

新·编·大·学·英·语·教·学·配·套·丛·书

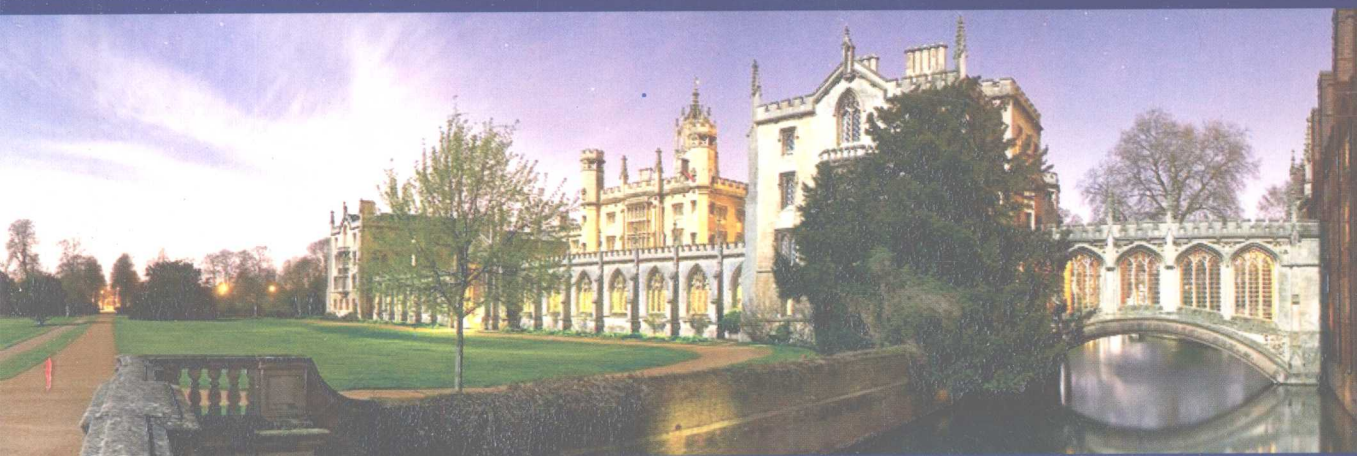
大学 英语

新题型 ③ 级

分级教学同步训练

College English Practice Tests

Band 3



总主编 李予军

本册主编 王新刚



国防工业出版社

National Defense Industry Press



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内 容 简 介

本书是《新编大学英语教学配套丛书》的第3册,内容基本控制在大学英语三级水平要求之内;在题型编排设计上既考虑学生学习现状,又兼顾大学英语四级考试的试题形式,使学生能把学习内容和测试形式结合起来,有针对性地达到训练的目的。全书包括训练试题10套,内容涵盖写作、听力理解和听力填空、阅读词汇理解、篇章阅读、阅读简答、词汇和翻译等。书后附有参考答案和听力部分的录音原文。

本书可供大学基础阶段二年级的学生或相当于三级水平的英语学习爱好者使用。

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《新编大学英语教学配套丛书》

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前 言

大学英语教学改革是教育部“高等学校教学改革与教学质量工程”的重要组成部分。《新编大学英语教学配套丛书》正是根据教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)和《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的精神,结合高校一线教师在大学英语一级至四级的教学和研究中所积累的经验和资料,针对学生在学习、考试中反映出来的问题编写而成的,是探索大学英语教学改革,改进教学模式和教学方法,提高教学效果的一次新尝试。

大学英语的教学目的是培养学生的英语综合应用能力。《课程要求》提出各校应根据实际情况制定科学、系统、个性化的大学英语教学大纲,指导本校的大学英语教学。大学阶段英语教学的一般要求是高等学校非英语专业本科毕业生应达到的基本要求。较高要求或更高要求是为有条件的学校根据自己的办学定位、类型和人才培养目标所选择的标准而推荐的。各高等学校应根据本校实际情况确定教学目标并创造条件,使那些英语起点水平较高、学有余力的学生能够达到较高要求或更高要求。这是本丛书编写的理论依据。

