

王 平 主 编

(三级)

大学英语自主 测试题

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大学英语自主测试题(三级)

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出版前言

《大学英语自主测试题》(三级)是一本为广大非英语专业学生群体设计编写的英语综合自主测试题集(三级水平),旨在进一步贯彻落实《大学英语课程要求》中提出的分类指导、分层次要求和因材施教的原则。本书注重大学英语三级水平测试中学生对语言基础知识的掌握,并将语言知识难点和重点通过各种不同练习形式进行反复操练,以达到透彻理解;突出基本应试技能的训练,使学生在此过程中进行针对性的训练,扩大词汇量,打下扎实的语言基础,提高英语综合运用能力和考试能力。

本书共有 10 套自主测试题,其中包括期中考和期末考自主测试题试卷,供一个学期使用。

每套测试题由六大部分组成:

第一部分为听力(Listening Comprehension),包括短对话、短文听力练习、复合式听写;

第二部分为阅读(Reading Comprehension),包括精读篇章词汇理解、泛读篇章理解;

第三部分为词汇与结构(Vocabulary and Structure)包括词汇和词组选择题、语法特殊用法练习选择题;

第四部分为完形填空(Cloze)大多为 20 个空格的综合填空题;

第五部分为翻译(Translation)均为汉译英;

第六部分为写作(Writing)包括应用文或议论文练习题。

本书具有较全的系统性和较强的实用性:

1. 选材典型,可信度高。选材来自大量经过平时教学实践检验过的启发性强的



习题,分类明细、解析到位、实用性强,在语言难度、题型设置和答案设计等诸方面都较为准确、全面。

2. 内容分类合理,主题突出,安排得当。编者大量分析和研究了教学实例,结合大学英语全新版教材进行分类指导练习,围绕主题进行编写和设计阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空、翻译和写作等练习,其难度按照三级教学定位。学生每学完一套测试题可得到一次测试的机会,既了解自己的学习情况,又可复习和消化所学过的内容,与此同时获得了一次综合训练。此外为了方便学生自学,书中还附有详细的听力原文和所有题目的答案详解,使本书在内容上更加完整。

3. 经验总结,指导性强。本书由福州大学长期从事大学英语教学、具有丰富教学经验的教师协作编写,全书以科学训练方法为总的编写原则,目的在于帮助学习者在英语水平的提高上获得新的突破。

本书能顺利出版全靠一帮尽责用心的编者、校对以及排版人员,在此谨向他们致以真诚的谢意。

由于编者水平有限,在编写中难免有疏漏和不足之处,恳请广大读者和同行提出宝贵意见,以便日后对本书做出修订,使之更加完善。

2012 年 2 月

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Practice Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (共 30 分)

Section A (每题 1 分,共 10 分)

Directions: *In this part, 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:*

M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it is necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

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 are talking about some work they have 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 the letter A) on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A) 4 dollars.

B) 18 dollars.

C) 16 dollars.

D) 20 dollars.

2. A) In a Tokyo hotel.

B) On a train.

C) At an airport.

D) At an agency.

3. A) Finance.

B) Economics.

- C) English. D) French.
4. A) It's fashionable. B) He has already got one.
C) It doesn't appeal to him. D) There is no more left.
5. A) Have a dinner with Tom. B) Meet Tom at a restaurant.
C) Finish his assignment. D) Work on an essay in a restaurant.
6. A) She missed a fashion show. B) She missed the bus.
C) She missed a nice film. D) She missed the train.
7. A) Hong Kong is good for shopping.
B) Watch in Hong Kong was on sale this season.
C) The watch she bought was very cheap.
D) She bought everything cheap.
8. A) At a supermarket. B) At a bookshop.
C) At a cinema. D) At a restaurant.
9. A) He'd like to give her a hand.
B) He would not help her moving the piano.
C) He had other work to do.
D) He would play the piano.
10. A) She never plays tennis. B) She is too busy to play.
C) She has arm hurt. D) She has headache.

Section B (每题1分,共10分)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

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

11. A) He ran a village shop. B) He worked on a farm.
C) He worked in an advertising agency. D) He was a gardener.
12. A) It was stressful. B) It was colorful.
C) It was peaceful. D) It was boring.
13. A) His desire to start his own business. B) The crisis in his family life.
C) The decline in his health. D) His dream of living in the countryside.

