taking up more prime land than before
 - meeting more production targets than before
 - taking away more food produced than before
- 9 The size of the population _____.
- increased by one fifth only
 - is rising by one fifth so far
 - has grown four times faster than food crops
 - has expanded much faster
- 10 Lester Brown suggests in his article published in *Worldwatch* that farmers _____.
- be encouraged to grow food
 - lower their costs of production
 - maintain their profit margins
 - subsidize the food prices

Talk 3

- 11 What has the speaker talked about before?
- The success of preventive medicine.
 - The success of preventive measures.
 - The external environment.
 - The problems that remain.
- 12 The problems that the speaker has passed on are mainly caused by _____.
- Man's external environment
 - Chemical pollution of the air
 - Man's own behaviour
 - The preventive medicine Man uses
- 13 The first problem that the speaker has listed is _____.
- obesity
 - drug abuse
 - fatal road accidents
 - saturated fats
- 14 What is the third problem that the preventive medicine has to deal with?
- Lack of exercise.
 - Overindulgence in certain food.
 - Dental decay.
 - Old age.
- 15 What is ironical in the targeting of the preventive medicine, according to the speaker?
- More and more people are suffering from diseases.
 - More people are benefiting from the labour-saving devices.
 - People are living longer and longer than before.
 - Patients are complaining more about mental illnesses.

Talk 4

- 16 What is the speaker going to talk about?
- The topic of development.
 - The subject in some aspects.
 - The brief introduction.
 - Several points of the subject.

- 17 The four sub-headings of his topic are supposed to be arranged in terms of _____.
 A. importance B. convenience C. logic D. sequence
- 18 The term "the green revolution" has been used to refer to _____.
 A. improvements of food supply
 B. improved crop yield and farming methods
 C. improved irrigation and drainage systems
 D. improvements in the use of fertilizers
- 19 Which of the following is NOT true according to the speaker?
 A. Better types of seeds are also important in that they are more resistant to diseases.
 B. Perhaps the improved methods of food or crops storage are the least important.
 C. Improved methods of pest control are included in the concept of the green revolution.
 D. The Indians' solution of water can serve as an example for the development of a country.
- 20 What is the speaker going to talk about next in the order he has decided?
 A. Technological innovation. B. Economic development.
 C. Food supply. D. Population.

Talk 5

- 21 The things the speaker is going to talk about has something to do with all of the following BUT _____.
 A. post-industrial revolution B. microchip revolution
 C. micro-electronic technology D. technical revolution
- 22 The speaker is going to touch upon all of the following areas EXCEPT _____.
 A. how this microchip technology will affect industry
 B. how this microchip technology affects society
 C. how this microchip technology affects developing countries
 D. how this microchip technology affects advanced industries
- 23 The speaker cites _____ as an example in order to illustrate the development of the microchip.
 A. the pocket calculator B. a small piece of silicon
 C. a complete computer programme D. the eye of a needle
- 24 How much would a Rolls Royce cost today if it had been developed at the same rate as microchip?
 A. £ 1.50. B. £ 6.00. C. £ 20.00. D. £ 20,000.
- 25 A hundred and seventy years ago, the percentage of the people involved in industry in Britain was _____.
 A. 90% B. 32% C. 33% D. 34%

Talk 6

- 26 What is the speaker telling us that he is going to talk about at the beginning of his speech?
 A. About intellectual property. B. About stealing of someone's music.

- C. About artists' works. D. About contracts of software.
- 27 The 300-year-old intellectual property tradition is based on _____.
 - A. obtaining balance between private and public interests
 - B. an intellectual property
 - C. the Statute of Anne
 - D. an exclusive ownership
- 28 The speaker's attitude toward the exclusive ownership in regard to intellectual property is _____.
 - A. completely supporting B. partially approving
 - C. absolutely divergent D. slightly negative
- 29 What is NOT included in the exact concept of fair dealing the speaker is advocating?
 - A. Using copyright material freely for research.
 - B. Reading publications freely for scholarship.
 - C. Lending publications freely for criticism.
 - D. Copying publications freely for research.
- 30 According to the speaker, which of the following is NOT true?
 - A. The principle has protected the public interests by providing a free access.
 - B. The creator has been ensured to profit from his creation all his life and well after.
 - C. Isaac Newton benefited a lot from the creations of the past giants.
 - D. Exclusive ownership has been extended for corporately-owned intellectual property.

