

外教社

英语专业

水平测试系列

总主编 何兆熊

A Graded Workbook for English Majors

(Grade 7)

英语专业

第二版

(Second Edition)

7 级水平测试习题集

主编 文秋芳



上海外语教育出版社

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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,这是人尽皆知的道理。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,惟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不少的练习,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再补充一些练习,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一到八级的习题册,分别适用于英语专业本科学生四学年中的八个学期,以利于学生语言能力的进一步培养和提高。

编写这套习题册的依据是教育部2000年颁布的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》。该大纲对要通过二、四、六、八级的学生在语法、词汇以及听、说、读、写、译各个方面的能力都提出了明确的要求,这套系列习题册便是根据大纲提出的要求来编写的。

关于习题册的使用,我们认为习题册里的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,教师在课内做一定的讲解;当然也可以全部由学生在课外自行安排时间去做,只要能收到效果便可。但有两点需要提醒,第一是不要让做练习影响正常的课堂教学,更不能让练习代替了教学。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。第二是不要以应考为目的去使用这套练习。目前在全国实施的英语专业四、八级考试是检测英语专业教学质量的国家标准,各地各校都十分重视,学生都力争考出好成绩;我们提倡在日常教学的过程中注意教学质量,提高教学水平,在考试成绩中得到体现,不提倡为应付考试在考前采取题海战术,仅为获得考试的好成绩去做练习。

参加这套系列习题册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,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

2002年10月

第二版出版说明

鉴 于高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会英语组根据 2000 年教育部批准的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》对 1997 年出版的《高校英语专业四、八级考试大纲》作了修订,新的四、八级考试大纲已于 2004 年 3 月出版,并从 2005 年开始实施,我们感到有必要根据新的考试大纲对已出版的“外教社英语专业水平测试系列”作相应的修订,重新出版。

在第二版中我们所作的修订主要有以下几方面:

1. 在第六、七、八级习题集里编入了 **General Knowledge** 项目,第六级编入了 50 道、第七、八两级各编入了 100 道有关英美文学、语言学、英语国家概况方面知识的多项选择题。

2. 对第四、五、六、七、八级习题集中原有的两个 **Sample Tests** 根据新考纲中的样卷作了修订,使这些模拟试卷在内容要求和时间安排上完全符合新考纲的要求;删去了原有的 **Skimming and Scanning** 部分;在第五、六、七、八级的模拟卷中增加了 **General Knowledge** 项目。

3. 各习题集均对文字作了勘误和改进。

四、八级考试中虽然不再包括速读项目,但在阅读部分里对考生的阅读速度依然是有一定要求的,而速读本身是一种重要的阅读技能,是学生在外语学习过程中必须掌握的,所以我们保留了习题集中原有的全部速读练习。我们认为这些练习对学生是有益的。通过大量的实践来提高学生的语言能力是我们编写这套习题集的最终目的。

编 者

前言

第七级、第八级习题册是两本与课程教学配套同步的系列辅助练习材料。在编写过程中我们严格按照《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》和《高校英语专业八级考试大纲(2004年新版)》的要求,以单项微技能为单位编写各类练习题,旨在提高学生的英语实践能力。书中不仅有与英语专业八级考试样题完全一样的题型:听力理解、校对改错、阅读理解、人文知识、翻译和写作,还增加了完形填空。为了让学生在强化练习各项微技能以后能全面测查自己的英语水平,我们在七、八级习题册书后各编写了两套模拟试卷,其题型、题量与英语专业八级考试的正式试题完全一样。本着循序渐进的原则,七级与八级的总体难度有所不同。这两本书适用于全国高等院校英语专业三、四年级学生和具有相当水平的各类英语自学者。

一、本书特点

1. 内容新颖、题材广泛

这两本书的语言学习材料大都选自英美国家近两年来的报纸、杂志、书籍,题材涉及政治、经济、文化、科技等多个领域,内容新颖、丰富、有趣,有广度、有深度。学习这些材料不仅能提高自己的英语水平,而且能扩大知识面,培养分析能力与批评能力。这两本书将是对课堂教学的一个极好的补充。

