

College
English
Achievement
Tests
Band V
A New Edition

新编《大学英语》

五级测试

夏国佐 主编



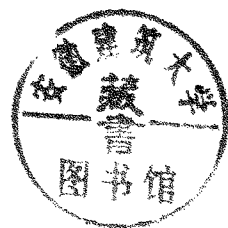
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内 容 提 要

本书为配合《大学英语精读》(该书目前我国高校中使用最为广泛)教学编写而成,旨在帮助学生复习、巩固课堂所学内容,并在检测自己学习成果的同时,为各类标准考试作准备。

全书共有八套试题,包括听力、阅读理解、词汇、语法结构、改错、翻译、写作等内容。书末附有参考答案、难点与要点解释以及听音材料文字稿(听音已制成音带,另外配套供应)。文章部分取自英美原版书刊,全部提问与解答、注释均系自编,与课文相互呼应,其难度基本与《大学英语教学大纲》的同级要求相当,具有新颖、规范、精简明了之特点。全书曾由外籍教师及国内有关知名教授审阅。

本书不仅适用于广大《大学英语》四、六级应试者,同时也可供研究生及具有相当水平的英语爱好者作应试参考。

编者的话

由翟象俊、李荫华等分别主编、上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》是目前我国高校中使用最为广泛的一套英语教材。许多学生学完了这套教材之后，都想检验一下自己的学习成绩。我们这套《新编〈大学英语〉测试(1—6级)》就是为了满足广大同学的这一需要而编写的。

测试不能代替教学，但若应用得法，则可以促进教学。在本套书的编写过程中，我们将《大学英语》的要点及难点都分门别类地融入了各份试卷。我们希望同学们能在课堂学习之余，抽空做些试题，一则检测自己的英语水平，二则可以借此复习所学课本的内容。为了便于自学，我们还特地编写了试题注释，希望能对同学们有所帮助。

本书各册的内容大致分为四个部分：一、试题；二、答案；三、听力测试录音文字稿(录音磁带另配)；四、注释。各册试题难度基本与《大学英语教学大纲》的同级要求相当。

参加本册编写的除主编外还有赵建。参加本册审稿的除主审外还有董亚芬、李荫华、余建中。另外，姜新荣、孙健、邱匡林、景志剑等同志也参加了部分编写和其他具体工作。

1996年3月于复旦大学

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TEST 1

College English Achievement Test

(For Non-English Majors, Band 5)

Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points, 20 minutes)

Section A (5 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked a, b, c and d, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear:

Man: When shall we start our work, Jane?

Woman: Tomorrow at 9 o'clock. But we must work quickly, for we have to finish everything before 2 in the afternoon.

Third Voice: For how long can they work?

You will read:

- a. 2 hours.
- b. 3 hours.
- c. 4 hours.
- d. 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose answer d and mark it on the Answer Sheet.

1. a. She's been trying to get a new dress.
b. She's been preparing a party.
c. She's been making a new dress.
d. She's been looking at a new dress.
2. a. Her money was stolen.
b. A man kicked her.

- c. She fell sick.
 - d. She was disgraced.
- 3.
- a. The bad weather in Britain.
 - b. Some natural disaster that hit Britain.
 - c. Some natural disaster that happened in a place other than Britain.
 - d. Weather in general.
- 4.
- a. To give David Lewis a letter.
 - b. To look for David Lewis.
 - c. To give David Lewis a message.
 - d. To speak to David Lewis.
- 5.
- a. She flew over London.
 - b. She visited St. Paul's Cathedral.
 - c. She went to the Post Office.
 - d. She had a dream.
- 6.
- a. Salesman and customer.
 - b. Doctor and patient.
 - c. Lawyer and client.
 - d. Teacher and student.
- 7.
- a. She is a regular film goer.
 - b. She seldom sees a film now.
 - c. She likes the film "Star Wars".
 - d. She has just seen the film "Star Wars".
- 8.
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a. In a drug store. | b. In a coffee-house. |
| c. In a restaurant. | d. In a grocery. |
- 9.
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a. At 5 o'clock. | b. At 5 : 30. |
| c. At 6 : 15. | d. At 4 : 30. |
- 10.
- a. Yes, it is far away.
 - b. No, it's within walking distance.
 - c. No, it isn't far away, but you must take a taxi to get there.
 - d. Yes, it's far away, but it won't take long if you go by bus.

Section B (10 points)

Directions: In this section, You will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked a, b, c and d. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage I

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. a. 22
c. 6
- b. 11
d. 5
12. a. After two periods.
c. After half an hour.
- b. After each period.
d. After fifteen minutes.
13. a. 6
c. 2
- b. 1
d. 3
14. a. courage
c. intelligence
- b. strength
d. clear thinking under pressure
15. a. American football is different from soccer.
b. American football is a complex game.
c. An American football match lasts 60 minutes including the time for rest.
d. Strategy is also important in American football.

