

COLLEGE

ENGLISH

ACHIEVEMENT

TEST

《大学英语》精读五级测试

邱东林 主编

FOR

NON-ENGLISH

MAJORS

BAND 5

复旦大学出版社

《大学英语》 精 读
五 级 测 试

主编 邱东林

复旦大学出版社

(沪)新登字 202 号

责任编辑 袁海君

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复旦大学出版社出版

(上海国权路 579 号)

新华书店上海发行所发行 复旦大学印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 13.125 字数 323,000

1993 年 7 月第 1 版 1993 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—10000

ISBN7-309-00938-X/H·07

定价: 10.60 元

内 容 提 要

本书是以《大学英语教学大纲》为依据、并参照《大学英语六级考试大纲及样题》而精心设计的。全书共有十套试题，每套试题包括听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构、综合改错以及短文写作五个部分。全书最后附有试题的标准答案和听力录音文字稿。本书的主要对象是准备参加全国统一六级考试的大学生和研究生，通过本书的训练，可熟悉六级考试的形式及大致内容，从而增强应试能力和语言运用能力。同时，本书亦可供有一定英语水平的有关人员作自学和自测之用。

前 言

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》、并参照《大学英语四级考试大纲及样题》和《大学英语六级考试大纲及样题》而编写的。本书的目的是为已通过四级考试的学生打下基础,以能顺利通过六级考试。

本书共有十套试题并附有答案。全书最后有听力原文。

第一部分听力理解。体裁多样,内容丰富,难易适中。要求学生根据所给信息,作出正确的判断或推论。

第二部分阅读理解。有四篇文章,总字数大约在1400字左右。题材广:包括科技,文学,传记,社会等方面;内容新:主要选自近年的美、英书刊,既有记叙文,又有论说文。测试的重点是对篇章的理解。对关键性的生词,用汉语注明词义。

第三部分词语用法和语法结构。着重从“形”和“义”两方面测试学生运用词汇及语法结构的能力。

第四部分综合改错。要求学生在理解全文的基础上,指出并改正其中的错误。其中有词汇,语法和语意等方面的错误。

第五部分短文写作。要求学生不仅能学会各种形式的写作,如根据图表、段落主题句等,写出文理通顺,意义连贯的短文;而且要学会各种体裁的写作,如记叙、说明及缩写等,

本书由邱东林主编,参加各部分编写的人员是:冯建国(听力理解);邱东林、江宝玉(阅读理解);江宝玉(词汇用法和语法结构);邱东林(综合改错);陈洁倩(短文写作)。

由于编者水平有限,时间紧迫,书中难免有不足之处,我们恳切希望广大读者以及英语教师不吝赐教。

编 者

1992年4月

CONTENTS

College English Achievement Test (1)	1
College English Achievement Test (2)	16
College English Achievement Test (3)	31
College English Achievement Test (4)	46
College English Achievement Test (5)	60
College English Achievement Test (6)	75
College English Achievement Test (7)	91
College English Achievement Test (8)	106
College English Achievement Test (9)	121
College English Achievement Test (10)	136

Appendix A:

Key to CEAT (1)	151
Key to CEAT (2)	152
Key to CEAT (3)	154
Key to CEAT (4)	156
Key to CEAT (5)	158
Key to CEAT (6)	160
Key to CEAT (7)	162
Key to CEAT (8)	163
Key to CEAT (9)	165
Key to CEAT (10)	167

Appendix B:

Scripts for Listening Comprehension CEAT (1)	170
Scripts for Listening Comprehension CEAT (2)	173
Scripts for Listening Comprehension CEAT (3)	176
Scripts for Listening Comprehension CEAT (4)	179
Scripts for Listening Comprehension CEAT (5)	183
Scripts for Listening Comprehension CEAT (6)	186
Scripts for Listening Comprehension CEAT (7)	190
Scripts for Listening Comprehension CEAT (8)	193
Scripts for Listening Comprehension CEAT (9)	197
Scripts for Listening Comprehension CEAT (10)	200

6. a. He can't help the woman because he is going to Indonesia.
b. He has lost his way too.
c. He is not familiar with the place.
d. He doesn't want to help the woman because it will take up much of his time.
7. a. It's too dark. b. It's just fine.
c. It's too light. d. It's darker than John's.
8. a. They are going to the zoo.
b. The man doesn't want to go to the zoo.
c. The bus is late
d. The woman is not going to the zoo.
9. a. Because it's very hot this morning.
b. Because she was running a race.
c. Because she was running a fever.
d. Because she was busy testing the temperature.
10. a. She hasn't seen the film.
b. She shares the man's opinion.
c. She disagrees with the man.
d. She prefers not to argue about it.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some 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 blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Passage I

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

11. a. Because he had a long white beard and a long nose.
b. Because of the way he behaved.
c. Because he was short and fat.
d. Because he was very tall and thin.
12. a. There was no bed in his home.
b. There were no chairs and tables in his home.
c. Sometimes he did not sleep on his bed.
d. He never used his chairs and tables in his home.

