

新编

INBIAN SICHUANSHENG DAXUE YINGYU SANJI
TONGKAO KAOQIAN ZHIDAO YU SHIXUN

四川省大学英语三级 统考考前指导与实训

主编 张萍 周淑珍

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前 言

大学英语是我国各种类型高等学校学生的一门重要的必修课程,也是唯一的一门全国或全省统考课程。国家和用人单位对不同级别学校大学英语的过级要求有所区别。三级是各省、市、自治区对职业技术学院、专科学校和艺体类本科学生的一般要求。三级考试的重点是测试学生的语言基础和一般语言能力。如果学生平时学习时注重词汇和语法知识积累,比较注意提高听、说、读、写、译等方面的能力,在考试前了解考试题型及要求,掌握一定的解题技巧,通过独立或在老师的指导下进行一定的模拟训练就可以取得事半功倍的效果。

本书是根据2007年版《四川省大学英语三级考试大纲》的要求编写的。本书分为:《四川省大学英语三级考试大纲》;三级考试样题及答案;各部分解题技巧;写作技巧、评分标准、各分数段样卷及解析;实训题10套;实训题的详解。本书目的是帮助广大考生能顺利通过考试并能取得满意成绩。本书由纸质课本、多媒体光盘组成。学生可以利用多媒体光盘在计算机上操练,按照考试的要求检验自己的水平,找出差距,提高考试成绩,也可以在教师的指导下,根据老师的安排完成本书的各项内容。

本书由绵阳师范学院外语学院及四川省内多年从事大学英语教学和管理工作的资深教师精心编写,他们对四川省三级考试有较为深入的研究,大学英语教学和三级备考经验较为丰富。相信本书会对准备三级考试的考生有所帮助。

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四川省大学英语三级考试(SCET—3)大纲

总 则

本大纲的主要测试对象为四川省高等学校的非英语专业学生,其目的不仅是检查学生对所学英语课程的掌握程度,而且是鉴定该生是否达到大学英语三级水平。因此,这种考试体现对学生学习的要求,具有水平测试的性质。

SCET—3 是一种标准化考试。根据普通高校大学英语教学大纲(修订本)的要求,考虑到我省大学英语教学的实际情况及其现有条件,本考试命题范围暂定为 3550 个基础词汇和 350 条常用短语,内容分为客观测试和主观测试两大部分,分别占试卷的 72% 和 28%。(详见计分办法)。考试方法为闭卷考试。

本考试由四川省教育厅直接领导和组织,由四川省大学英语二、三级考试办公室具体实施,统一命题,统一测试,统一阅卷。

试卷设计

SCET—3 包括五项内容:听力、语法结构与词汇、阅读理解、英译汉和写作。

I. 听力(Listening):听力部分主要考核考生一定的听的能力和初步的书面表达能力。

本部分共 15 题,下分三个部分,考试时间 20 分钟。

A 部分为日常生活和交际场合中的一般对话,共 10 题。对话中无生词,并避免专有名词(常用人名、地名除外)。所提问题中约有三分之一为推理和判断题。

B 部分为一篇短篇听力材料,含 2 个理解题。其总词量为 150 个左右,体裁为学生所熟悉的讲话、叙述和解说等。

上述两部分均采用多项选择。读两遍。

C 部分为听写填空。在试卷上给出一篇意思相对完整,约 150 词左右的短文,其中有 6 个空格。每个空格要求填入 1—2 个单词或 1 个短语。全文朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿,供考生听懂全文内容;第二遍在有空格的句子后面有停顿,要求考生把听到的单词或短语填入空格;第三遍同第一遍,没有停顿,供考生进行核对。“听写填空”短文的题材、体裁和难度与 B 部分相同。

