

张成祎 编

CET710分
全能系

大学英语 三级水平测试

试题集



College English Practice Tests Band 3

第五版

5th Edition



上海外语教育出版社

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前言

《大学英语三级水平测试试题集》最初是上海外语教育出版社“全新大学英语水平测试系列”中的一种。本书初版于1991年,1998年经过一次局部修订,2004年又进行了大幅度修订。

2007年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会根据教育部高教司组织制定的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》,对大学英语四、六级考试进行了全面改革,制定了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》。新方案无论在计分体制还是在考试内容和形式上都有重大变更。为了适应新的考试要求,我们对本书做了第三次全面修订。修订后,系列书名更名为《大学英语水平测试系列710分》。

2013年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会决定在2007年改革方案的基础上,对四、六级的试卷结构和测试题型作局部调整。新试卷取消了完型填空(Cloze),全卷分为写作、听力理解、阅读理解、翻译四个部分,听力理解中的原复合式听写调整为单词及词组听写,阅读理解中的原快速阅读理解调整为长篇阅读理解。

为此,我们对本书做了相应的修订和调整,以便能帮助读者做更有针对性的考前准备。本书虽为三级水平测试,但试卷的结构和题型完全参照了考试委员会新近公布的四级考试样卷,只是在难度上有所调整,读者在评估自身已有水平的同时,可借以熟悉和适应将来的全国统一考试。

本书的每份试卷分四部分,每部分的测试内容、测试题型、考试时间和分值比例如下:

第一部分:写作(Writing) 这部分要求按规定的题目和提示,用英语完成一篇含100至130个单词的短文。考试时间30分钟,分值比例为15%。

第二部分:听力理解(Listening Comprehension) 这部分包括3节:A节含8段短对话和2段长对话,共15题,均为多项选择题;B节含3篇短文,共10题,亦为多项选择题;C节为短文听写,含一篇短文,共10题,要求考生在听懂短文的基础上,用所听到的原文填写空缺的单词或词组。考试时间共计30分钟,A节分值比例为15%,B节和C节分值比例均为10%。

第三部分:阅读理解(Reading Comprehension) 这部分包括3节:A节为词汇理解,含一篇短文,文中有10个空格,每个空格为一题,要求在规定范围内选择一个适当的单词填空;B节为长篇阅读,含一篇较长的文章,后面附有10个句子,每句所含的信息出自文章的某一段落,要求找出与每句匹配的段落;C节为仔细阅读,含两篇短文,均为多项选择题。考试时间共计40分钟,A节分值比例为5%,B节分值比例为10%,C节分值比例为20%。

第四部分:翻译(Translation) 这部分含一100字左右的中文段落,要求考生翻译成英语。考试时间30分钟,分值比例为15%。

本书共收测试卷10套,每套试卷后均有答题卡。书后附有答案和注释,以及全部听力文字材料,供读者参考。

编者
2014年1月

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Part One

College English Practice Tests

Practice Test 1

(130 minutes)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay about *Staying Healthy* on the basis of the points given below. You are given the opening and concluding sentences of the essay. Your part of the essay should be 100 to 130 words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Points to be covered:

1. 适当的营养
2. 充分的睡眠
3. 经常的锻炼

Staying Healthy

Good health is the most valuable possession a person can have.

If everybody were to do so, there would be much fewer complaints about poor health.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear eight short conversations and two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what*

was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) They don't have to go to the concert.
B) His brother will let them use the car.
C) The subway is fine with her.
D) They'll have to rent a car as early as possible.
2. A) He wants the others to follow him.
B) He must study the animal he caught.
C) He is behind in his schoolwork.
D) He will catch up with them then.
3. A) At the restaurant.
B) At the theatre.
C) At the station.
D) At the drugstore.
4. A) His age.
B) His income.
C) His nationality.
D) His occupation.
5. A) He refused to drive her.
B) He is glad to drive her.
C) He forgot his driver's license.
D) He doesn't have a car.
6. A) The room is on fire.
B) They are bothered by the smoke.
C) There is very little breeze.
D) Smoking should not be allowed.
7. A) They both liked it.
B) The mother didn't like it, but the father did.
C) Neither of them liked it.
D) The mother didn't like it because it wasn't in English.
8. A) 10 cents.
B) 5 dollars.
C) 25 cents.
D) 50 cents.

