

College English Practice Tests (Band 3)

最新大学英语 **3 级**
同步水平测试题

杨 钢 主编

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前 言

《最新大学英语同步水平测试题(1-4级)》是依据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》,应大学英语教学的实际需要,为了能及时检查学生各学期英语课程的学习水平而编写的。编写中参考了目前全国通用的《大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《大学核心英语》、《21世纪大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》以及《全新版大学英语》等教材,并采用了大学英语四、六级考试委员会新近公布的新题型。三级水平测试题中的听力理解、阅读理解、词汇结构、英译汉及完形填空等题型与教材的三级水平同步,可作三级辅导教材,也可作大学英语四级测试题。

参加本书编写的人员有:于小君、孙其标、张兰兰、张瑛、杨钢、谢敏。

由于时间仓促和编者水平局限,书中难免有不足之处,真诚欢迎同行和使用者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2002年5月

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College English Test 1

(Band 3)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(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 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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) Present Professor Smith with a picture.

B) Photograph Professor Smith.

C) Put glass over the photograph.

D) Replace the broken headlight.

From the conversation we know that the woman thinks Professor Smith would like a photograph of the class. The best answer is A), "Present professor Smith with a picture." Therefore, you should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A) It's their favorite kind. | B) Candy doesn't spoil their appetites. | | |
| C) Their father bought it. | D) They won't want to eat supper. | | |
| 2. A) At the doctor's office. | B) At the bookstore. | | |
| C) At the department store. | D) At the drugstore. | | |
| 3. A) She doesn't know Ann well. | B) Mary is the best typist. | | |
| C) Mary is Ann's friend. | D) Ann is the best typist. | | |
| 4. A) The telephone rings too much. | | | |
| B) His friends often call him for help. | | | |
| C) He can't get his work done because it is very difficult. | | | |
| D) He has to receive it. | | | |
| 5. A) 16 minutes. | B) 60 minutes. | C) 60 days. | D) 6 minutes. |
| 6. A) In September. | B) In August. | C) In July. | D) In June. |
| 7. A) \$ 8.00 | B) \$ 28.00 | C) \$ 14.00 | D) \$ 42.00 |

8. A) The man fails to go to the graduate school.
 B) The man has to take the GRE test.
 C) The man doesn't have to take the GRE test.
 D) The man's adviser refuses to give him any advice.
9. A) The man is in a hurry.
 B) The woman doesn't notice the man's overcoat.
 C) The man hates to wear his overcoat.
 D) The woman wants to cash a check too.
10. A) She failed to get up early.
 B) The traffic was heavy.
 C) She lost her way.
 D) She ran into an old friend in the street.

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 question 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) They are unable to change their service patterns.
 B) They are losing their staff members.
 C) They are losing their goods.
 D) They cannot earn enough money to pay their staff members.
12. A) He is sometimes beaten by shop-lifters.
 B) Shop-lifters often bribe him.
 C) He is hardly attacked by shop-lifters.
 D) Shop-lifters sometimes ask him for help.
13. A) Adopt harder measures.
 B) Change security system.
 C) Find a more efficient way.
 D) Hire more security officers.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) The behavior of rats.
 B) Adequate living space.
 C) Fear and tension.
 D) Sleep and reproduce.
15. A) They fail to sleep well.
 B) They fail to eat well.
 C) They tend to bite each other.
 D) They tend to reproduce more.
16. A) Rats can populate rapidly.
 B) Population explosion can lead to violence.
 C) Overcrowdedness can have the same effects on man.
 D) It is a natural law that animals live and die.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) Stop people from smoking.
B) Reduce the tar content of cigarettes.
C) Improve the taste of cigarettes.
D) Record the total number of cigarettes smoked.
18. A) Cigarettes come out. B) A timer starts recording.
C) Music begins. D) A buzzer sounds.
19. A) When more than a pack of cigarettes are smoked in a day.
B) When the case is opened.
C) When the smoker exceeds a predetermined average.
D) Once every 24 hours.
20. A) A light smoker.
B) A heavy smoker.
C) A person who has recently quit smoking and is having difficulty.
D) Tobacco companies.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 reading passages in this part. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

For several years, scientists have been testing a substance called interferon(干扰素), a potential wonder drug that is proving to be effective in treating a variety of ailments, including virus infections, bacteria infections, and tumors. To date, the new drug has provoked no negative reaction of sufficient significance to discourage its use. But in spite of its success, last year only one gramme was produced in the entire world.