以上 A、B、C 三部分的语速都为每分钟 130 个词左右。

II. 语法结构与词汇(Structure and Vocabulary)

共 20 题,考试时间 15 分钟。本部分语法结构占 60%,即 12 题,词汇占 40%,即 8 题。语法命题的范围主要根据大纲的语法结构表。

词汇命题在本考纲所列调整范围内。词汇以测试词义、用法和搭配为主,有一定的习语和短语动词。

采用多项选择。

III. 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension):

共 20 题,考试时间 40 分钟。本部分由四篇短文组成,总阅读量在 1200 词左右(含理解题)。每篇设计 5 个理解题,采用多项选择。

题材包括传记、社会、文化、日常生活、科普知识等。涉及的背景知识能为学生所理解;体裁包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。

文章的难度不应超过三级阅读材料,允许 3% 的生词,影响理解的关键词用汉语注释。

理解句子水平的意义,理解字面意思和理解事实、细节的题量占 70%;根据上下文逻辑关系、主旨大意、推理判断的题量占 30%。

IV. 英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese):

本部分的主旨为考核考生根据上下文确切理解英语书面材料的阅读能力及其通顺地译成汉语的书面表达能力。共 4 题,全部选自第三部分阅读理解的四篇文章,每篇选 1 至 2 句组成一题,每题 20 词左右,4 题的总词量不超过 80 个。考试时间 15 分钟。翻译的内容不存在背景知识带来的困难。

V. 写作(Writing):

本部分的主旨为考核考生是否具有一定的英语写作能力。

采用命题作文的方式,给出英语题目、中文要点提纲和少量英语参考词。考生应按题目和提纲要求,在 30 分钟内写出一篇 100 个左右英语单词的短文,内容切题,表达思想清楚,语言正确。

四川省大学英语三级考试样题

Sichuan College English Sample Test

Band Three

试 卷 一

(120 分钟)

注 意 事 项

- 一、将校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号和试卷代号(A 或 B)分别填写在答题纸、试卷二(含填充式听写和作文纸)上。看清试卷一封面上的试卷代号,你现在做的是A(或B)卷,应在答题纸试卷代号栏相应字母A(或B)上划线。划错或不划均判为零分,责任由考生自负。
- 二、答题前仔细读懂各部分题目的说明要求。
- 三、多项选择题的答案一定要做在答题纸上。每题仅限一个答案,多选作答错处理。选定答案后,用2B浓度的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。其正确方法是[A][B][C][D]。使用其它符号答题者不给分。划线的浓度一定要盖过字母底色。
- 四、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。
- 五、填充式听写、翻译和作文用钢笔或圆珠笔分别按要求写在试卷二中相应的各部分,并保持卷面整洁。写在其它地方无效。
- 六、考试时间为120分钟,不得拖延时间。最后30分钟为作文时间。届时,监考人员将收回试卷一。
- 七、考试结束后,把试卷二和答题纸放在桌上,一律不得带走。待监考人员收完所有试卷之后考生方可离开考场。

SCET3 0612A

Part I

Listening Comprehension (15%)

(20 minutes)

Section A

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. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken twice. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A. At the office.
- B. In the waiting room.
- C. At the airport.
- D. In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A. "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. He hasn't made up his mind. | B. He would like to go. | | |
| C. He has no appetite for lunch. | D. He will not go. | | |
| 2. A. The train is late. | B. The train is crowded. | | |
| C. The train is on time. | D. The train is out of order. | | |
| 3. A. At a cinema. | B. In the hospital. | | |
| C. At a hotel. | D. In a book store. | | |
| 4. A. 9:00. | B. 9:30. | C. 10:00. | D. 10:30. |
| 5. A. \$ 100. | B. \$ 75. | C. \$ 50. | D. \$ 25. |
| 6. A. He was warm-hearted. | B. He was listening. | | |
| C. He was agreeable. | D. He wouldn't listen. | | |
| 7. A. He doesn't know how to do it. | B. He won't go to the game. | | |
| C. He wants to know the reason. | D. He's willing to play. | | |
| 8. A. In a shop. | B. In a bank. | C. In a restaurant. | D. In an office. |
| 9. A. Coffee and dessert. | B. Beef and dessert. | | |
| C. Beef, peas and coffee. | D. Beef and peas. | | |
| 10. A. She won't finish her paper. | B. She will go to the lecture. | | |
| C. She won't go to the lecture. | D. She will go to the concert. | | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will hear two questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken twice. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 11. A. Next Monday. | B. This weekend. |
| C. The next day. | D. The day after tomorrow. |
| 12. A. Some flowers. | B. An MP3. |
| C. A box of chocolates. | D. A birthday cake. |

Section C Spot Dictation

注意:听力理解的 C 节 (Section C) 为填充式听写 (Spot Dictation), 短文及题目 (S1 ~ S6) 在试卷二上。现在请取出试卷二做听写题。

Part II

Vocabulary and Structure (20%)

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a shingle line through the center.

