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浙江省大学英语 三级考试历年试卷 详解与分析

◇ 主编 赵树人 张兴奎 ◇ 主审 万昌盛

浙江大学出版社



浙江省大学英语 三级考试历年试卷 详解与分析

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浙江理工大学出版社

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前 言

自 1994 年我省举行第一次大学英语三级考试以来,迄今已进行了 10 次。这些考试对推动我省大专英语教学改革、提高英语教学质量、调动学生学习英语的积极性起了一定的作用。这些考试试卷是由有关教授和专家严格按照“浙江省高等专科英语教学基本要求和考试大纲”的要求编写和命题的。这些试卷有重点地覆盖了考试大纲的基本要求和基本内容,囊括了专科英语教学的重点和基本点。我们出版《浙江省大学英语三级考试历年试卷详解与分析》一书,供学生在英语学习中自学之用,也可供教师在教学中参考。

本书按试卷年份先后排列,对试卷各部分的试题要求和解题方法作了分析和详解,学生可从中了解试卷各部分的考试形式、方式方法和技巧。

听力部分主要测试学生以下能力:1. 听懂谈话的地点;2. 听懂谈话人之间的关系;3. 听懂事情发生的时间、原因、方式方法等;4. 听懂简单的数字加减;5. 听懂简单的故事情节。本书对如何正确判断所听到的信息进行了分析和详解。

词汇部分主要测试动词和名词以及形容词、副词和词组的掌握程度。词汇是学生的薄弱环节,特别是同义词、近义词、近形词、多义词及短语动词最为薄弱。

语法部分主要测试九大项目:时态、语态、非谓语动词、从句、虚拟语气、限定词、一致关系、倒装结构和介词。

阅读部分主要测试以下能力:1. 理解事实和细节的能力;2. 判断是非的能力;3. 根据上下文猜测生词或判断逻辑关系的能力;4. 判断主旨和大意或作者意图的能力;5. 根据情节进行推论的能力;6. 了解隐含意思的能力。

本书对这些内容作了分析和详解,并对每篇文章提供了参考译文。

完形填空部分(1997 年后改为英译中)主要测试对篇章的理解能力和根据上下文进行推断的能力。本书对此作了分析和详解。

英译中部分主要测试词汇和语法综合应用能力、理解和表达能力。

中译英部分主要测试用词和句子结构综合应用能力和表达能力。

本书由赵树人、张兴奎主编,由万昌盛主审。参加本书编写的还有吴晓岚、韩玉书、张青彦、何莲珍、张建理等。

我们衷心希望本书能对提高学生的英语水平有所帮助,也希望广大教师和同学对本书提出意见和建议,以便不断改进。

编者

2000 年 3 月于杭州

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1994 年 6 月试卷

Part I 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. 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.*

1. A) Tuesday. B) Wednesday.
C) Thursday. D) Friday.
2. A) Go to an art exhibition. B) See paintings.
C) Go to the cinema. D) Go to a concert.
3. A) She's tired.
B) She did not enjoy her vacation.
C) She would rather stay at home than take her vacation.
D) She's too tired to take her vacation.
4. A) One year old. B) Five years old.
C) It's new. D) Four years old.
5. A) 5. B) 20.
C) 10. D) 15.
6. A) Satisfied. B) Happy.
C) Tired. D) Discouraged.
7. A) They both liked it.
B) Neither liked it.
C) The mother didn't like it, but the father did.
D) The mother didn't like it because it wasn't in English.
8. A) In the theatre. B) In the library.
C) In the dining hall. D) In the railway station.
9. A) The man and woman shopped all over town.
B) The woman went to many different stores.
C) The woman bought some bookcases on sale.

- D) The man sold the woman some expensive bookcases.
10. A) At two o'clock. B) At four o'clock.
C) At six o'clock. D) At eight o'clock.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. The passage will be read twice. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D) letter on the Answer Sheet.*

Passage One

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

11. A) He told the conductor to open the window.
B) He told the conductor to shut the window.
C) He told the conductor to drive out the two arguing women.
D) He told the conductor first to open the window and then shut it.
12. A) He really meant to kill the two women.
B) He was really making fun of the two women.
C) He was really making a fool of the conductor.
D) He wanted to show that he was cleverer than the conductor.
13. A) On a train. B) On a ship.
C) On a bus. D) On a plane.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Housekeeper. B) An infant.
C) An adult stranger. D) Teenage children.
15. A) He recommends babysitters. B) He writes books about babies.
C) He conducts studies on infants. D) He directs a testing center.
16. A) Find a private home with other babies.
B) Take their babies with them to work.
C) Hire an adult to come into the home.
D) Search for a large nursery with a good reputation.