The reason for the scarcity lies in the structure of interferon. A specific protein, the interferon produced from one animal species cannot be used in treating another animal species. In other words, to treat human beings, only interferon produced by human beings may be used. The drug is produced by infecting white blood cells with a virus. Fortunately, it is so potent(效力大的) that the amount given to each patient per injection is very small.

Unlike antibiotics, interferon does not attack germs directly. Instead, it makes unaffected cells resistant to infection, and prevents the multiplication of viruses within cells.

As you might conclude, one of the most dramatic uses of interferon has been in the treatment of cancer. Dr. Hans Strander, research physician at Sweden's famous Karolinska institute, has treated more than one hundred cancer patients with the new drug. Among a group of selected patients who had undergone surgical procedures for advanced cancer, half

were given conventional treatments and the other half were given interferon. The survival rate over a three year period was 70 percent among those treated with interferon as compared with only 10 to 30 percent among those who had received the conventional treatments.

In the United States, a large-scale project supported by the American Cancer Society is now under way. If the experiment is successful, interferon could become one of the greatest medical discoveries of our time.

21. In what does interferon differ from antibiotics?
 - A) Interferon has serious side effects, whereas antibiotics do not.
 - B) Interferon is available in large supply, whereas antibiotics are not.
 - C) Antibiotics are very potent, while interferon is not.
 - D) Antibiotics kill germs by attacking them directly, while interferon does not.
22. What effect does interferon have on infection?
 - A) It provokes a negative reaction.
 - B) It keeps healthy cells from becoming infected.
 - C) It causes healthy cells to grow.
 - D) It attacks viruses.
23. Interferon is produced by _____.
 - A) infecting viruses, bacteria, and tumors with a drug
 - B) infecting protein with a virus
 - C) infecting white blood cells with a virus
 - D) infecting viruses with proteins
24. Interferon has not been widely used because _____.
 - A) it attacks germs directly
 - B) it is difficult to produce in large quantities
 - C) it is very expensive
 - D) it is not effective for human beings
25. What's the result of Dr. Strander's experiments with interferon?
 - A) Only 10 to 30 percent among the patients who received interferon recovered favorably.
 - B) At the end of three years, all of the patients who had not received interferon had died.
 - C) Most of the patients who received interferon also needed conventional treatments.
 - D) 70 percent among the patients who were treated with interferon survived.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

"Family" is of course an elastic word. But when British people say that their society is based on family life, they are thinking of "family" in its narrow, peculiarly European sense of mother, father and children living together alone in their own house as an economic and social unit. Thus, every British marriage indicates the beginning of a new and independent family—hence the tremendous importance of marriage in British life. For both the man and

the woman, marriage means leaving one's parents and starting one's own life. The man's first duty will then be to his wife, and the wife's to her husband. He will be entirely responsible for her financial support, and she for the running of the new home. Their children will be their common responsibility and theirs alone. Neither the wife's parents nor the husband's, nor their brothers or sisters, aunts or uncles, have any right to interfere with them—they are their own masters.

Readers of novels like Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* will know that in former time marriage among wealthy families were arranged by the girl's parents, that is, it was the parents' duty to find a suitable husband for their daughter, preferably a rich one, and by skillful encouragement to lead him eventually to ask their permission to marry her. Until that time, the girl was protected and maintained in the parents' home and the financial relief of getting rid of her could be seen in their giving the newly married pair a sum of money called a dowry. It is very different today. Most girls of today get a job when they leave school and become financially independent before their marriage. This has had two results. A girl chooses her own husband, and she gets no dowry.

26. "Family is of course an elastic word" most probably means "_____".

- A) Different people have different life
- B) Different definitions could be given to the word
- C) Different nations have different families
- D) Different times produce different families

27. For an English family, the husband's duty is _____.

- A) running the home while the wife's is financial
- B) defending the family while the wife's is running the home
- C) financial while the wife's is running the home
- D) responsible only for the children

28. Decisions are made in a family _____.

- A) by the couple
- B) by their parents
- C) by brothers and sisters
- D) by aunts and uncles

29. What is true concerning the book *Pride and Prejudice*?

- A) It is the best book on marriage.
- B) It is a handbook of marriage.
- C) It gives quite some idea of English social life in the past.
- D) It provides a lot of information of former-time wealthy families.