近年来,一大批专科院校纷纷“升本”。这些院校基本都定位于“应用型”大学,即把培养应用型人才作为自己的培养目标;同时,这些院校还有一个共同的特点,就是生源基本来自“三本”学生。这两个实际情况就决定了这些院校的大学英语教学必须走自己的特色之路,既要努力达到一般要求的规定,又要保证满足一些水平较好的学生的求知欲望。这是本丛书编写的现实依据。

《课程要求》指出,教学评估是大学英语课程教学的一个重要环节。全面、客观、科学、准确的评估体系对于实现教学目标至关重要。过去过于关注期中和期末考试,并一度出现“以考代学,以考代教”的现象,导致教学效果不佳,甚至停滞不前。形成性评估是教学过程中进行的过程性和发展性评估,即根据教学目标采用多种评估手段和形式,跟踪教学过程,反馈教学信息,促进学生全面发展。这是本丛书编写的基本指导思想。

本丛书主要是配合大学英语教学之用,分为新题型1级、2级、3级、4级和4级冲刺,共5册,分别供大学基础阶段二学年4个学期使用,一学期一级,与教材和教学同步配套使用。每册由3个部分组成:(1)完整的标准模拟试题10套;(2)参考答案和

听力原文;(3)配套光盘一张。

本丛书有以下几个主要特点:

1. 严格按照《课程要求》规定和《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的要求,力求体现科学性、实用性和针对性,总结实际教学过程中的经验,结合学生学习的现状,按照标准化的四级考试新题型编写而成,力争突出教材中的重点和难点,旨在通过这些综合内容测试训练,考察学生在综合知识和能力上的掌握程度,并以此作为形成性评估的重要依据和手段。

2. 严格按照《课程要求》精神和规定,突出分级分层教学理念。丛书各分册的内容都分别精选或参考各高校目前的主打教材,紧扣教学内容和教学进度,力求把每册各单元的课程目标和课文重点、难点融入综合测试当中,特别是学生感到难以突破的词汇、完型、翻译和写作;注重学生综合能力和应用能力的培养,既能促进学生有效地掌握语言相关知识和基本技能,又能培养学生自觉的学习意识,开发自主性学习方法。

3. 本丛书各分册试题都是经过精心挑选配套完成的,试题之间、每册之间都有侧重并在难易程度上有区别,特别是在听力、写作题目和要求上更是如此。这既有助于学生在学习过程中注意由易到难的循序过程,也便于教师在教学中不断掌握学生的学习动态,及时调整教学进度和内容。

4. 本丛书既可以作为大学英语教学同步配套教材,也可以用于学生自学自测;既可以整套使用,也可以按需分开使用,以适用于不同阶段不同程度的学生,真正体现出分层、分级、同步和实用,达到训练的目的。另外,本丛书也可供大学基础阶段准备参加各级各类英语考试的学生使用。

参加本丛书编写的人员都是来自首都高校教学第一线的骨干教师,年富力强,具有丰富的教学经验,在编写丛书的同时,也融入了他们自己的教学理念。

在编写过程中,我们参考了部分教科书、参考书和网站的内容,在此特向有关作者、出版单位和网站表示诚挚的谢意。

由于时间仓促,书中难免会有不足之处,恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见和建议。本丛书在编写过程中得到有关方面的大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

编者

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Model Test 1

Part One Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic given in English. You should write at least 100 words.

Car Explosion in Beijing

Nowadays, people prefer driving their own cars to taking buses or subways in the big cities, especially in Beijing. While the traffic jams become a headache for the city dwellers. Write an essay commenting on:

1. 现在在大城市,尤其是在北京,人们大都开自己的车,不愿意乘坐公共交通;
2. 大城市私家车剧增的原因;
3. 这种问题可能造成的影响和解决方案。

Part Two Listening Comprehension

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 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A. In the supermarket.
C. Next to the supermarket.
2. A. To see a doctor.
C. To have a rest.
3. A. Go to work.
C. Go the bank.