13. a. He never played tricks on those who did not know him.
b. Sometimes he would go to parties even though he was not invited.
c. He enjoyed playing jokes on his friends.
d. He was kind to his donkeys.
14. a. The grass fields which were very far away from his home.
b. The neighbours' fields.
c. The nice wheat fields.
d. The fields which were grown with soft and sweet grass.
15. a. He thought that it was cruel to ride on a donkey home.
b. He thought that it was interesting to walk donkeys.
c. He thought that he would lose a donkey if he rode on a donkey home.
d. He thought that if he rode on a donkey the others would run away.

Passage II

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

16. a. During office hours.
b. At the tea time.
c. In the afternoon.
d. Before they started their work.
17. a. To call for help.
b. To try to put the fire out.
c. To ring the fire bell.
d. To close the windows.
18. a. Fire-bells are found on the walls in the corridors.
b. Every office has a fire-bell on its wall.
c. To operate the fire-bell, just put your finger on the button.
d. The bell will stop immediately if the glass on it is broken.
19. a. When the fire spreads all the lifts will stop automatically.
b. In the event of fire, using a lift is dangerous.
c. Only the emergency exits could be used in the event of fire.
d. Only the car park behind the building is the safety place.
20. a. Wind is one of the main causes of a fire spreading.
b. In the case of a fire, people should close all windows before leaving their offices.
c. The fire-doors in the corridors are used to prevent the fire from spreading.
d. The fire-doors in the corridors will shut automatically when a fire breaks out.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions of unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked a,b,c and d. You should decide on the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In the house where I grew up, it was our custom to leave the front door on the latch at night. I don't know if that was a local term or if it is universal; "on the latch" meant the door was closed but not locked. None of us carried keys; the last one in for the evening would close up, and that was it.

Those days are over. In rural areas as well as in cities, doors do not stay unlocked, even for part of an evening.

Suburbs and country areas are, in many ways, even more vulnerable than well-patrolled urban streets. Statistics show the crime rate rising more dramatically in those allegedly tranquil areas than in cities. At any rate, the era of leaving the front door on the latch is over.

It has been replaced by dead-bolt locks, security chains, electronic alarm systems and trip wires hooked up to a police station or private guard firms. Many suburban families having sliding doors on their patios (平台), with steel bars elegantly built in so no one can pry (撬开) the doors open.

It is not uncommon, in the most pleasant of homes, to see pasted on windows decals (贴花纸) announcing that the premises are under surveillance by this security force or that guard company.

The lock is the new symbol of America. Indeed, a recent public-service advertisement by a large insurance company featured not actuarial charts but a picture of a child's bicycle with the now-usual padlock attached to it.

The ad pointed out that, yes, it is the insurance companies that pay for stolen goods, but who is going to pay for what the new atmosphere of distrust and fear is doing to our way of life? Who is going to make the psychic payment for the transformation of America from the Land of the Free to the Land of the Lock?

21. The term "on the latch" as used by the author means most nearly _____.
- a. fastened with dead-bolt locks
 - b. leaving the door open

- c. not locked
 - d. locked with electronic alarm system
22. The suburbs are easily attacked by criminals because _____.
- a. the doors of the houses in the suburbs are not locked
 - b. there are more criminals in the suburbs than in the cities
 - c. the people living in the suburbs are more careless
 - d. there are less policemen on foot in the suburbs
23. People use many kinds of safeguards. Which of the following is not true?
- a. people use regular keyed locks.
 - b. The warning apparatus is used.
 - c. Private detectives from insurance company are hired.
 - d. Sliding glass doors are installed in the country families.
24. Insurance companies pay for the loss of personal property, but people still worry, it is because _____.
- a. insurance companies can not pay the psychic harm
 - b. insurance companies usually pay less
 - c. people have to go through a lot of paper work
 - d. people do not believe what insurance companies say
25. The title that best expresses the theme of this passage is _____.
- a. The Land of Free to the Land of Lock
 - b. Lock, the new symbol of America
 - c. The Era of "On the Latch" is Over
 - d. The Development of America's Safety

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Many private institutions of higher education around the country are in danger. Not all will be saved, and perhaps not all deserve to be saved. There are low-quality schools just as there are low-quality business. We have no obligation to save them simply because they exist.