30. Concerning marriage in Britain, present-day girls differ from former-time girls in _____.

- A) the right family
- B) more parental support
- C) choosing husbands
- D) social position

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The word conservation has a thrifty(节约) meaning. To conserve is to save and protect, to leave what we ourselves enjoy in such good condition that others may also share the enjoyment. Our forefathers had no idea that human population would increase faster than the supplies of raw materials; most of them, even until very recently, had the foolish idea that the treasures were "limitless" and "inexhaustible". Most of the citizens of earlier generations knew little or nothing about the complicated and delicate system that runs all through nature, and which means that, as in a living body, an unhealthy condition of one part will sooner or later be harmful to all the others.

Fifty years ago nature study was not part of the school work; scientific forestry was a new idea; timber was still cheap because it could be brought in any quantity from distant woodlands; soil destruction and river floods were not national problems; nobody had yet studied long-term climatic cycles in relation to proper land use; even the word "conservation" had nothing of the meaning that it has for us today.

For the sake of ourselves and those who will come after us, we must now set about repairing the mistakes of our forefathers. Conservation should, therefore, be made a part of everyone's daily life. To know about the water table(水位) in the ground is just as important to us as the knowledge of the basic arithmetic formulas. We need to know why all watersheds(分水岭, 森林地区的集水区) need the protection of plant life and why the running current of streams and rivers must be made to yield full benefit to the soil before they finally escape to the sea. We need to be taught the duty of planting trees as well as of cutting them. We need to know the importance of big, mature trees, because living space for most of man's fellow creatures on this planet is figured not only in square measure of surface but also in cubic volume above the earth. In brief, it should be our goal to restore as much of the original beauty of nature as we can.

31. The author's attitude towards the current situation in the exploitation of natural resources is _____.
A) positive B) neutral C) suspicious D) critical
32. According to the author, the greatest mistake of our forefathers was that _____.
A) they had no idea of rapid increase of human population
B) they had little or no sense of environmental protection
C) they were not aware of the significance of raw materials
D) they had no idea of how to make good use of raw materials
33. We can infer from the third paragraph that earlier generations didn't realize _____.
A) the interdependence of water, soil, and living things
B) the importance of the proper use of wood
C) the reason of river floods
D) the value of the beauty of nature

34. To avoid the mistakes of our forefathers, the author suggests that _____.
A) we plant more trees
B) natural sciences should be taught to everybody
C) environmental education be directed toward everyone
D) we should know the knowledge of basic arithmetic formulas
35. What does the author imply by saying "living space for most of man's fellow creatures on this planet. . . but also in cubic volume above the earth" (Line 8~10, Para. 3)?
A) Our living space on the earth is getting smaller and smaller.
B) Our living space should be measured in cubic volume.
C) We need to take some measures to protect space.
D) We must preserve good living conditions for both birds and animals.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The way you look—the body that is yours—has several relatively permanent features that disclose information about you. As you take the platform to speak, listeners can observe your physical features and infer your sex, general age range, racial background, height, weight, and body type. Sometimes audiences respond to personal appearance in a fixed manner. As a result they may discount messages given by speakers who are very much younger than themselves. Other audiences similarly pay less attention to the speeches of women or of people from other cultural groups.

Many people have one or more physical features or conditions that make them reluctant to speak publicly. These include crooked teeth, visible birthmarks, above-average or below-average weight or height, poor eyesight, or the use of wheelchairs. Although it is true that people do see your features, it is generally not true that they spend the entire speech focusing on them. If you worry about your appearance, one of your best strategies is to have interesting topic and a good opening statement that draw people's attention to your subject rather than to your looks.

Regardless of your looks, you can pay special attention to your appearance such as dressing neatly, keeping your hair tidy, etc. Neatness and cleanliness are sometimes as significant as natural beauty; in fact, a common proverb, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," gives a very good example of this. Further, as we will see, social attractiveness is enhanced by other nonverbal variables such as smiling and gesturing appropriately. Moreover, physical characteristics are not the only thing your listeners see. The clothing and accessories you choose are part of your total presentation of yourself.