Passage Two*Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

14. A) Only for her family. B) Only for her friend.
C) For herself and a friend. D) For several other people.
15. A) Because she likes to.
B) Because her friend always asks her to do so.
C) Because her friend was ill.
D) Because her friend was very busy.
16. A) Two. B) More than three.
C) Three. D) One.
17. A) She is a careless woman. B) She is a kind and careful woman.
C) She is a cruel old lady. D) She is curious.

Passage Three*Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

18. A) They can do better than others. B) It is expensive to hire labor.
C) They don't like to be helped. D) They don't trust others.
19. A) It publishes books only for children.
B) It publishes books about people's pets.
C) It uses computers to make up stories.
D) It makes the young readers the leading characters in the stories.
20. A) Written by children themselves.
B) Telling stories about the reader himself.
C) Printed with standard things.
D) Published with the help of computers.

Section C (21—27 每题 0.5 分, 28—29 每题 2 分, 30 题 2.5 分, 共 10 分)

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 numbered from 21 to 27 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 28 to 30 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Many cities around the world today are (21) _____ polluted. (22) _____



methods of production and lack of consumer demand for environment-friendly products have contributed to the pollution problem.

However, today, more and more consumers are choosing “green” and (23) _____ that the products they buy should be safe for the environment. Before they buy a product, they ask questions like these: “Will this shampoo (24) _____ the environment?” “Can this metal container be (25) _____ or can it only be used once?”

A recent study (26) _____ that two out of five adults now consider the environmental (27) _____ of a product before they buy it. (28) _____.

Only a few years ago, it was impossible to find green products in supermarkets, but now there are hundreds. Some supermarket products carry labels to show that the product is green. (29) _____.

The concern for a safer and cleaner environment is making companies rethink how they do business. (30) _____. The public pressure is on, and gradually business is cleaning up its act.

Part II Reading Comprehension (共 25 分)

Section A (每题 0.5 分,共 5 分)

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. Mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 31 to 40 are based on the following passage.

America is a land of diversity. People here come from various walks of life and work together to create their own 31. The lifestyle of Americans is totally different from that of other nations. More than half of the young population lives with their parents. The young population 32 includes the unmarried people. For long people of America doesn't have much 33 in togetherness and preferred to stay alone. With the changing pattern of lifestyle people have become more 34 and love togetherness. Now most of the people prefer to stay with their parents rather than staying alone. The social relationships have also 35. Almost every person is a working 36 and thus do not have much time for other

people and family. Thus during weekends people love to spend their time with 37 ones and family. People usually go for short vacations during weekends or plan for a getaway. People of different class have different ways of spending their free time or weekends. People of lower class and middle class usually prefer to stay in the country 38 high class people love spending time out abroad in vacation. The present generation has become kind of self dependent and have less time to spend with the family. The 39 rise can be a reason behind the increasing generation gap. The young generation has become very friendly with the use of technology and gadgets and all the materialistic things. The lifestyle pattern thus is changing over time with the spread of technology and materialistic things which in one sense is acting as a 40 in the relationship of parents and children with changing times in American society.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A) barrier | I) friendly |
| B) whereas | J) acting |
| C) changed | K) social |
| D) individuality | L) basically |
| E) beloved | M) raised |
| F) professional | N) smart |
| G) technological | O) standard |
| H) faith | |

Section B (每题2分,20分)

Directions: There are 2 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.

Passage One

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Another example of Australia's "changing lifestyle expectations" involves the curious rise of the "middle-class battler" (middle-income earners who are generally well-educated and financially comfortable). More and more Australians have improved income levels, yet they are increasingly unable to afford the costs involved with their changing lifestyle expectations. As incomes improve, people have shown a tendency to want more of every type of consumer or luxury good: more properties, more cars, the latest digital technology,

more shares and the latest fashion, known as over-consumption.