13. The two boys had so _____ in common that they soon became good friends.
A. little B. few C. much D. many
14. The medicine is harmful to the children. You must put it _____ the reach of them.
A. beyond B. within C. beside D. beneath
15. He takes a walk along the river after supper every day _____ his health.
A. because of B. for the interest of
C. for the profit of D. for the sake of
16. The first, second and third prizes went to Jack, Tom and Henry _____.
A. differently B. respectively C. equally D. particularly
17. It is reported that yesterday's traffic accident _____ the death of five passengers.
A. resulted from B. resulted in
C. regarded as D. responded to
18. Some information you need for writing the essay is freely _____ on the Internet.
A. average B. adequate C. available D. abstract
19. The little girl who found the ring received a generous _____ of one hundred dollars.
A. award B. price C. reward D. praise

20. Drinking a lot of water and taking plenty of sleep are often regarded as _____ for a cold.
A. operations B. corrections C. means D. remedies
21. The old couple decided to _____ a boy though they already had three of their own.
A. adopt B. adapt C. bring D. receive
22. When he was asked about the missing camera, Jimmy _____ ever seeing it.
A. denied B. opposed C. refused D. complained
23. People in cities _____ to suffer from stress more than people in the countryside.
A. turn B. incline C. tend D. intend
24. The committee has decided that the race would continue _____ the weather.
A. regardless of B. instead of
C. by means of D. in view of
25. Everyone here, including children and old people, _____ in for sports.
A. go B. goes C. going D. to go
26. Never in China _____ been interested in studying foreign languages.
A. so many people have B. have so many people
C. did so many people D. have very many people
27. I've never been to Lijiang, but it's the place _____.
A. where I'd like to visit it B. that I want to visit it most
C. in which I'd like to visit D. I most want to visit
28. You can't go anywhere until _____ your homework.
A. you'd finished B. you finish
C. you'll finish D. you've finished
29. You _____ your classmates if you had made an effort last term.
A. had caught up with B. would catch up with
C. would have caught up with D. have caught up with
30. I'm going out to buy _____ furniture. Will you come along?
A. one or two B. a few
C. a small amount of D. one or two pieces of
31. The lab _____ next year will be more advanced than the old one.
A. to be built B. built C. being built D. to built
32. Excuse me, but it is time to have your temperature _____.
A. to take B. taken C. take D. taking

Part III

Reading Comprehension (40%)

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 33 to 37 are based on the following passage.

Last October, Todd Brill was talking to his mother in the dining room of their home, which overlooks the St. Joseph River. Through the windows he saw a truck sail over the side of the bridge and fall into the water.

Brill shouted to his mother to call for an ambulance(救护车). Before she could ask why, he was running out the door.

Without hesitating, he dived into the cold river and swam to the truck. He went under and tried to open the driver's door, but it couldn't move. He surfaced for air and again went under; this time he got the back door open. Water filled the truck, and it sank completely.

On his third dive, Todd pulled 19-year-old Paulette Whitmer to the river bank. Todd had to shake her to get her to say if there was anyone else in the truck. Yes, her mother.

Sheila Whitmer, 45, had been trying to teach her daughter to drive the truck when Paulette ran into a sign near the bridge. Instead of stopping the truck, she had panicked(惊慌), and lost control.

Again Todd swam the 30 feet and began diving. He swam to the passenger-side door, which he got open after what seemed a lifetime. Todd pulled the unconscious Sheila, whose face was bloody and bruised(淤伤), to the riverside.