Passage Three

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

17. A) In a big office. B) In a small shop.
C) In a state university. D) In a big factory.
18. A) All clerks. B) The manager.

- C) Both the manager and clerks. D) The article doesn't say who.
19. A) Because he wanted to find out what Bill was doing there.
 B) Because he wanted to see if anyone had his hair cut during office hours.
 C) Because he wanted to have a talk with Bill.
 D) Because he wanted to have his own hair cut.
20. A) He asked the barber to stop. B) He left the barber's immediately.
 C) He tried to hide his face. D) He greeted him with a smile.

Part II Vocabulary

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.*

21. The boy who applied to join the army was _____ because he was under age.
 A) turned away B) turned down
 C) turned over D) turned up
22. He was a very honest official and never _____ any gift from people who sought his help.
 A) accepted ~~was~~ B) received
 C) occupied D) extended
23. As time is limited, please tell us _____ exactly what happened.
 A) in all B) in detail
 C) in turn D) in brief
24. You mustn't allow your family duties to _____ your work.
 A) interfere with B) go with
 C) go through with D) do away with
25. You should read these articles yourself before you make _____ on them.
 A) impressions B) comments
 C) reactions D) opinions
26. Tonight's concert will be _____ till next week as one of the singers has hurt her throat.
 A) cut off B) got off
 C) put off D) switched off
27. Many children chose "Animal World" as their _____ TV programme.
 A) preferred B) preferable
 C) favourable D) favorite
28. No village could be found in that part of the highland _____ a few huts.
 A) except B) except for
 C) besides D) beside
29. The construction of the railway has been _____ by the flood.
 A) held up B) held down

sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

41. Be quick, or the train _____ by the time we get to the station.
A) has left
B) will have left
C) will be leaving
D) will leave
42. He said he had never seen her before, _____ was not true.
A) which
B) that
C) it
D) what
43. _____ an inch, he will take a mile.
A) To give
B) Giving
C) Give
D) Given
44. _____ so busy, I should have called on you.
A) Should I not be
B) Had I been
C) Had I not been
D) I had been not
45. Asia is _____ Europe.
A) four times larger as
B) as four times large as
C) larger four times than
D) four times as large as
46. It is necessary that all the facts _____ before we go about writing the article.
A) check
B) be checked
C) checked
D) must be checked
47. Our teacher didn't think we needed _____ how important the exam was.
A) to be told
B) to tell
C) having told
D) being told
48. _____ plan you adopt, you will meet with difficulties in carrying it out.
A) No matter
B) However
C) Whichever
D) What
49. It must have been around seven o'clock when I arrived at the cinema because the film _____.
A) has begun
B) had begun
C) would begin
D) will begin
50. Take warm clothes with you _____ the weather is cold.
A) so that
B) even if
C) in case
D) unless
51. Not until he finished all his work _____ home.
A) that he returned
B) did he return
C) that did he return
D) when he returned
52. It was _____ serious accident that he was kept in hospital for weeks.
A) so a
B) such
C) such a
D) so
53. The employees are forbidden _____ during office hours.

- A) from smoking
C) smoking
- B) to smoke
D) smoked
54. So little _____ about maths that the lecture was completely beyond me.
A) did I know
B) as I knew
C) I knew
D) do I know
55. She was so disappointed; I _____ her the truth.
A) ought not to tell
B) ought to not tell
C) ought to not have told
D) ought not to have told
56. _____ to give her an expensive gift for her birthday, I can't go back on my word.
A) To promise
B) Having promised
C) Promised
D) Being promised
57. Can you tell me _____ the railway station?
A) how can I get
B) how can I reach
C) how I can get to
D) how I can reach to
58. In my opinion, it is not what you have but what you are _____ really counts.
A) is
B) which
C) it
D) that
59. I couldn't find _____, so I took this one.
A) a large enough coat
B) an enough large coat
C) a large coat enough
D) a coat enough large
60. The Nobel Prize winner together with his wife and children _____ in Sweden until after the presentation.
A) are staying
B) have stayed
C) is staying
D) stay

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Directions: *There are three 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.*

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage :

It is impossible to answer the question, "Who built the first canal?" Perhaps some people long ago, living in a dry country, discovered that they could dig ditches to irrigate(灌溉) their fields with river water. And, naturally, in the days when boats were the most important means of transport, canals were the easiest means of reaching a place that was not on a river, but was at the same level as a river. Furthermore, a ditch joining two rivers proved both easy and time-saving for boat travel.

Today, most countries in the world have canals. Even in the twentieth century, goods can be moved more cheaply by boat than by any other means of transport. Some canals, such as the Suez or the Pana-

ma, save ships weeks of time by making their voyage a thousand miles shorter.