Conversation One

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) She could not find the tickets.
B) She could not find her toothbrush.
C) She could not carry the suitcase alone.
D) She could not close the suitcase.
10. A) She always forgets things.

- B) She never knows how to shut a suitcase.
 C) She never remembers where her toothbrush is.
 D) He could not spare time to help her.
11. A) They are both lazy. B) They are both forgetful.
 C) They are quarrelsome. D) They are bad-tempered.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) Driver — passenger. B) Policeman — witness.
 C) Lawyer — client. D) Judge — defendant.
13. A) At the crossroads of Bridge Street and Churchill Avenue.
 B) Outside Brown's toyshop.
 C) Just where the woman was standing.
 D) Where the policeman and the woman are talking.
14. A) 10 miles per hour. B) 40 miles per hour.
 C) 30 miles per hour. D) 20 miles per hour.
15. A) To write down what she has said. B) To identify the drivers.
 C) To sign her name. D) To go to the police station.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three 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 a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) The box was made of wood.
 B) The box was extremely heavy.
 C) The box was almost broken.
 D) The box contained some precious goods.
17. A) A pile of woolen clothes. B) Some wooden articles.
 C) A man. D) A woman.
18. A) £235. B) £230.
 C) £340. D) £345.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) From strangers. B) From their close friends.
C) From the family members. D) From their relatives.
20. A) They usually live all alone by themselves.
B) They want to keep their problems secret.
C) They prefer not to get advice from people they know.
D) They believe in people with special training.
21. A) Social workers. B) Scientists.
C) Elderly people. D) People with special knowledge.
22. A) Their special knowledge. B) Their rich experience.
C) Accepted facts. D) Common sense.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) 8 hours. B) 10 hours.
C) 11 hours. D) 12 hours.
24. A) At food shops. B) At post offices.
C) At newspaper shops. D) At drugstores.
25. A) Take a basket and put your items in it.
B) Tell the shop girls what you wish to buy.
C) Pay for what you want to buy as soon as possible.
D) Line up and wait for your turn to be served.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

The entertainment (26) _____, or show business, attracts many young people. Unfortunately, only very few can hope to become famous and prosperous. Talent is not enough because show business is as (27) _____ as any other business. Without a good manager, a performer can never hope to succeed. Fashion is important in this business, too. The best tailor in the world will never be a success if he makes old-fashioned clothes. In (28) _____ the same way, a performer must change his "act" in order to follow

the taste of the moment. This is true for actors and dancers, but (29) _____ for singers.

“Pop” (30) _____ “popular”, and a pop singer has to work very hard to become popular. He must either give the public what they already want, or he must find a new way of singing that will (31) _____ their attention. Even when he has succeeded, and his records are sold everywhere, he cannot relax. Then he must work (32) _____ to stay popular, because there are always younger singers trying to become famous and steal some of the (33) _____.

The life of a successful pop singer is (34) _____ easy. He can only relax when he is alone, because everything he does is (35) _____ and reported in the special newspaper written for the “fans”. The fans are the most important people in the world for the singer. They buy his records, they go to his concerts, and they make him rich and famous.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Many countries face a (36) _____ more serious economic problem in the form of an (37) _____ trade balance with other nations. Such an imbalance exists when the (38) _____ value of a country's imports exceeds that of its exports. For example, if a country buys \$25 billion of products from other countries, yet sells only \$10 billion of its own products overseas, its trade deficit is \$15 billion. Many underdeveloped nations find themselves in this (39) _____ because they lack natural resources or the industrial (40) _____ to use these resources, and thus have to import raw materials or manufactured goods.