Both women, who were being treated at a hospital, would have died if it had not been for Brill's quick response.

33. When Todd was talking to his mother, he saw through the windows a truck _____.
A. racing by the riverside B. run into a sign near the bridge
C. floating on the water D. drop into the river
34. After Paulette Whitmer was pulled out of water, _____.
A. she asked Todd to rescue her mother
B. she was shaking with cold
C. her mother was still in the truck
D. her mother said thanks to Todd
35. It seemed a long time for Todd to open the passenger-side door on his _____.
A. fourth dive B. third dive C. second dive D. first dive
36. What caused the accident?
A. Paulette Whitmer got panicked.
B. There was a sign near the bridge.
C. Sheila lost control of the truck.
D. The truck couldn't function properly.
37. From the passage, we know that the rescue was _____.
A. hesitant B. timely C. well-planned D. poorly carried out

Passage Two

Questions 38 to 42 are based on the following passage.

"Throw it away? There is no away," scientists warn us so. What that means, of course, is that as we produce more and more waste, safe places to deposit it are becoming fewer and fewer.

An important change in responding to the problems of waste and its disposal (处理) in modern society is the development of techniques for recycling materials that have been thrown away.

Moreover, oil for plastics, trees for paper, and coal and oil to make heat for glass and metal production are also becoming harder to find and more expensive. One solution that can help solve problems of both supply and disposal is recycling, or using the same material more than once.

Some governments are requiring more recycling. Japan already recycles about 50 percent of its household trash. The German government now has a very strict law requiring that most plastics and metal be recycled. Under the new law, automobile manufacturers must buy a car back when it is no longer useful. The car must then be separated into materials that can be recycled—metals, plastics, glass, and so on. This law has made automobile manufacturers think more carefully about the kinds of materials that go into automobiles and how those materials are used.

Recycling is a new way of looking at our use of the earth's resources.

38. According to scientists, we will _____.

- A. not be able to find places for our waste
- B. have fewer safe places for our waste
- C. produce more waste to be recycled
- D. find more safe places to place our waste

39. To solve the problems of both supply and disposal, we should _____.

- A. raise the prices of natural materials
- B. reduce glass and metal production
- C. produce more and more materials
- D. reuse the materials that have been used

40. In Germany, if your car is no longer useful, you _____.

- A. can send it to the government for recycling
- B. must separate it into metals, plastics, glass, etc.
- C. can't buy a new car unless you recycle your old one
- D. can sell it back to the automobile manufacturer

41. The purpose of the new law in Germany is _____.

- A. to make manufacturers use less materials
- B. to force manufacturers to reuse materials
- C. to urge manufacturers to produce fewer cars
- D. to make manufacturers separate used cars

42. Which of the following is the main point of the passage?

- A. It is important for us to develop techniques for recycling materials.
- B. The earth's resources are becoming more and more expensive.

- C. Recycling is a solution to the problems of supply and disposal.
- D. It is necessary to make laws against throwing away used materials.

Passage Three

Questions 43 to 47 are based on the following passage.

When I was at school, our teacher told the class "You are what you eat." My friends and I would laugh and call each other 'hamburger' and 'biscuits'. Our teacher was trying to show us the importance of eating the right food to stay healthy.

Food influences our health. We've all heard advice such as, "Milk can make you sleepy. To stop feeling sleepy you should eat peanuts," or "Garlic (大蒜) helps you not to catch a cold." Everyone has their own advice to give, but some of these pieces of advice seem not to agree with each other.

But there does seem to be proof that we are what we eat. A few decades ago there were big campaigns to make British people healthier. We threw out our chip (薯条/片) pan which we had used until then to make chips every day for dinner. We replaced our chips with boiled potatoes. At first I felt like my potatoes had no taste at all. But after a while I started to prefer healthier food because I felt stronger and I didn't get sick so often.

Japanese people are known to be the healthiest in the world because of the food they eat. The healthiest Japanese people eat rice and fish and vegetables every day. They drink green tea or water when they're thirsty. The traditional Japanese food is famous for helping you to live a longer and healthier life.