The size of a canal depends on the kind of boats going through it. The canal must be wide enough to permit two of the largest boats using it to pass each other easily. It must be deep enough to leave about two feet of water beneath the bottom of the largest boat using the canal.

In places where it does not rain very often, irrigation canals drain water from rivers or lakes and carry it to fields. Sometimes artificial lakes, such as the lake behind the Aswan Dam on the Nile River, provide the irrigation water.

In places where there is too much water, canals can drain the water off the land for use in farming. In Holland, acres and acres of land have been drained in this way. Since much of this drained land is below sea level, the water in the canals has to be pumped up to sea level.

Many countries have built canals near the coast, and parallel to the coast. These waterways make it possible for boats to travel between ports along the coast without being exposed to the dangers of the open sea.

61. Where were canals first built?

- A) Suez
- B) Panama
- C) Holland
- D) No one knows

62. A canal must be deep enough to leave how many feet of water beneath the bottom of the largest boat using the canal?

- A) One foot of water
- B) Two feet of water
- C) Five feet of water
- D) Ten feet of water

63. The Aswan Dam was built primarily for what purpose?

- A) Navigation
- B) Irrigation
- C) Drainage
- D) Electricity

64. Compared to other means of water transport, canal boats are _____.

- A) cheaper and sometimes faster
- B) more expensive, but faster
- C) cheaper, but more dangerous
- D) more expensive and slower

65. Are canals ever built parallel to the sea coast?

- A) No, because boats can use the sea.
- B) Yes, to protect boats from storms.
- C) No, because the sea can flood the canals.
- D) Yes, to protect boats from attacks.

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage :

People in the mass advertising business and other people who study American society have been very interested in the question: What does the American consumer like? Max Lerner, a well-known scholar who has studied American society, has said that American consumers are particularly fond of three things: comfort, cleanliness, and novelty.

Lerner believes that the American love of comfort perhaps goes back to the frontier experience.

The pioneers had a rough life on the frontier and very few comforts. This experience may have created a strong desire in the pioneers and their children for goods that would make life more comfortable. Today, the Americans' love of comfort is seen in the way they furnish their homes, the way they design their cars, and the way they like to travel.

Cleanliness is also highly valued by Americans. There is a strong emphasis on keeping all parts of the body clean. Perhaps the Puritan(清教徒) heritage has played some role in the desire for cleanliness. The Puritans, a strict Protestant church group who were among the first settlers of America, stressed the need to cleanse the body of dirt and of all evil tendencies. The saying "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" reflects the belief of most Americans that it is important to keep their bodies clean by taking a bath and wearing clean clothes every day. Indeed, many Americans are offended by anyone who does not follow their accepted standards of cleanliness.

In addition to cleanliness and comfort, Americans love novelty. They love to have things that are new and convenient. Perhaps the love of novelty comes from their pride in their inventiveness. Americans have always been interested in inventing new products and improving old ones. They like to see changes in cars, clothing, and products for the home. New models of cars are particularly appealing. Advertisements encourage people to get rid of old cars and try new ones, whether the old ones still work or not. The American economy seems to be based on consumption, not conservation.

66. The best title for the passage is _____

- A) What American Consumers Like
- B) The Stupidity of the American Consumers
- C) American Consumers and Puritan Heritage
- D) Frontier Experience and Puritan Heritage

67. According to the author, the American consumers are fond of the following except _____.

- A) comfort and cleanliness
- B) novelty and convenience
- C) clean clothes and fine houses
- D) thrift and economy

68. The American love of comfort can be shown in the way they _____.

- A) love new models of car
- B) eat in fast-food restaurants
- C) design their cars and furnish their homes
- D) wear clean clothes and take bath every day

69. Americans' love of cleanliness is believed to be associated with _____.

- A) their living standard
- B) their lifestyle
- C) their Puritan tradition
- D) their advanced technology

70. In general, Americans are interested in the following except _____.

- A) inventing new products
- B) improving old products
- C) buying things that are popular
- D) buying things that are unknown before

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage :

There are many ways to learn about people of other lands. Some of these ways can be fun. One way is to study the clothing other people wear.

For thousands of years, people in different parts of the world have worn very different types of clothing. There are four big reasons for this.

First, there are different reasons for wearing clothes. One reason is to protect the body against the weather. Another reason might be religion. In many Moslem countries, women must wear veils(面纱) to hide their faces. The veils must be worn in public. Veils are part of the Moslem religion.

A second reason for the difference in clothing the world over is that different materials are used in different countries. For instance, in France the fabrics(织物) used in clothing may be cotton, fur, leather, silk, wool, or many of the man-made materials. Most people in China wear cotton. Studying the type of material may give you some idea about the people of a distant land.