36. This passage may be taken from _____.
A) a reference book for salesmen
B) a magazine of language and linguistics
C) a fashion magazine
D) a book of public speech

37. The sentence (Line 5, Para. 1) "Sometimes audiences may discount messages given by certain speakers" most probably means _____.
 A) Sometimes they pay less attention to certain speakers
 B) Sometimes they dislike those speakers
 C) Sometimes they listen to the speeches attentively
 D) Sometimes they look down upon those speakers
38. According to the passage, what makes many people unwilling to speak in public?
 A) Their dresses are not fashionable.
 B) They have some physical defects.
 C) They are female or they are foreigners.
 D) They think the audiences are not interested in their subjects.
39. Social attractiveness can be improved by _____.
 A) a good opening statement
 B) the humorous way you talk
 C) nonverbal factors such as smiling and proper clothing
 D) modest statements
40. Which of the following statement is not true?
 A) If a speaker worries about his appearance, he can find some ways to turn people's attention away from his look.
 B) During a speech, people generally will spend the whole time on the speaker's appearance.
 C) If one keeps his hair tidy and body clean, he can leave the audience good impression.
 D) Proper clothing and accessories can also improve one's social attractiveness.

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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. The police were baffled, and Sherlock Holmes was called in to _____.
 A) institute B) interpret C) innovate D) investigate
42. Alice sat at home studying her lessons while her brothers _____.
 A) were outside to play their games
 B) were outside and played their games
 C) were outside playing their games
 D) were outside, played their games
43. The _____ book to study for the examination is "War and Peace."
 A) alternative B) obvious C) virtual D) expressive
44. I would like now to _____ quite a different subject.

- A)change into B)transfer into C)switch to D)alter to
45. Union leaders called for the active _____ of all members in the day of protest.
 A)participle B)participation
 C)anticipation D)antique
46. I hope we _____ the instructions ready before you come tomorrow.
 A)will have got B)will be getting
 C)have got D)have been getting
47. It is essential that every child _____ the same educational opportunities.
 A)have B)had
 C)should be having D)will have
48. A good knowledge of art is needed to _____ duplicated copies from original paintings.
 A)compare B)distinguish C)contrast D)diminish
49. All the members in the football club resented _____.
 A)the director not informing them with the meeting
 B)the director not to inform them of the meeting
 C)the director's not informing them of the meeting
 D)the director not inform them of the meeting
50. Many of the accidents which occur on roads could be largely _____ to human errors.
 A)attributed B)attracted C)contributed D)congratulated
51. You are never entitled _____ unemployment benefit if you have never worked.
 A)with B)of C)to D)about
52. Friction wears away metals in the moving parts, _____ shortens their effective working life.
 A)that B)which C)what D)this
53. The president of the university together with some other faculty members _____ a conference.
 A)have planned B)will plan C)are planning D)is planning
54. _____ the facts, it seems useless to continue the experiment.
 A)As long as B)In view of C)In case of D)As much
55. I shall have to refuse your invitation because of a _____ engagement.
 A)prior B)precious C)usual D)subsequent
56. No sooner had he arrived _____ he was asked to leave again.
 A)than B)when C)then D)until
57. _____ adequate preparations, we might have succeeded.
 A)We had made B)Have we made C)Having we made D)Had we made
58. He was left _____ the shop while the manager was away.
 A)in the charge of B)in charge of
 C)on charge of D)under the charge of

59. We can never be _____ careful in doing experiments.
 A) too B) enough C) very D) so
60. Scientists have experimented for years in expectation _____ discovering a cancer cure.
 A) with B) on C) of D) in
61. The change _____ without economic reforms.
 A) will not take place B) could not have taken place
 C) did not take place D) have not taken place
62. Make the past _____ the present and foreign things serve China.
 A) serve B) to serve
 C) serves D) serving
63. The referee was accused of being _____ towards the home team.
 A) unjust B) perfect
 C) specialized D) partial
64. _____, the family-planning policy has been executed and the population growth has been checked in our country.
 A) By and by B) By and large
 C) By halves D) By far
65. Marking up a book is indispensable to reading. Nevertheless, if you mark too much, the important material won't stand out, and you will be just _____ as if you hadn't marked anything at all.
 A) less confused B) more confused
 C) so confused D) as confused
66. The poorest and most _____ people will receive special government help.
 A) dissolved B) accused
 C) deprived D) discharged
67. Do you think that mixed-ability teaching _____ the brighter children _____?
 A) holds... back B) holds... on
 C) holds... in D) holds... to
68. _____ our industry began to develop rapidly?
 A) When was it from that B) From when was that
 C) From when was it that D) When was it
69. His ideas are _____ sound, though he says silly things sometimes.
 A) fundamentally B) insignificantly
 C) comparatively D) certainly
70. Every road _____ the one to our village has been flooded during the recent heavy storm.
 A) except for B) except
 C) besides D) beside