- B. Beside the street.
D. In the market.
- B. To go to school.
D. To have a lunch.
- B. Go to the post office.
D. Go to the airport.

4. A. At home. B. In a supermarket.
C. In the restaurant. D. In the department store.
5. A. Buy a new computer. B. Do nothing.
C. Replace a new computer. D. Repair her computer.
6. A. A hotel clerk and a guest.
B. A waiter and a customer.
C. Husband and wife.
D. A doctor and a patient.
7. A. Eating the seafood.
B. Visiting some places.
C. Being tired of the trip.
D. Her trip to Australia.
8. A. 30 Pounds. B. 60 Pounds.
C. 15 Pounds. D. 13 Pounds.
9. A. 15 minutes. B. 10 minutes.
C. 5 minutes. D. 20 minutes.
10. A. A doctor and a patient.
B. A salesgirl and a customer.
C. A waiter and a guest.
D. Two friends.

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, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

11. A. Over 12. B. Over 11. C. Over 13. D. Over 10.
12. A. Mathematics. B. Latin.
C. Geography. D. French.

13. A. Become old-fashioned. B. Gain great popularity.
C. Become well-known. D. Have a bright future.

Passage Two

14. A. In 1918. B. In 1907.
C. In 1908. D. In 1910.
15. A. In New York B. In Los Angeles
C. In Seoul. D. In Atlanta.
16. A. In 2002 B. In 2000.
C. In 2003. D. In 2001.

Passage Three

17. A. On the fourth Thursday in December.
B. On the fourth Thursday in November.
C. On the third Thursday in December.
D. On the fourth Tuesday in November.
18. A. In the 17th century.
B. In the 16th century.
C. In the 18th century.
D. In the 15th century.
19. A. Australia. B. Africa.
C. Europe. D. America.
20. A. God. B. Their parents.
C. Indians. D. Americans.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 100 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 20 words missing. First you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer

Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

The history of the English language is (21) into three periods: The period from (22) to 1150 is known as the Old English. Old English (23) differs (24) (25) English grammar in these aspects.

The (26) from 1150 is (27) as the Middle English period. This period was marked by important (28) in the English language. The change of this period had a great (29) on both grammar and (30). In the meantime many (31) English words were (32), but (33) of words (34) from French and Latin appeared in the English vocabulary.

Modern English period extends from (35) to the present day. The Early modern English period extends from 1500 to (36). The (37) and (38) centuries are a period of (39) expansion for the English vocabulary in the (40) of the English language.

Part Three Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with 10 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. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. **You may not use any of words in the bank more than once.**

Word Bank

A. second	C. which	E. order	G. western	I. with
B. however	D. given	F. Married	H. called	J. first

Chinese family names or surname came into being some 5,000 years ago. There are more than 700 family names in China, of (41) 20 are common.

In China, the family name precedes the (42) name, which is occasionally followed by the (43) name or the western equivalent of a (44) name. For example, Huang Ming would be (45) Mr. Huang, and Ming would be his given name. (46), some Chinese will switch the (47) of their names when they are dealing (48) foreigners. Further, many Chinese adopt given names, many of which are (49) names. (50) women rarely take their husband's family name in China.

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 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 with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

On December 11, 2001, China officially became the 143rd member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the culmination of a negotiation process which began in 1986. Economists have long been debating the global effects of China's accession to the WTO, and as China becomes fully integrated into the organization over the next several years, the accuracy of their predictions will be tested.