But many thriving institutions that deserve to continue are threatened. They are doing a fine job educationally, but they are caught in a financial squeeze(拮据), with no way to reduce rising costs or increase revenues(收入) significantly. Raising tuition doesn't bring in more revenue, for each time tuition goes up, the enrollment goes down, or the amount that must be given away in student aid goes up. Schools are bad businesses, whether public or private, not usually because of mismanagement but because of the nature of the enterprise. They lose money on every customer, and they can go bankrupt either from too few students or too many students. Even a very good college is a very bad business.

It is such colleges, thriving but threatened, I worry about. Low enrollment is not their chief problem. Even with full enrollments, they may go under. Efforts to save them, and preferably to keep them private, are a national necessity. There is no basis for arguing that private schools are inherently better than public schools. Examples to the contrary abound. Anyone can name state universities and colleges that rank as the finest in the nation and the world. It is now inevitable that public institutions will be dominant, and therefore diversity is a national necessity. Diversity in the way we support schools tends to give us a healthy diversity in the forms of education. In an imperfect society such as ours, uniformity of education throughout the nation could be dangerous. In an imperfect society, diversity is a positive good. Ardent supporters of public higher education know the importance of sustaining private higher education.

26. According to the author's opinion schools are bad business because of_____.
- mismanagement
 - too few students
 - too many students
 - the nature of school
27. The author used the phrase "go under" in the third paragraph to mean _____.
- "get into difficulties"
 - "have low enrollment"
 - "have low tuition"
 - "bring in more money"
28. We can reasonably conclude from this passage that the author made an appeal to the public in order to support_____.
- public institutions
 - private schools
 - uniformity of education
 - diversity of education
29. Which of the following is not mentioned?
- High-quality private schools deserve to be saved.
 - If the tuition is raised, the enrollment goes down.
 - There are many cases to show that public schools are better than private schools.
 - Private schools have more money than public schools.
30. Which of the following ways could possibly save private schools?
- Raising tuition.

- b. Full enrollment.
- c. National awareness and support.
- d. Reduction of rising costs.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn about but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation (适度) of counsel and a temperateness of judgement befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motives will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication (辩护) of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers(私掠船) or cruisers(巡洋舰), visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed(剥夺), even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation(暗示) is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale(范围) of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates(海盜) would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual: it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerent(交战国). There is one choice we can't make, we are incapable of making: we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to

be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than was against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps to put the country in a more thorough state of defense.

31. "There has no discrimination" means _____.
- a. Germany has attacked all of its enemy countries
 - b. there has no discrepancies among the neutral countries
 - c. all the nations have taken the same side against Germany
 - d. no nations, neutral or friendly, have been able to escape German attacks
32. What response does the speaker appeal for?
- a. Taking a reckless revenge on Germany
 - b. Thinking calmly and sensibly about an action to be taken
 - c. Appealing for support from all other nations in the world
 - d. Both a and c
33. What can we infer from the passage?
- a. The U.S. merchant ships have not been equipped with arms.
 - b. The law of nation stipulates that the merchant ships can fire at the ships behind them.
 - c. Faced with the Germany's attack the U.S. can't turn to the law of nations for help.
 - d. The neutrals' response to the attack of submarines has been added to the law of nations.
34. What action do you think the U.S. will take? It will _____.
- a. continue to take a neutral stand but make a strong protest
 - b. formally declare war against Germany
 - c. negotiate with Germany
 - d. quietly tolerate the insults
35. Who do you think the speaker is? He is probably _____.
- a. the U.S. president
 - b. a senator
 - c. a U.S. governor
 - d. the government spokesman

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

In large part as a consequence of the feminist movement, historians have

focused a great deal of attention in recent years on determining more accurately the status of women in various periods. Although much has been accomplished for the modern period, premodern cultures have proved more difficult: sources are restricted in number, fragmentary, difficult to interpret, and often contradictory. Thus it is not surprising that some earlier scholarship concerning such cultures has so far gone unchallenged. An example is Johann Bachofen's 1861 treatise on Amazons, women-ruled societies of questionable existence contemporary with ancient Greece.