Passage II

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. a. In the seventies.
c. In the eighties.
- b. In the sixties.
d. In the fifties.
17. a. In 1966.
c. In 1961.
- b. In 1969.
d. In 1957.
18. a. launching a man-made satellite, putting man into space, landing men on the moon, putting space stations into orbit round the earth

- b. landing men on the moon, putting space stations into orbit round the earth, launching a man-made satellite, putting man into space
c. putting man into space, landing men on the moon, launching a man-made satellite, putting space stations into orbit round the earth
d. putting space stations into orbit round the earth, landing men on the moon, putting man into space, launching a man-made satellite
19. a. one month
b. 94 days
c. 194 days
d. 180 days
20. a. Landing On The Moon
b. Space Exploration
c. Man-Made Satellite
d. Competition In Space

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (30 points, 20 minutes)

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

21. Many men don't _____ how much work it takes to keep house and cook three meals a day.
a. appreciate
b. aware
c. feel
d. sympathize
22. If he wants to get to Chicago by tonight, he has no _____ but to go by plane.
a. way
b. selection
c. alternative
d. means
23. It was a good scheme, but it did not _____ as expected.
a. come up
b. come off
c. come on
d. come through
24. He was unable to maintain the image of the perfect gentleman he had succeeded in _____ at first.
a. passing for
b. passing off
c. passing on
d. passing into
25. While exploring the whole length of the Yellow River, he often slept in the open, _____ wind and rain.

- a. selected
- b. appointed
- c. enlisted
- d. approved

35. The lawyer _____ the witness _____ grueling cross-examination.

- a. subjected, to
- b. subdued, to
- c. opposed, to
- d. exposed, to

36. How can James seriously _____ my going away with you?

- a. refuse to
- b. reject to
- c. oppose to
- d. object to

37. He made _____ thanking his hostess before he left the party.

- a. a point of
- b. a decision of
- c. a resolution of
- d. an effort of

38. He _____ his illness after the doctor had almost given him up.

- a. got off
- b. pulled through
- c. pulled over
- d. got across

39. The opposition party _____ that the ruling party might have cheated in the election.

- a. proved
- b. declared
- c. alleged
- d. accused

40. If you allow him to disobey you once, he'll use it as a _____ for disobeying you again.

- a. excuse
- b. pretext
- c. precedent
- d. example

41. When the rent was due, the poor man _____ more time.

- a. pleaded for
- b. demanded on
- c. required of
- d. requested of

42. It is this quality which _____ the first-rate _____ the second-rate in fiction.

- a. differs, from
- b. distinguishes, from
- c. characterizes, from
- d. relates, to

43. She _____ great satisfaction from her coin collection.

- a. achieves
- b. derides
- c. derives
- d. accomplishes

44. Kant and Hegel have so developed idealism that it temporarily _____ the realist.
- a. overwhelms
 - b. overflows
 - c. opposes
 - d. overgrows
45. Several wrong decisions _____ the governor's popularity.
- a. increased
 - b. diminished
 - c. relieved
 - d. revived
46. The witness's testimony is not _____ the case.
- a. applicable to
 - b. different from
 - c. relevant to
 - d. true of
47. For months after her husband's sudden death, my aunt was _____ with grief.
- a. weighed down
 - b. pressed down
 - c. treaded down
 - d. conquered
48. By the treaty each country _____ itself to assist the other in case of war.
- a. devotes
 - b. dedicates
 - c. subjects
 - d. pledges
49. He said his country was willing to _____ its commitment.
- a. accomplish
 - b. honor
 - c. respect
 - d. give
50. Despite his dislike of Robin, he had always _____ him if some other boy at school attacked him.
- a. stood up for
 - b. stood up to
 - c. hit back for
 - d. sat with

Part III Reading Comprehension (30 points, 30 minutes)

Directions: In this part there are three passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

(1)

Do animals really "play"? Yes, and sometimes it's nothing more than fun and games,

as when a monkey swings from a vine and tosses a stick, or when polar bears amuse themselves with stones, which they sometimes balance on their heads. (1) Often, though, the seemingly frivolous acts we interpret as "play" are serious.

Play can be viewed as a pleasurable way of developing survival skills. The next time you are at a zoo, watch how the young lions frolic. One will crouch low against the ground, stalk slowly towards its littermates and then pounce on the surprised "victim". That usually touches off a knockabout wrestling match, with the young lions cuffing each other harmlessly. Such roughhouse sessions occur frequently among most carnivores such as wolves, tigers, lions and leopards. As they play, these young develop the abilities they need to become efficient predators.