One (41) _____ of a trade deficit is the flow of currency out of a country. In the case of an underdeveloped nation, this can cause many financial difficulties, including failure to (42) _____ debt payments and obstacles to (43) _____ of an industrial base. Even in the case of a fully developed nation such as the United States, a large trade deficit is a reason for alarm. American products, made by well-paid workers in U.S. industries, (44) _____ more to produce than those made in places like Asia, where labor and material costs are much lower. Money (45) _____ on foreign products is money not spent on items produced by domestic industries.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A) creation | I) somewhat |
| B) total | J) unfavorable |
| C) somehow | K) create |
| D) effect | L) complete |
| E) cost | M) position |
| F) meet | N) affect |
| G) capacity | O) case |
| H) spent | |

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

- A) In many ways we can all be encouraged to learn another language. Although it may help to have special language learning abilities, research shows that learners with a wide variety of intellectual abilities can be successful. In fact, if we look around the world, in country after country most people can speak more than one language, so in some ways it can't be all that difficult.
- B) Having strong motivation helps, of course. We all know that if learners are interested in something and want to learn it, then they are likely to be more successful. For language learning, feeling the need to communicate is part of motivation and so is the learner's attitude towards the communities where the target language is used. If we are interested in the people who speak the language and are curious about their culture and way of life, then we are more likely to learn faster and more easily. The greater the motivation the more one succeeds, but also the more one succeeds the greater the motivation. This means that it is important for learners to be aware of their success and not only think of the difficulties in language learning.
- C) Practice is also important in language learning. Good learners look for opportunities to practice, they are willing to make mistakes, and they try to communicate messages even if they do not know all the necessary words for what they want to say. In classrooms, talking with a partner as well as with the teacher can provide good opportunities for practice. Even if learners working in pairs or groups do not always provide each other with completely accurate or authentic language, they can still offer each other genuine communicative practice if they try to interact with each other and negotiate meanings rather than simply recite what they know.

- D) It is also important to remember that there isn't only one way to learn a language. People can be successful using lots of different ways: some learn visually through images and imagination, others learn better orally; some learn through memorizing, others learn better through physical action and activity. Still, although some learners may feel they know what works for them, and they use certain methods, all learners should be willing to try other methods, including new ones — how will they know what works for them until they have tried a range of methods?
- E) Most learners believe it is important to learn new vocabulary and new rules for more complex language. This is clearly the case, but it is very important to fit new vocabulary and rules into what we already know. In learning new words, for example, we should try to relate them to other words and associate them with what we knew previously. Developing a good vocabulary, though, is not just a matter of learning more and more new words. It is also a matter of learning new meanings of words we already know, or combining what we know in new ways. Vocabulary development therefore includes learning the meanings of idioms and metaphors where often the combination of apparently simple words is what gives new meanings.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. Learning new meanings for familiar words or combine what we know in new ways is also a means of developing a good vocabulary.
47. Group work in classrooms is more important than just asking students to repeat what they have already learned.
48. If a person has little interest in the people speaking the language he is learning, it's not likely for him to learn quickly.
49. Language learners should not be afraid of making mistakes, so that they can have more opportunities for practice.
50. Idioms are usually a combination of simple words and can help enlarge a person's vocabulary.
51. It is hard to say what learning method is more suitable for each individual person until he has tried various ones.
52. People are encouraged to learn another language because there are reasons to say that learning a language is not as hard as we imagine.
53. It is also very important for us to connect newly learned words and rules with what we knew previously.
54. Thinking too much of the difficulties will discourage a person to learn a new language.
55. When one has a good reason for doing something, he'll be more likely to succeed.

Section C

Directions: *There are two passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

It has been shown that children who smoke have certain characteristics. Compared with non-smokers they are more rebellious, their work becomes worse as they move up school, they are more likely to leave school early, and are more often delinquent (违法的) and sexually premature. Many of these features can be summarized as anticipation of adulthood.

There are a number of factors which determine the onset of smoking, and these are largely psychological and social. They include availability of cigarettes, curiosity, rebelliousness, appearing tough, anticipation of adulthood, social confidence, the example of parents and teachers, and smoking by friends and older brothers and sisters.

It should be much easier to prevent children from starting to smoke than to persuade adults to give up the habit once established, but in fact this has proved very difficult. The example set up by people in authority, especially parents, health care workers, and teachers, is of prime importance. School rules should forbid smoking by children on the premises. This rule has been introduced at Summerhill School where I spent my school days.