2. 语言输入量大、质量高

第七级、第八级习题册共有 292 段短文,近 23 万词的语言材料。这为学习者提供了大量的语言输入。书中所选英语材料均为母语人士撰写,语言地道、规范、生动,为学习者提供了标准范例。

3. 语言材料循序渐进

七级的总词数为 95,013,词汇量达 5,703,单词的平均长度为 4.54 个字母。八级的总词数为 107,762,词汇量为 6,299,单词的平均长度为 4.65 个字母。与七级相比,八级的单词总量多出 12,749 个,词汇量多 596 个,单词的平均长度多 0.11 个字母。由此可见,这两本书的选材严格遵循了循序渐进的原则。这为学习者踏踏实实、一步一个脚印提高语言水平提供了物质保证。

二、使用建议

1. 注重日常训练、避免突击应试

教师可将这两本书的习题练习与课程教学内容相结合,使课程教学与习题练习同步进行。例如,阅读课教师可在单周安排精读练习,双周安排快速阅读练习;听力、写作、翻译课教师也可采用类似方法,将相关的习题练习有计划地安排在平时的课堂教学中,或作为平时的课外作业。学期快结束时再安排两次模拟考试。

2. 不要将习题练习等同于测试

这两本书为学生提供各种微技能习题练习。这样的练习不能简单地等同于测试。教师除

了要求学生做习题以外,还需要增加适当的课堂讨论与讲解,使学生知其然、知其所以然。对于学生在完成习题中碰到的困难,要采取措施,及时给以帮助。

3. 技能训练与策略训练相结合

学习策略具有迁移功能,策略训练往往能收到事半功倍的效果,因此,教师要结合每项微技能练习,为学生提供策略训练,特别要有意识地训练学生的管理策略,使学生能够自己找出语言学习中的薄弱环节,并能采取相应措施进行补救。

这两本书在编写过程中得到了上海外国语大学博士生导师何兆熊教授的审阅,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。

文秋芳 张 冲

外教社英语专业四、八级考试用书

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PART ONE

PRACTICE EXERCISES

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

In the following sections, 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 10 seconds to answer each of the five questions that follow.

Talk 1

1. According to the lecturer, he believes _____.
 - A. Mozart's father made full use of Little Mozart
 - B. Little Mozart boasted of his music intelligence
 - C. Mozart and his father played with grandeur to the rich in Salzburg
 - D. Mozart was born with the most music intelligence
2. What made Mozart leave his post as a church musician?
 - A. He was soon fed up with playing church music.
 - B. He went to Vienna for a better post.
 - C. He was deeply in love with a woman.
 - D. He was dissatisfied with the pay.
3. The reason that Mozart was poor is that _____.
 - A. there were insufficient commissions to keep him employed
 - B. there were hardly any court appointments for him
 - C. he hated the inferior musicians around him
 - D. he disliked playing with the inferior musicians in courts
4. The mysterious visitor came to Mozart _____.
 - A. commissioning him to write a funeral mass for his wife
 - B. asking him to write a Requiem for his master's wife
 - C. commissioning him to write a funeral mass for his master
 - D. asking him to write a Requiem in the name of his master
5. Mozart was peculiar in that _____.
 - A. he made great efforts to use techniques in his composing
 - B. he had wild imagination of theme music and operas
 - C. he wrote down the music scales already composed in mind
 - D. he was specialized in writing operas and music with harmony

Talk 2

6. When selecting schools, students take the least consideration about _____.

- A. the location of the school
 - B. tuition of the course
 - C. how much they can learn from the course
 - D. whether they are with students from the same country
7. The speaker maintains that studying in unfamiliar regions is _____.
A. adventurous B. demanding C. worthwhile D. unreasonable
8. The local people try to avoid contact with the overseas students because _____.
A. they find it hard to talk with these visitors
B. there are too many of them in their town
C. these visitors are rude
D. these visitors are hard to deal with
9. Which of the following is NOT true about learning in unusual places?
A. Fewer students are of the same nationality.
B. Students have more exposure to the language.
C. Students get to know how the locals live.
D. Students pick up the language easily.
10. At the end of the talk, the speaker says that schools in less familiar regions _____.
A. are proud of their curriculum
B. are creative in arranging social activities
C. provide students chances to learn gardening
D. help students know the surroundings through excursions

