

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 5)



英语专业

5级水平测试习题集

主编 方志平

English Majors

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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,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补充一些练习,这说明教科书里的练习还是显得不足。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;我们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,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

2002 年 10 月

前 言

受 上海外语教育出版社的委托,我们负责独立编写了高等院校《英语专业五级水平测试习题集》。

编写本习题集旨在为全国高等院校英语专业三年级学生或具有相当水平的学员提供一个检测其英语水平的手段,帮助他们了解自己的学习情况和差距,熟悉高等院校英语专业八级考试的题型,并通过训练,提高他们的英语实践能力和应试能力。

本书是根据我们多年来在复旦大学外文系讲授英语专业各类课程和编写相关书籍的经验,严格按照《全国高等院校英语专业八级考试大纲》的要求和题型编写设计的、具有针对性的练习。书中不仅有与英语专业八级考试完全一样的题型:听力理解、校对改错、阅读理解、翻译与写作,还增加了一项句型转换的专项练习。书中附有两套模拟试卷,其题型、题量与英语专业八级考试的正式试题完全一样,而其测试水平则相当于英语专业五级,即英语专业三年级的程度。

本习题册具有以下特点:

1. **配套性、系列性。**学员不仅能通过本书的练习,达到相当于英语专业五级的水平,而且能通过本系列丛书,从英语专业一级到八级,循序渐进,一步一步扎扎实实地提高英语水平。

2. **针对性、实用性。**学员可以通过各个项目的专项训练,自测英语水平,找到差距和弱点,努力打好基础,同时熟悉参加英语专业八级考试的题型和难度,这有利于学员确定努力的方向和方法。本书的练习也适合报考其他类型的考试复习练习之用,如自学考试、非英语专业的各类英语考试、研究生考试、PET、EPT、TOEFL、GRE 等。

3. **内容新、题材全。**本书选用英美原版材料,语言地道、思想丰富、内容广泛、观点新颖,融知识性和趣味性于一体。部分文章可作为英语阅读材料使用,正所谓开卷有益。

本书在编写过程中蒙上海外国语大学博士生导师何兆熊教授的帮助与审阅,在此深表谢意。

本书编写分工如下:方志平负责编写了 PART ONE PRACTICE EXERCISES 中的 LISTENING COMPREHENSION 和 READING COMPREHENSION;朱建新负责编写了 PART ONE PRACTICE EXERCISES 中的 PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION, SENTENCE RECASTING, TRANSLATION, WRITING 和 PART TWO SAMPLE TESTS。由于编者水平有限,错误和疏漏在所难免,恳请同行专家及各位读者批评、指正。

编者

2002 年 12 月

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART ONE PRACTICE EXERCISES	1
<hr/>	
I LISTENING COMPREHENSION	3
Section A Talks	3
Section B Conversations	8
Section C News Broadcast	14
Section D Note-taking & Gap-filling	20
II PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION	29
III READING COMPREHENSION	36
Section A Close Reading	36
Section B Fast Reading	107
IV SENTENCE RECASTING	163
V TRANSLATION	166
Section A Chinese to English	166
Section B English to Chinese	168
VI WRITING	171
 PART TWO SAMPLE TESTS	 175
<hr/>	
SAMPLE TEST 1	177
SAMPLE TEST 2	202
 APPENDICES	 227
<hr/>	
I KEY TO PRACTICE EXERCISES & SAMPLE TESTS	229
II TAPESCRIPTS	243

PART ONE

PRACTICE EXERCISES

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

Talk 3

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

Talk 4

16. What is the speaker going to talk about?
 A. The topic of development.

- B. The subject of some aspects.
 C. The brief introduction.
 D. The 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 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 properties. 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 U.S. 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 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 precaution D. lots of wartime relationship
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 talks 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 estrogens, progesterones 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 hormone, 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?
A. Bill tried to load his revolver. B. Bill killed him with a revolver.
C. Someone shot the man to death. D. Bill was himself stunned.
23. Which of the following statements is true, according to the conversation?
A. During the war, Bill saw more wounded being killed than rescued.
B. During the war, most of the wounded pleaded for death.
C. Most of the wounded got frightened by the gurgling blood.
D. Most of the wounded got shot for some unknown reasons.
24. It seems that Bill is _____.
A. so compassionate as to help whoever wants to commit suicide
B. what he has gone through his life during the six years' war
C. serious but other modern people are not compassionate enough
D. in favor of voluntary euthanasia legislation
25. The incident cited by Bill that a woman had to jump the queue is _____.
A. to tell us the woman was very hasty
B. to show the woman was very rude
C. to demonstrate Bill's view on death
D. to reveal the woman's or her husband's agony

Conversation 6

26. The interviewer and the interviewee are _____.
A. not from Ethiopia
B. both Ethiopians
C. one from the Netherlands and the other from Ethiopia
D. one from Ethiopia and the other from Kenya
27. The interviewee has won _____.
A. many prizes for short distance running
B. many prizes including Olympic marathon
C. Olympic marathon gold medal and nothing else
D. many long distance races including Olympic games
28. All of the following are his youth idols EXCEPT _____.
A. Deratu Tulu B. Abebe Bikila C. Miruts Yifte D. Paul Tergat
29. In terms of competition, his competitors are most likely from _____.
A. Ethiopia B. Mexico C. Kenya D. The Netherlands
30. Which countries are mostly like to produce the best middle and long distance runners?
A. Ethiopia, Kenya and the Netherlands.
B. Ethiopia, the Netherlands and Morocco.
C. Kenya, Ethiopia and Morocco.
D. The Netherlands, Kenya and Morocco.