Part IV

Cloze

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) below the passage. You should choose the one that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Has it ever struck you that what the tourist considers the most picturesque about a country the local resident often thinks shameful and unprogressive? The average visitor 71 the Middle East finds camels fascinating; 72 they attract him strongly, or they repel him strongly, but 73 , he finds them romantic and 74 local color. If, 75 , he talks enthusiastically about camels to a local 76 , hoping to gain favor in his sight thereby, he will almost certainly be 77 . He will be met with 78 incomprehension of his viewpoint, or even hostility 79 it.

It seems to be a fact that familiarity 80 contempt, and that those who seek excitement and romance cannot see it at 81 , under their nose, but only in distant lands. The Middle Easterner travelling abroad enjoys 82 cowboys and Indians in America, old castles and cathedrals in France and Gypsies in Spain. It is not because they are unprogressive 83 he enjoys these sights; his pleasure is not mixed with the feeling of superiority, just 84 the European or American visitor to the Middle East is 85 by camels and veiled women and ancient buildings, not 86 they make him feel how rich and clever he is 87 , 88 because they are strange and remote and mysterious, arousing 89 him feelings of curiosity which are deeply rooted in man's 90 .

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 71. A) for | B) to | C) at | D) with |
| 72. A) both | B) either | C) any | D) neither |
| 73. A) in case | B) in this respect | C) in other words | D) in any case |
| 74. A) full of | B) in addition | C) instead of | D) after all |
| 75. A) ever | B) however | C) yet | D) above all |
| 76. A) head | B) candidate | C) colleague | D) acquaintance |
| 77. A) bothered | B) disturbed | C) disgusted | D) disappointed |
| 78. A) blank | B) bleak | C) blind | D) bland |
| 79. A) at | B) for | C) with | D) to |
| 80. A) bleeds | B) breeds | C) breaks | D) breathes |
| 81. A) village | B) cottage | C) home | D) house |
| 82. A) looking | B) to look | C) to see | D) seeing |
| 83. A) that | B) which | C) what | D) why |
| 84. A) like | B) as | C) that | D) because |
| 85. A) destined | B) doomed | C) favored | D) fascinated |
| 86. A) as | B) since | C) for | D) because |
| 87. A) by contrast | B) in conclusion | C) in that | D) to sum up |

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|
| 88. A)but | B)since | C)so | D)for |
| 89. A)at | B)in | C)out of | D)within |
| 90. A)nature | B)birth | C)existence | D)individuality |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition. Your composition should be no less than 120 words and you should base your composition on the topic sentences given below.*

Money

Money is necessary for our life. _____

Some people think money is everything. _____

I think money is something, but not everything. _____

College English Test 2

(Band 3)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(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 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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) Present Professor Smith with a picture.

B) Photograph Professor Smith.

C) Put glass over the photograph.

D) Replace the broken headlight.

From the conversation we know that the woman thinks Professor Smith would like a photograph of the class. The best answer is A), "Present professor Smith with a picture." Therefore, you should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) She thought she should do more.
B) She couldn't tell how much she had done.
C) She thought she had done a little.
D) She did a lot of things.
2. A) The hotel operator.
B) The cashier of the hotel.
C) The bell telephone operator.
D) The receptionist at the front desk.
3. A) Running hard.
B) Reading aloud.
C) Singing loudly.
D) Breathing hard.
4. A) They invited people to their garage.
B) They advertised their garage sale.
C) They wanted to rent their garage.
D) They had sold many things at the garage sale.
5. A) John should not discuss things with Bill any more.