Talk 3

11. In the talk, the speaker centers on _____.
A. the video games preferred by children
B. the playing of video games and the rise of violence
C. children's favorite onscreen characters and backgrounds
D. the bad effect of violence on TV and in video games
12. Some people believe that the playing of video games with much violence resulted in _____.
A. the two recent killings by teenagers
B. the two recent attacks in the schoolyard
C. the recent death of two school children
D. the recent killings by two teenagers
13. It can be known from the talk that young girl players _____.
A. do not like games with violence
B. favor games with background music
C. favor passive computer games
D. like games on the development of character relationships
14. According to the speaker, software companies have designed _____.
A. games with stereotyped characters for girl players
B. games with higher scores for two sexes

- C. different products for the two sexes
 - D. different products with stereotyped backgrounds for girls
15. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the argument at the end of the talk?
- A. Gaming is likely to make young players frustrated.
 - B. Gaming is likely to help young players release their tension.
 - C. Gaming may make young players less frustrated.
 - D. Gaming may get young players indulged in violent fantasies.

Talk 4

16. According to the speaker, English instruction is different from that of other subjects in that _____.
- A. much of the information will be given at the advanced level
 - B. information is limited to grammar and phonetics at the beginning level
 - C. much of the information is imparted at the beginning level
 - D. information is given systematically to the English beginners
17. The speaker talks about the learning of swimming to show that a language learner _____.
- A. cannot be fluent with a new language without a teacher
 - B. can learn more efficiently through language practice
 - C. can learn more quickly through substitution on phonetics
 - D. can communicate verbally through much oral practice
18. In the talk, the speaker voices his opinion that in the learning process of a new language, _____ poses a big barrier.
- A. one's poor imitation of phonetics
 - B. insufficient language practice
 - C. the interference of one's mother tongue
 - D. one's poor understanding of English word order
19. At the beginning stage, practice in listening and speaking is _____.
- A. as essential as the practice in speech patterns
 - B. more important than teaching
 - C. more important than the practice in sentence patterns
 - D. of equal importance to teaching
20. According to the talk, which of the following classes will the speaker prefer?
- A. A class with more students' participation.
 - B. A class where students have equal participation.
 - C. A class where teaching replaces learning.
 - D. A class where only the teacher talks.

Talk 5

21. In the talk, the speaker focuses mainly on _____.
- A. filmmakers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries
 - B. the conventions in filmmakers in the 19th and 20th centuries

- C. Griffith's contribution to filmmaking in the early 20th century
D. filmmaking in the late 19th and early 20th centuries
22. One of the misguided conventions in that era is that the camera _____.
A. should always be fixed to the audience
B. was always in a position called the long shot
C. should be adjusted to the change of scenes
D. was always fixed to the middle of a scene
23. According to the talk, getting the camera closer to the actors was _____ in that era.
A. ignorant B. challenging C. progressive D. incredible
24. In the film *For Love of Gold*, Griffith used the approach(es) known as _____.
A. the long shot B. the full shot
C. the full shot and the close-up D. the long shot and the full shot
25. According to the talk, it seemed that the attitude towards the close-up was _____.
A. disapproving B. rational C. positive D. pessimistic

Talk 6

26. In the talk, the speaker mainly talks about _____.
A. the various music styles in Britain
B. the influence the Beatles have on British music
C. British music and some famous arts festivals
D. the influence of British music groups on American music
27. From the talk, it is known that _____.
A. more English people prefer other music styles to the classical
B. English people show almost no interest in classical music
C. more English people prefer the music performed by the Beatles
D. few English people like the Italian opera tenor Pavarotti
28. According to the talk, Pavarotti became well-known in Britain because _____.
A. his aria was used in the BBC's introduction of a football World Cup
B. he sang an aria for the BBC's introduction of a football World Cup
C. he sang the aria for the 1990's football World Cup
D. his record sold well after use by BBC in a sports program
29. Of the 200-million-plus recordings sold in Britain every year, the style most often bought is _____.
A. folk music B. popular music C. rock music D. opera music
30. Which of the following arts festivals is presented in the form of competitions?
A. The Aldeburgh Festival. B. The "Proms" Festival.
C. The Cambridge Festival. D. The Royal National Eisteddfod.