One of the biggest residual effects (剩余效应) of China's entry to the WTO, according to economists, will be the relocation of manufacturing and distribution centers to China. Due to its cheap labor, cheap industrial land, and educated workforce, China is an ideal production centre for businesses based in outside countries. This will likely result in a twofold impact — more jobs will be available in China, while countries like India, which have historically offered cheap labor, will suffer. While foreign investment soars in China, other Asian countries suffer. In addition, Mexico and the Caribbean will lose thousands of garment manufacturing jobs as the U. S. lifts restraints on Chinese textile imports.

While the impact on Southeast Asia may be negative, the Western world may benefit. While some suggest China's open borders will result in increased competition and a decreased employment rate for the Western world, Western countries will benefit from access to China's highly developed electronics and industry sectors. With duties and quotas slashed(大量削减), and restrictions lifted, multinationals will benefit by setting up

distribution centers without the need for Chinese middlemen.

In conclusion, it seems that while Western countries may benefit from China's accession to the WTO, there's the potential that Asian and South American countries may feel the pinch of free trade as China moves to a global economy.

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the passage.

51. How many members are there in WTO by December, 2001?

- A. 142. B. 143. C. 144. D. 145.

52. How many years did China spend in applying for entry into WTO?

- A. 23. B. 24. C. 25. D. 26.

53. According to the author, which is NOT the reason why China becomes an ideal production centre for businesses?

- A. Open-up and reform policy.
B. The labor is cheap.
C. Workforce is educated.
D. Land used as industries is not expensive.

54. Where did China's entry into WTO have a negative effect on?

- A. Western countries. B. U.S.A.
C. East Asia. D. Southeast Asia.

55. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. History of China's entry into WTO.
B. The effect of China's entry into WTO.
C. Role played by China in WTO.
D. Benefit of Western countries from China's accession to WTO.

Passage Two

William (Bill) H. Gates is chairman of Microsoft Corporation, the worldwide leader in software, services. Born on Oct. 28, 1955, Gates grew up in Seattle with his two sisters. Their father, William H. Gates II, is a Seattle attorney. Their late mother, Mary Gates, was a schoolteacher, University of Washington regent (董事), and chairwoman of United Way International.

Gates attended public elementary school and the private Lakeside School. There, he discovered his interest in software and began programming computers at age 13.

In 1973, Gates entered Harvard University as a freshman. Here, Gates developed a version of the programming language BASIC for the first microcomputer — the MITS Altair.

In his junior year, Gates left Harvard to devote his energies to Microsoft, a company he had begun in 1975 with his childhood friend Paul Allen. Guided by a belief that the computer would be a valuable tool on every office desktop and in every home, they began developing software for personal computers.

Under Gates' leadership, Microsoft's mission has been to continually advance and improve software technology, and to make it easier, more cost-effective and more enjoyable for people to use computers.

In 1999, Gates wrote *Business @ the Speed of Thought*, a book that shows how computer technology can solve business problems in fundamentally new ways. The book was published in 25 languages and is available in more than 60 countries.

Gates was married on Jan. 1, 1994, to Melinda French Gates. They have three children. Gates is an avid reader, and enjoys playing golf and bridge.

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the passage.

56. Where did Bill Gates grow up?

- A. In Seattle.
- B. In New York.
- C. In Washington D. C.
- D. In Los Angeles.

57. How old did Bill Gates begin programming computers?

- A. 11.
- B. 12.
- C. 13.
- D. 14.

58. How long did Bill Gates stay in Harvard University?

- A. About 1 year.
- B. About 2 years.
- C. About 3 years.
- D. About 4 years.

59. When was Microsoft established?

- A. In 1972.
- B. In 1973.
- C. In 1974.
- D. In 1975.

60. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. Brief introduction of Bill Gates.
- B. How Bill Gates set up Microsoft Corporation.
- C. Reasons why Bill Gates established Microsoft Corporation.
- D. Development of Microsoft Corporation.

Part Four Vocabulary

Directions: For this part you are required to choose the best answer from A, B, C and D to complete the following sentences.