Our tendency to want a glamorous lifestyle has led to serious levels of household debt. Almost half of the richest Australian households believe they don't have enough money to satisfy their changing lifestyle expectations. Fewer people now live in each household, yet we are demanding larger houses and more expensive goods, leading to debt, overwork and even resource depletion. It is not always possible to maintain a luxurious lifestyle.

The demand for "sea change" coastal lifestyles and urban "gentrification" is further evidence of changing lifestyle expectations. Many of us are moving to beachside areas for the appeal of the beach lifestyle. A "sea change" refers to the increased desire of many middle-class people to move closer to the beach/coast and away from the restrictions of suburbs. One in three Australians lives within 20 minutes of the beach.

"Gentrification" has occurred in older inner city areas of cities, where high-income professionals wish to live for the appeal of trendy city living. Urban consolidation (that is, medium-density housing) and urban renewal (new buildings and infrastructure for old suburbs) have resulted. Redevelopment of warehouses/old buildings has occurred in Sydney suburbs such as Pyrmont and Darling Harbour. The inner suburbs of Marrickville, Balmain, Glebe and Paddington have all been consolidated and renewed for the purpose of our changing lifestyle expectations. "Gentrified" suburbs feature countless stylish cafes and eateries, fashion outlets, cinemas and so on, representing an appealing lifestyle.

41. What is the big problem for people when they consume or buy more than they need?

A) Health risks.	B) Debt.
C) Car problems.	D) Over-consumption.
42. Others have created too much personal debt for themselves in pursuing a _____.

A) life of luxury	B) unbalanced life
C) life of poverty	D) life of comfort
43. The term "resource depletion" is closest in meaning to _____.

A) endless use of natural resources	B) limited use of natural resources
C) human resources	D) a reduction in natural resources such as water and forests
44. A "sea change" lifestyle involves living _____.

A) in the heart of the country	B) by the sea
C) in the city	D) in the suburbs
45. What is the passage mainly about?

A) The changing lifestyle of Australians.	B) The increase in numbers of people seeking "sea-change" coastal lifestyles.
---	---

- C) Australia's "changing lifestyle expectations".
- D) The growth of urban "gentrified" communities.

Passage Two

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

As the saying goes, change is not always good. Healthcare costs have been increasing across the world in the past couple of years. One of the major reasons attributed to this is the changing lifestyle of people. Other common factors include genetic disorders, addictions, lack of knowledge on good nutrition and poverty. In some countries, healthcare has become inaccessible to people below poverty line. It has put a huge burden on the government.

Growing income levels and double income family are the major factors cited for the change in lifestyle. Lifestyle changes like eating junk food, having food outside frequently as there is no time to cook at home, unhealthy habits or addictions like use of nicotine, drugs, alcohol have further increased the healthcare costs. Some other factors contributing to healthcare costs are long working hours, working on different shifts, stress and tension. These changing habits result in various health problems such as obesity, respiratory problems, sleeplessness, hypertension and in worst cases of addiction it can even result in cancer or death.

Lack of health insurance also makes the matters worse. And with the recent economic depression many people have lost their jobs and millions are still below the poverty line. These people cannot afford a medical insurance.

Healthcare system as a whole also has to be modified and be in tune to the need of the patients. Sufficient healthcare workers, hospitals in both rural and urban areas will help tackle most of these issues. As the saying goes prevention is better than cure, healthy eating habits and lifestyle and creating awareness of these things can help prevent rise in healthcare costs.

46. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A) healthcare costs
 - B) the changing lifestyle
 - C) health insurance
 - D) change
47. The factors attribute to the rise of healthcare costs include _____.
- A) the changing lifestyle
 - B) lack of health insurance
 - C) unhealthy eating habits
 - D) all of the above
48. How can people tackle the issue of the rise in healthcare costs?
- A) Modifying healthcare system.
 - B) Providing sufficient healthcare workers and hospitals in both rural and urban areas.
 - C) Creating awareness of preventing unhealthy habits and lifestyle.
 - D) All of the above.