Talk 7

31. How do the English people feel when they use the word "England" to refer to "Britain"?
A. They don't see much difference between them.
B. They feel they are populous.

- C. They think their section is superior.
D. They are proud of their own section.
32. According to the speaker, the Scots and the Welsh _____.
A. do not belong to England
B. are different from English people
C. handle their affairs with the English together
D. are independent of the government
33. A combined Parliament can be formed by the Scots, the Welsh and the English _____.
A. as neither of them is very strong
B. as they all have much in common
C. since they need the help of each other
D. since they need to share the resources
34. It can be known from the talk that the "Irish Question" means _____.
A. a small and controversial part of England
B. a rather tough issue to be dealt with
C. the people aiming to separate from England
D. the Republic of Ireland
35. The relationship between the Republic of Ireland and Britain is that _____.
A. the former is part of Britain
B. they are states of two countries respectively
C. the former wants to divide Britain into two states
D. they are two independent nations

Talk 8

36. According to the speaker, the Hawaiian Islands were originally formed from _____.
A. the movement of the ocean
B. the eruptions of the volcanoes
C. the movement of the mountains
D. the strong earthquakes
37. Which of the following contributes to Hawaii's reputation as "the Paradise of the Pacific"?
A. The varieties of animal species.
B. The abundance of fish in the ocean.
C. The beautiful coral beaches.
D. The rare wild animals.
38. According to the talk, how do volcanoes damage property?
A. The heat burns up the houses.
B. The lava runs down into the living areas.
C. The earthquakes strike the cities.
D. The lava corrodes everything on the way.
39. It is known from the talk that the first large groups of immigrants arrived _____.
A. before 1900
B. after 1852
C. after 1900
D. before 1852
40. All the following statements are true about the package trip EXCEPT that _____.
A. the tourists will stay in Hawaii for five days

- B. someone will show the tourists around during the visit
- C. a return ticket is included in the package tour
- D. the package tour only includes a one-way air ticket

Talk 9

- 41. Stonehenge is located in _____.
 - A. the outskirts of London
 - B. a place called Wiltshire
 - C. the centre of Salisbury Plain
 - D. the Preseli Mountains
- 42. According to the talk, "trilithon" refers to _____.
 - A. a set of three stones
 - B. a set of two small stones
 - C. the builders of Stonehenge
 - D. the period in which Stonehenge was built
- 43. From the talk, we know Stonehenge _____.
 - A. looks the same now as when it was built
 - B. was accomplished at least 2,000 years ago
 - C. was built at least 3,000 years ago
 - D. runs the risk of collapsing now
- 44. All the following remains unknown about Stonehenge EXCEPT _____.
 - A. the particular shape of the monument
 - B. the purpose for which it was built
 - C. how the building materials were carried to the site
 - D. how the monument was built
- 45. The stones used to make Stonehenge _____.
 - A. were brought to the site by using a cart
 - B. were brought a long way from Scotland
 - C. were carried to the site with some simple machinery
 - D. were carried to the site with simple tools and manual labour

Talk 10

- 46. In this talk, the speaker mainly talks about _____.
 - A. the observation of heavenly bodies
 - B. the contribution to astronomy made in history
 - C. the discovery of Brown Dwarfs
 - D. the composition of some heavenly bodies
- 47. To make an impact on the field of astronomy, the speaker believes it is essential to _____.
 - A. teach astronomy at the college level
 - B. study an area which receives little attention
 - C. do significant research about certain heavenly bodies
 - D. work with sophisticated telescopes during observation
- 48. According to the talk, which of the following about Brown Dwarfs is true?