When you know the effects of different types of food, you can use your knowledge well and eat what you want to become.

43. When the teacher told the students "You are what you eat," she was _____.

- A. trying to make them laugh with this remark
- B. explaining the importance of eating healthy food
- C. telling them to eat hamburger and biscuits
- D. saying that they should eat what they like

44. Which of the following is NOT true according to the second paragraph?

- A. People have the same advice on food.
- B. Everyone has advice to give on food and health.
- C. Milk and peanuts have some effect on sleep.
- D. Garlic may help people stay away from cold.

45. "We threw out our chip pan" in the third paragraph probably means that _____.

- A. we stopped eating fried potato chips
- B. the chip pan had become useless
- C. we wanted to make the kitchen clean
- D. the use of chip pan was prohibited

46. Why did the author switch from potato chips to boiled potatoes?

- A. Potato chips were no longer available.
- B. She had become sick of potato chips.
- C. Boiled potatoes were better for her health.
- D. She liked the taste of boiled potatoes.

Passage Four

Questions 48 to 52 are based on the following passage.

VMI, an international financial services company based in Spain, is holding its own first international conference later this year, and the budget is \$2,000 per participant. Since this is an important event, the Marketing Department must plan it carefully. The place they choose must have:

- An international airport not far from the hotel
- One large conference room
- Four or more seminar (讨论会) rooms
- A choice of activities outside the main conference program

Now they have four hotels to choose from. All prices include the cost of flight.

1 Long Beach Hotel, Australia

- Seaside location
- 5-star hotel
- Two large conference rooms but no seminar rooms
- Large swimming pool, tropical garden, shops and nightclub
- Price: \$1,500 per participant, including meals and all entertainment at the hotel
- Advantage: Very attractive beach
- Disadvantage: Few cultural attractions

2 Hotel Moda, Italy

- 4-star hotel
- One conference room and two seminar rooms
- Large swimming pool, satellite TV
- Price: \$950 per participant, including meals and two guided tours
- Advantage: Low cost means more money for cultural tours, sightseeing, the opera, etc.
- Disadvantage: Heavily booked in summer

3 Hyliace Hotel, Greece

(an island off the east coast)

- 5-star hotel
- Wide choice of large and small conference rooms
- Golf course, tennis course
- Price: \$1,350 per participant, including meals
- Advantage: Beautiful island setting — peaceful and quiet
- Disadvantage: Not very convenient in traffic

4 Hotel Colossus, America

- 5-star hotel
- Magnificent architecture in the Greek style
- Huge conference rooms with outstanding facilities; seminar rooms available at extra cost
- Price: \$ 1,950 per participant, including meals and one tour
- Advantage: Not far from the international airport
- Disadvantage: Many tourists visit the hotel day and night

48. Which of the following is responsible for the plan of the conference?

- A. An international travel agency.
- B. One of the four selected hotels.
- C. The Marketing Department of VMI.
- D. VMI's international services.

49. Long Beach Hotel, Australia, is not a good place for the conference because _____.

- A. it is not easy to get to the airport
- B. it is too expensive for each participant
- C. it isn't equipped with seminar rooms
- D. it is not so attractive in culture

50. Of the four hotels, which offers the lowest price?

- A. Hotel Moda, Italy.
- B. Hotel Colossus, America.
- C. Hyliace Hotel, Greece.
- D. Long Beach Hotel, Australia.

51. Hyliace Hotel, Greece, would be a good choice if _____.

- A. it could provide enough seminar rooms
- B. it could lower its price to meet the budget
- C. it provided sightseeing tour service
- D. it had an international airport nearby

52. According to the information of all the hotels, which one would be most probably chosen for the conference?

- A. Hotel Moda, Italy.
- B. Hotel Colossus, America.
- C. Hyliace Hotel, Greece.
- D. Long Beach Hotel, Australia.

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese (10%) (10 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are five items, and four of them are taken from the reading passages you have just read. Below each, there are five Chinese sentences translated, which are marked A, B, C, D and E. Each letter stands for a score varying from 0 to 2. You should decide which is the best translation, and then mark the corresponding letter on