There is, however, a risk of children smoking just to rebel against the rules, and even in those schools which have tried to enforce no smoking by physical punishment there is as much smoking as other schools. Nevertheless, banning smoking is probably on balance beneficial. Teachers too should not smoke on school premises, at least not in front of children.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. In the passage the author puts an emphasis on _____.
A) the effect of smoking among children
B) the reason why children start smoking
C) the difficulty in preventing children from smoking
D) the measures to ban smoking among children
57. Which of the following is a common characteristic of young smokers?
A) Laziness. B) Lack of confidence.
C) Ignorance. D) Disobedience.
58. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A) To prevent children from start smoking, parents, teachers and health care workers should not smoke.
B) It's easier to prevent children from starting to smoke than to persuade adults to stop smoking.

- C) Many children start to smoke because they want to appear mature.
D) Some children start to smoke merely out of curiosity.
59. The author concludes that school rules to forbid smoking _____.
A) should be introduced although it might prove ineffective
B) should be introduced because it was done at the school he studied
C) should not be introduced because it may cause rebellion
D) needn't be introduced as long as the teachers don't smoke
60. Which is the author's attitude towards children smoking?
A) Indifferent. B) Sympathetic.
C) Emotional. D) Objective.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Traditionally, universities have carried out two main activities: research and teaching. Many experts would argue that both these activities play a critical role in serving the community. The fundamental question, however, is how does the community want or need to be served?

In recent years universities have been coming under increasing pressure from both the governments and the public to ensure that they do not remain "ivory towers" (象牙塔) of study separated from the realities of everyday life. University teachers have been encouraged, and in some cases compelled, to provide more courses which produce graduates with the technical skills required for the commercial use. If Aristotle wanted to work in university in the UK today, he would have a good chance of teaching computer science but would not be so readily employable as a philosopher.

A post-industrial society requires large numbers of computer programmers, engineers, managers and technicians to maintain and develop its economic growth but "man", as the Bible says, "does not live by bread alone". Apart from requiring medical and social services, which do not directly contribute to economic growth, the society should also value and enjoy literature, music and the arts. In these cost-conscious times, it has even been pointed out in justification for the funding of the arts that they can be useful money earners. A successful musical play, for instance, can contribute as much to the Gross National Product through tourist dollars as any other things.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. We can know from the first paragraph that the author _____.
A) believes traditional universities have done a good job serving the community
B) believes it remains to be discussed how universities should meet the needs of society
C) thinks some experts require too much of universities
D) thinks universities should do more than just research and teach
62. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that _____.
A) the society is not satisfied with the present college education

- B) interference from the government is unwelcome
C) teachers are forced to do what they don't like to do
D) it's a mistake for universities to teach courses of no commercial use
63. The example of Aristotle indicates that _____.
A) universities in the UK have produced too many good-for-nothing graduates
B) universities should stop teaching philosophy
C) high technology is now valued more than other courses in universities
D) universities should put more stress on computer science
64. According to the passage, literature, music and the arts _____.
A) contribute directly to economic growth
B) are as necessary to man as medical and social services
C) are justified since they bring profits
D) a good way of earning money
65. The author implies that _____.
A) economy should always be a nation's first consideration
B) universities should take cost into account when they decide what courses they will offer
C) successful musical plays are part of national economy
D) economic growth is not the only need of mankind

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

世界上最致命的健康问题之一正在向新的地区蔓延。这个问题就是心脏病。发展中国家有越来越多的人正在受到它的影响。多年来,在大多数工业化国家里,心脏病一直是头号致死原因。它夺走的生命比癌症和意外事故还多。世界卫生组织(WHO)已警告说,心脏病几乎在所有发展中国家迅速增长。为什么会发生这样的情况呢?一个原因是发展中国家人的寿命延长了。另一个原因是许多人改变了生活方式。现在他们食用更多的脂肪和盐,而水果和蔬菜则吃得少了。

Practice Test 1

答题卡1

学 校:

姓 名:

填涂
要求

正确填涂方式

错误填涂方式

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请将试题册背面条形码粘贴
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Part I

Writing

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

(30 minutes)

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写；在答题区域内作答，超出以下红色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效。

Staying Healthy

Good health is the most valuable possession a person can have. _____