Bachofen argued that women were dominant in many ancient societies. His work was based on a comprehensive survey of references in the ancient sources to Amazonian and other societies—societies in which descent and property rights are traced through the female line. Some support for his theory can be found in evidence such as that drawn from Herodotus, the Greek "historian" of the fifth century B.C., who speaks of an Amazonian society, where the women hunted and fought in wars. A woman in this society was not allowed to marry until she had killed a person in battle.

Nevertheless, the assumption that the first recorders of ancient myths have preserved facts is doubtful. If one begins by examining why ancients refer to Amazons, it becomes clear that ancient Greek descriptions of such societies were meant not so much to represent observed historical fact—real Amazonian societies—but rather to offer "moral lessons" on the supposed outcome of women's rule in their own society. Thus I would argue, the purpose of accounts of the Amazons for their male Greek recorders was to teach both male and female Greeks that all-female groups, formed by withdrawal from traditional society, are destructive and dangerous.

36. Bachofen's theory still dominates because _____.
- a. reliable information about the ancient world is difficult to acquire
 - b. ancient societies show the best evidence of woman in positions of power
 - c. feminists have shown little interest in ancient societies
 - d. Bachofen's knowledge of Amazonian culture is unparalleled
37. All of the following are stated by the author as problems connected with the sources for knowledge of premodern cultures except _____.
- a. partial completeness
 - b. restricted accessibility
 - c. difficulty of interpretation
 - d. tendency toward contradiction
38. What do you think the writer's view of Bachofen's theory is?
- a. Convincing.
 - b. Skeptical.
 - c. Feasible.
 - d. Believable.
39. It can be inferred that the probable reactions of many males in ancient

Greece to the idea of a society ruled by women could best be characterized as _____.

- a. hostile
- b. disinterested
- c. curious
- d. confused

40. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in this passage?

- a. The writer disagrees with Bachofen.
- b. The first recorders of ancient myth were male.
- c. The historical data show that Amazonian society did exist in one time.
- d. Bachofen thought that women preponderated over men in Amazonian society.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked a,b,c and d. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

- 41. The common reader _____ a dictionary for information about the spelling, pronounciations, meaning and proper use of words.
 - a. applies for
 - b. looks up
 - c. consults with
 - d. turns to
- 42. His parents _____ themselves in drugs and left him uncared for.
 - a. addicted
 - b. indulged
 - c. tucked
 - d. enveloped
- 43. Although she was rather upset, she managed to _____ herself together to make up the fire.
 - a. hold
 - b. control
 - c. pull
 - d. ease
- 44. He _____ his exclusion from the meeting and protested fiercely.
 - a. dissatisfied
 - b. grumbled
 - c. resented
 - d. complained
- 45. His speech was careful and _____ but his words seemed to make no sense.
 - a. distinct
 - b. distinguished
 - c. drab
 - d. dispensible
- 46. You'd better arrive in London at least two days before Christmas if you can, if not earlier, so as to be _____ plenty of time for the Christmas Eve celebration.
 - a. in
 - b. on
 - c. at
 - d. with

47. The professor agreed in a panel discussion that the air quality had _____ these few days.
 a. collapsed b. demolished
 c. evaporated d. deteriorated
48. Through years of hard work, they have turned the formerly _____ land into fertile fields.
 a. bare b. empty
 c. harsh d. barren
49. A glance at Hawking's office reveals a _____ familiar to any busy university scholars—shelves loaded with books and journals and stacks of paper.
 a. scenery b. sight
 c. scene d. look
50. He didn't want to _____ the engagement, but he felt he had no alternative.
 a. break up b. break away
 c. break off d. break through
51. The ministry will train 4,500 workers who will be working in the 190 talent _____ centers throughout China.
 a. exchange b. substitute
 c. communication d. change
52. Our new house is very _____ for the office as I can get there in five minutes.
 a. adequate b. convenient
 c. suitable d. ideal
53. The following qualifications are essential for the secretarial _____: an honour degree in English, proficiency in shorthand and typewriting and some experience.
 a. rank b. post
 c. status d. service
54. It was he who seemed _____ and bumped into a table while she, a crippled girl, moved competently through the passage.
 a. rash b. clumsy
 c. silly d. negligent
55. Nowadays many teachers make a(n) _____ of being strict with students.
 a. claim b. point
 c. sense d. attempt
56. Since the conference was held on Chinese _____, security was no problem.