Talk 7

- 31 The speaker tries to tell us the _____ of the 19th century intellectual history.
 - A. profundity B. production C. profusion D. prolificacy
- 32 The first reason for the complexity and intensity of the intellectual life then is that _____.
 - A. the scientific development then had been faster than ever before
 - B. the machines had quickly taken the place of manual labour
 - C. Western thinkers were no longer confined to the European Continent
 - D. Darwinism, Hegelianism, Owenism, and many other-isms had been popular
- 33 The speaker mentions the new developments in science as the _____ for the complexity and intensity of the intellectual life then.
 - A. first reason B. second reason C. third reason D. fourth reason
- 34 Which of the following is NOT true, according to the speaker?
 - A. The Industrial Revolution altered the way people thought at that time.
 - B. The Industrial Revolution provided man with a new power in society.
 - C. The Industrial Revolution was a backdrop of later more important events.
 - D. The Industrial Revolution changed the mode of production unexpectedly quickly.
- 35 The purpose of the talk is to show that _____.
 - A. the Industrial Revolution changed everyone and everything
 - B. the 19th century witnessed a proliferation of systems of thought
 - C. Eastern thought began to pervade Western ideas during the 19th century

D. there was a profound revolt against traditional systems of thought

Talk 8

- 36 The speaker is talking about _____.
- A. the poetic sense of the Constitution
 - B. the old Australian Constitution
 - C. the historical aspects of the Constitution
 - D. the sentimental aspects of Australians
- 37 The Australian Constitution, according to the speaker, is unique in terms of _____.
- A. its democratic principle
 - B. its poetic decoration
 - C. its electoral process
 - D. its written form
- 38 What is the first reason the speaker mentions why the Constitution is unintelligible to people?
- A. The vast majority of the people had not seen it.
 - B. People can recognize nothing in the Constitution.
 - C. The Constitution had included transitional sections.
 - D. The Constitution was written as a transitional one.
- 39 Which of the following statements is true, according to the speaker?
- A. The British Empire is a familiar fact to Australians.
 - B. Some parts of the Constitution are better understood today.
 - C. People have to read the Constitution between the lines.
 - D. The old imperial ties are not operative any more.
- 40 Now, the Constitution is regarded as _____.
- A. merely unchanged
 - B. very democratic
 - C. attractively poetic
 - D. dull and pedestrian

Talk 9

- 41 According to the speaker, Nostradamus had _____.
- A. predicted the end of the world
 - B. tried to end the world but in vain
 - C. a prediction of the end of the war
 - D. predicted to get to the end of life
- 42 When talking about the crimes occurring in the US at the end of 20th century, the speaker expresses _____.
- A. his anger
 - B. his sadness
 - C. his surprise
 - D. his disappointment
- 43 When the speaker begins to talk about Japanese education, he is _____.
- A. all in for it
 - B. positive about it
 - C. negative about it
 - D. citing a possible way
- 44 According to the speaker's morality, _____.
- A. the most important concern of morality is to make people happy
 - B. the main concern of morality should be not to make people feel sad
 - C. the foremost thing concerning morality is not to be selfish
 - D. the utmost priority of morality is the Christian commandments

- 45 The speaker seems to be advocating his view of morality more or less from _____.
- A. political point of view
 - B. cultural point of view
 - C. religious point of view
 - D. moralistic point of view

Talk 10

- 46 The speaker is most likely _____.
- A. a priest monk
 - B. a student of Buddhism
 - C. a Buddhist priest
 - D. a university professor
- 47 Why does this speaker declare that Buddhism is not superstitious?
- A. Because he believes it can certainly produce great results.
 - B. Because he believes its practice of offering flowers is natural.
 - C. Because he believes it shows human struggle for existence.
 - D. Because he believes it results from human efforts to seek truth.
- 48 Which of the following is NOT the goal of Buddhism, according to the speaker?
- A. Spiritual calmness.
 - B. Happiness for everyone.
 - C. Peace on earth.
 - D. Peace of mind.
- 49 What is NOT one of the three Buddhist laws the speaker has mentioned that a memorial service reminds us of?
- A. Nirvana is a state of stillness.
 - B. Nirvana is a state of nature.
 - C. Everything is changing.
 - D. Everything depends on others.
- 50 A memorial service we practice is _____.
- A. a way to keep our ancestors in mind
 - B. a way to present food and flowers
 - C. a way to act according to the laws
 - D. a way to keep ourselves from troubles

Section B Conversations

Directions: In this section there are 10 conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the five questions that follow.