Among monkeys and apes, playing helps lay the foundation for social order—a requirement for the survival of primate (灵长目) communities. (2) Through play-fighting, a young monkey learns—in a harmless way—where it stands among its peers. The individuals that are most often victorious in the "matches" of infancy are most likely to assume a dominant role when they mature. Others that are lower on the social ladder learn their places early in life. This reduces more violent clashes among the monkeys as adults.

Many hoofed (有蹄的) mammals engage in play, too. In herds of Mongolian wild horses, the breeding stallion (种马) will play-fight with his offspring, thereby helping the youngsters develop the ability they will need when confronted by predators or other stallions.

It appears that even whales play. A calf will perform all sorts of acrobatic gyrations on and around its mother, sliding over her tail, standing on its head or slapping its tail or flipper against the water's surface. It's possible that such play helps cement the bond between mother and offspring.

And what of birds—do they play? Some ornithologists are convinced that a few of the more intelligent ones do. The subject needs further inquiry. At this point, it's the mammals who appear to dominate the animal playground.

51. Which of the following is Not true?

- a. Sometimes monkeys play for mere fun.
- b. All birds play.
- c. Animals play to develop survival skills.
- d. Whales also play.

52. The word "predator" in the passage most probably refers to _____.

- a. animals that live by killing and eating other animals
- b. animals that live off plants
- c. tigers and wolves
- d. strong and violent animals

53. It can be inferred from the passage that an important requirement for the survival of monkeys is _____.
a. their quickness in movement
b. their cleverness
c. their social order
d. their adaptation to environment
54. By saying "it's the mammals who appear to dominate the animal playground", the author means _____.
a. animals who play are chiefly mammals
b. mammals are the strongest on the animal playground
c. mammals are stronger than birds
d. mammals can defeat any other animals when they play
55. A suitable title for this passage might be _____.
a. Animals Play Just Like Human Beings
b. Birds Play Just Like Mammals
c. Just Like Monkeys, All Animals Play
d. Animal Play—A Way of Developing Survival Skills

(2)

Another movement that originated apart from psychology but has had a profound influence on psychological thinking is the school of psychoanalysis which was founded around the turn of the century by Sigmund Freud. Freud began his career in Vienna in the 1880's as a physician and neurologist (神经病学家). He became interested in psychological processes as the result of his experiences with patients who were suffering from hysteria—that is, from paralysis of the legs or arms that seemed to have no physical cause. His final theories represent a lifetime of observing and treating many kinds of neurotic patients and also of attempting to analyze his own personality.

Freud himself was rather neurotic in his youth, suffering from feelings of anxiety and deep depression. He retained some neurotic symptoms all his life, he was a compulsive smoker of as many as twenty cigars a day, was nervous about traveling, and was given to what were probably false complaints about poor digestion, constipation, and heart palpitation. However, he managed to overcome his early inclination toward depression and lived a rich professional, family, and social life—an indication that in his case the physician had managed to heal himself, at least in large part.

(3) One of Freud's great insights into the human personality was the discovery of how it is influenced by unconscious processes, especially motives of which we are unaware. At

first his ideas were bitterly attacked; many people were repelled by his notion that man, far from being a rational animal, is largely at the mercy of his irrational unconscious thoughts. Many were shocked by his emphasis on the role of sexual motives and particularly by his insistence that even young children have intense sexual desires. Over the years, however, the furor (狂怒) has died out. There is considerable controversy over the value of psychoanalytical methods in treating neurotic patients, but even those who criticize psychoanalysis as a form of therapy accept some of Freud's basic notions about personality and its formation.

56. Psychoanalysis was founded by Sigmund Freud _____.
- at the beginning of this century
 - in the last century
 - in the 1880's
 - one hundred years ago
57. According to the passage, psychoanalysis _____.
- originated from psychology
 - is part of psychology
 - originated independently of psychology
 - was deeply influenced by psychology
58. Which of the following is Not true?
- Sigmund Freud suffered from feelings of anxiety and depression.
 - Sigmund Freud suffered from indigestion, constipation and heart palpitation.
 - Sigmund Freud was nervous about traveling.
 - Sigmund Freud was rather neurotic in his youth.
59. According to Sigmund Freud, _____.
- man is a rational animal
 - man is powerless against his subconscious motives
 - man tends to deny his sexual motives
 - man can cure every disease by psychoanalysis
60. Freud's psychoanalysis _____.
- won immediate acceptance by the general public
 - is no longer popular in medical circles
 - is still creating furor because of its emphasis on the role of sexual motives
 - is still controversial as to its value in treating neurotic patients