61. This is the fourth _____ with law in this year.
A. brush B. clash C. mistake D. conflict
62. The driver's carefulness led _____ this accident.
A. with B. to C. from D. in
63. I want to find a job to _____ some money to go traveling aboard.
A. save for B. save out C. save at D. save up
64. The thief was arrested and _____ to court by the policemen.
A. take B. taken C. bring D. brought
65. Digital camera is regarded _____ one of the greatest inventions in this century.
A. as B. on C. in D. with
66. He is quite _____ with the story of Mickey Mouse.
A. understanding B. clear
C. familiar D. known
67. Mike was praised for succeeding in _____ this question.
A. answering B. answer
C. to answer D. answered
68. The petty thefts are afraid of the policemen _____ uniform.
A. on B. at C. in D. with
69. _____ makes it difficult is the complex process.
A. Which B. How C. What D. Why
70. College students try to find some _____ jobs during their spare times.
A. temporary B. permanent C. full D. part
71. His success is _____ to his hard work for so many years.
A. because B. due C. owe D. owning
72. The man is on _____ in the court.
A. test B. inspection C. trial D. inquiry
73. The accident _____ that he was wrong.
A. turned up B. turned on
C. turned off D. turned out

74. The criminals are those who turn _____ the society.
A. against B. out C. at D. to
75. I have come to apologize _____ you for bringing you so much trouble.
A. at B. to C. in D. with
76. He was put into prison because he was _____ of a crime.
A. guilt B. guilty C. innocent D. innocence
77. The revolution leaders _____ the farmers to fight for their freedom.
A. call for B. call off C. call on D. call in
78. _____ that he was so young, he had done a great job.
A. Given B. Give C. Being given D. Giving
79. We might _____ a chance of winning if we continue to play as well as we did to-day.
A. take B. stand C. make D. pick
80. I have no money at present, I have no choice but to _____ my time to pay the debt.
A. take B. have C. spend D. cost

Part Five Short Answer Questions

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statement in the fewest possible words.

The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) is an international organization that cares for the wounded, sick, and homeless in wartime, according to the terms of the Geneva Convention of 1864. It was established in 1863 and was based on the idea of a Swiss businessman called Henry Durant.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement refers to all the national and international organizations allowed to use the Red Cross or Red Crescent emblem (标志) and all the activities they undertake to relieve human suffering throughout the world. The International Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement is one of the largest humanitarian networks in the world with a presence and activities in almost every country. It is

unified and guided by seven Fundamental Principles: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality. All Red Cross and Red Crescent activities have one central purpose: to help those who suffer, without discrimination whether it be during conflict, in response to natural or man-made disasters, or to alleviate the suffering brought by conditions of chronic poverty.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the national societies are independent organizations. Each has its own individual status and exercises no authority over the others.

81. The International Committee of Red Cross was founded in _____.
82. What are the two emblems of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement? _____.
83. Please name seven principles that guide the ICRC.
84. To sum up the purpose of ICRC in your own words.
85. What is the relationship between ICRC and national societies?

Part Six Translation

Directions: Finish the sentences on Answer Sheet by translating into English.

86. 尤其令人烦恼的是,我被捕以及随后在法庭上受审期间所出现的种种武断行为。(arbitrary)
87. 现在,取得驾驶执照的程序变得越来越复杂。(process)
88. 这些天我不得不赚更多的钱,因为下个月租金又要到期了。(due)
89. 大学生们发现毕业后很难找到一份工作。(employment)
90. 人们总是拿他那很重的南方口音开玩笑。(accent)
91. 目击证人将事故那天受害者发生的一切告诉了法官。(witness)
92. 昨天他的所作所为使我更坚信他是一个可靠的人。(confirm)
93. 在会上,人们围绕如何打击恐怖袭击这一话题展开了讨论。(revolve)
94. 大家都不喜欢玛丽,因为她总是怨天尤人。(complain)
95. 他因犯了一个错误受到了惩罚。(commit)