Conversation 1

- 1 The restaurant Philippe is about to open is called _____.
- A. New Philippe
 - B. New Pizza
 - C. Tarte Flambee
 - D. Alsace Bun
- 2 The food Philippe is going to push to the public has something to do with all the following EXCEPT _____.
- A. some food from Alsace
 - B. some kind of cafeteria
 - C. some kind of fast food
 - D. some kind of pizza
- 3 According to Philippe, in what sense is his tarte flambee different from pizza?
- A. Tarte flambee is tasty, moister and cheaper.
 - B. Tarte flambee is full of fillings.

- C. Tarte flambee is a peasant dish, with cheap ingredients.
 - D. Tarte flambee is simple, and easy to cook.
- 4 His restaurant is primarily _____.
- A. one catering for pedestrians
 - B. one preparing takeaways only
 - C. one offering communal eating
 - D. one with formal waiters
- 5 The reasons Philippe gives for its possible success are all the following EXCEPT _____.
- A. there is much fun about it
 - B. it is very convenient
 - C. it is a social occasion
 - D. it is the best fast food

Conversation 2

- 6 While most people assume that “being a war correspondent is a pretty dangerous job”, Paul regards his job as _____.
- A. very dangerous as most people imagine
 - B. very dull but probably not very dangerous
 - C. dangerous if he does not take care of himself
 - D. not dangerous if he takes care of himself
- 7 According to Paul, journalists can hardly get to the front because of _____.
- A. very restrictive measures
 - B. much of destruction
 - C. quite a lot of precautions
 - D. lots of wartime relationships
- 8 The journalists are most likely to run into danger _____.
- A. when they are too reckless and careless
 - B. when they make some mistakes by chance
 - C. when they have involved themselves in the war
 - D. when they do not know what to do on some occasions
- 9 What happened when he saw innocent people wounded or killed, according to Paul?
- A. He was usually deeply affected by the terrible scenes.
 - B. He was too busy to notice what was going on all around.
 - C. He tried to keep himself busy with his deadlines.
 - D. He was emotionally affected but not technically.
- 10 What postwar effect does Paul talk about?
- A. Dull routine and single life.
 - B. Living a married life.
 - C. Lack of cultural shock.
 - D. Lack of adrenalin.

Conversation 3

- 11 What does the term “a role model” mean, according to Amy Tan?
- A. It means the part it plays in the novel.
 - B. It means the part she plays in the novel.
 - C. The part she plays in the cultural context.
 - D. The part it plays for the Chinese culture.
- 12 Which of the following statements is true, according to Amy Tan?
- A. She prefers herself being read as a role model.

- B. She regards her own stories as politically correct.
 - C. She likes to see her story read as a model.
 - D. She tends to pass her story as a specific story.
- 13 Amy Tan does see herself to hold the idea of _____.
- A. writing about political correctness
 - B. writing about human connections
 - C. writing a depiction of any generalized group
 - D. writing about cultural dichotomies
- 14 What is the characteristic of her *The Hundred Secret Senses*?
- A. It draws heavily on the spiritual matters.
 - B. It is about the psychological matters.
 - C. It is about her grandmother's life story.
 - D. It writes about angst and identity crises.
- 15 Amy Tan believes herself to be educated and reasonably sane, though she knows that her idea of yin people might _____.
- A. invite laughter or sneer
 - B. be politically incorrect
 - C. serve as a role model
 - D. denigrate other Asian writers

Conversation 4

- 16 According to Dr. Gillick, psychiatry is _____.
- A. mistaken
 - B. very popular
 - C. misunderstood
 - D. very fashionable
- 17 The interviewer is trying to draw Dr. Gillick to talk about the problem of _____.
- A. psychotic delusions
 - B. transgender identity
 - C. gender-specialized counseling
 - D. medical-mental healthcare system
- 18 How do estrogen, progesterone or testosterone work in transgender people?
- A. To treat mental illness.
 - B. To transgender persons.
 - C. To mimic body chemistry.
 - D. To solve gender identity issues.
- 19 Dr. Gillick is _____.
- A. a writer
 - B. a psychiatrist
 - C. an endocrinologist
 - D. a psychopharmacologist
- 20 Which kind of mistaken ideas may people have towards hormones, according to the conversation?
- A. The more the better.
 - B. The less the better.
 - C. More hormones are emotional.
 - D. More hormones are dangerous.

Conversation 5

- 21 What happened when he was in a 6-year-old war?
- A. Bill was hit by another jeep.
 - B. Bill's jeep hit another Canadian jeep.
 - C. Bill was a 24-year-old officer.
 - D. Another jeep ahead of him hit a mine.
- 22 What did Bill do when the wounded man stretched his one arm toward him?