The way clothes are made varies from country to country. This is another reason why people dress differently. Western countries rely on machines to make most of their clothing. Someone living in India can use only hand power to make the fabric and the clothing he needs.

Worldwide differences in customs also lead to differences in clothing. Customs vary from continent to continent and from country to country. Let's look at clothing customs and how they can affect the style of dress. A Mexican farmer wears a straw hat with a brim(边) that tilts(倾斜) up. In China, a farmer wears a straw hat with a brim that tilts down. Both hats are used to protect the farmer from the sun. The difference is the custom of each country. Some of these customs have come down through thousands of years.

Right now, the clothing industry is very large. Some main clothing spots in the world are London, New York City, Paris, and Rome. These cities are also the big fashion spots. They set the trend for cities around the world.

71. Which of the following is not the reason for the difference in clothing the world over?
- A) Different countries use different materials for clothing.
 - B) Different countries make clothes in different ways.
 - C) Different peoples have different clothing customs.
 - D) Different peoples have different likes and dislikes.
72. The reason why Moslem women cover their faces with a veil is that _____.
- A) they cannot reveal their faces according to their religion
 - B) they want to protect their faces from the sun
 - C) they want to look more beautiful
 - D) wearing veils is their custom
73. According to the author you may get some hint about the people of other lands by studying _____.
- A) the way they wear clothes

- B) the type of material their clothes are made of
 C) the reasons why people dress differently
 D) the differences in their customs
74. The phrase "set the trend" in the last sentence probably means "_____".
 A) set the example
 B) give the direction
 C) popularize a fashion
 D) start a new clothing industry
75. What is the main idea of this article?
 A) People wear clothes to protect themselves.
 B) Most western clothes are made in factories.
 C) London, New York, Paris, and Rome are the world's big fashion centres.
 D) People dress differently all around the world.

Part V Cloze

Directions: *There are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

The first man who cooked his food, instead of eating it raw, lived so long ago that we have no idea who he was or where he lived. We do know, however, that 76 thousands of years, food was always eaten cold and 77. Perhaps the cooked food was heated accidentally by a 78 fire. When people first tasted food that had been cooked, they found it tasted better. However, even after this discovery, cooked food must have remained a rarity 79 man learned how to make and light 80.

Primitive men who lived in hot regions could depend on the heat of the sun 81 their food. For example, in the desert areas of the southwestern United States, the Indians cooked their food by 82 it on a flat stone in the hot sun. They cooked a piece of meat and thin cakes of corn meal in this 83. We believe that the earliest kitchen utensil(用具) was a stick 84 which a piece of meat could be attached and held over a fire. Later this stick was 85 by an iron rod or spit which could be turned frequently to cook the meat 86 all sides.

Cooking food in water was 87 before man learned to make water containers that could not be 88 by fire.

The 89 cooking pots were grass baskets in which soups could be cooked. As early as 155 B. C., the Egyptians had learned to make 90 permanent cooking pots out of sandstone. Many years later, the Eskimos learned to make similar pans.

76. A) in
 B) on
 C) through
 D) for
77. A) raw
 B) crude
 C) man-made
 D) fresh
78. A) forest
 B) cooked
 C) kitchen
 D) lightning

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 79. A) when | B) which |
| C) until | D) as |
| 80. A) food | B) a fire |
| C) himself | D) it |
| 81. A) to cook | B) cooking |
| C) cooked | D) cook |
| 82. A) beating | B) frying |
| C) drying | D) placing |
| 83. A) zone | B) sector |
| C) way | D) fashion |
| 84. A) by | B) with |
| C) on | D) to |
| 85. A) supported | B) replaced |
| C) changed | D) switched |
| 86. A) by | B) on |
| C) over | D) at |
| 87. A) incapable | B) unavoidable |
| C) impossible | D) unpopular |
| 88. A) broken | B) destroyed |
| C) spoiled | D) disturbed |
| 89. A) newest | B) latest |
| C) first | D) worst |
| 90. A) stronger | B) better |
| C) more | D) longer |

Part VI Translation

Directions: *In this part there are five sentences, numbered 91 to 95, in Chinese. You are required to translate these sentences into English on the Translation Sheet.*

91. 据说他写了一本英语语法书。
92. 无线电可以使我们同海上的船舶保持联系。
93. 交通规则不容忽视,粗心就一定会出事故。
94. 我们面临的最大问题之一是空气污染。
95. 如果你们当时按老师的建议去做的话,你们就不会犯这样的错误了。

听力文稿

Section A

1. M: I would like to see Professor Brown as soon as possible.