49. The major factors cited for the change in lifestyle include _____.
A) growing income levels B) double income family
C) long working hours D) Both A and B.
50. According to the passage, why are so many people still unable to afford a medical insurance?
A) One of the reasons is that many people have lost their jobs because of the recent economic depression and millions are still below the poverty line.
B) Because of the ineffective healthcare system.
C) Because of the huge sum of money of the healthcare.
D) None of the above.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

51. It took me a long time to _____ the disappointment of losing the match.
A) get through B) get off
C) get over D) get down
52. A balcony is available for a £10 _____.
A) complement B) supplement
C) payment D) charge
53. There were so many people at the conference that I couldn't _____ anyone I knew in the crowd.
A) pick on B) pick up
C) pick over D) pick out
54. At the end of 1994 the British Government introduced new measures to help _____ domestic workers from abuse by their employers.
A) protect B) suspect
C) expect D) inspect
55. If you have _____ their time carefully, you could have finished your task on time.
A) kept to B) stuck to
C) budgeted D) scheduled
56. The salesman still _____ with his demands.

- A) insists B) persists
C) assists D) resists
57. The small village was _____ from the outside world by a landslide.
A) cut off B) cut out
C) cut in D) cut down on
58. Both these models involve gathering deposits and operating branches _____.
A) in a way B) in quantity
C) on all sides D) on a large scale
59. So, there is that kind of _____ as well, and that is a place where trouble is likely to emerge.
A) boundary B) border
C) edge D) margin
60. That means extending unemployment _____ for workers who lost their jobs.
A) insurance B) ensure
C) assurance D) confidence
61. _____ thinks Mr. Koizumi's reforms are widely unpopular. Some feel he is welcome.
A) Not all B) Not everyone
C) Not every one D) None
62. _____ making money, I would make it very clear.
A) With regard to B) Speak of
C) Talk to D) When it comes to
63. Corn originated in the New World and thus was not known in Europe until Columbus found it _____ in Cuba.
A) having cultivated B) been cultivated
C) being cultivated D) cultivating
64. With the letters from their son _____, they were relieved.
A) received
B) receiving
C) having received
D) being received
65. All classes _____ due to the heavy snowstorm, they had to stay at home.
A) were canceled
B) have been canceled
C) having been canceled
D) having canceled

Part IV Cloze(每题 0.5 分,共 10 分)

Directions: There are 20 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 with a single line through the center.

Exercise is good for you, but most people really know very little about how to exercise properly. 66 when you try, you can run into trouble.

Many people 67 that when specific muscles are exercised, the fat in the neighboring area is “68 up”. Yet the 69 is that exercise burns fat from all over the 70.

Studies show muscles which are not 71 lose their strength very quickly. To regain it needs 48 to 72 hours and exercise every other day will 72 a normal level of physical strength.

To 73 weight you should always “work up a good sweat” when exercising. 74 sweating only 75 body temperature to prevent over heating. This is 76 water loss. 77 you replace the liquid, you replace the 78.

Walking is the best and easy-to-do exercise. It helps the circulation of blood 79 the body, and has a direct 80 on your overall feeling of health. Experience says that 20 minutes’ 81 82 is minimum amount. 83 your breathing doesn’t return to normal state within minutes after you finish 84, you’ve done 85.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 66. A) While | B) Whereas | C) As | D) So |
| 67. A) understand | B) believe | C) hope | D) know |
| 68. A) built | B) burned | C) piled | D) grown |
| 69. A) reply | B) possibility | C) truth | D) reason |
| 70. A) arm | B) leg | C) stomach | D) body |
| 71. A) exercised | B) examined | C) protected | D) cured |
| 72. A) lose | B) raise | C) burn | D) keep |
| 73. A) lose | B) gain | C) keep | D) burn |
| 74. A) Certainly | B) No | C) Fortunately | D) Probably |
| 75. A) raises | B) reduces | C) destroys | D) keeps up |
| 76. A) how | B) why | C) nothing but | D) more than |
| 77. A) While | B) Once | C) As | D) Whenever |
| 78. A) weight | B) muscle | C) sweat | D) strength |

79. A) over B) around C) throughout D) with
 80. A) effect B) use C) usage D) affect
 81. A) education B) sleep C) exercise D) rest
 82. A) one day B) a day C) everyday D) someday
 83. A) But if B) But C) If D) And if
 84. A) working B) walking C) exercising D) breathing
 85. A) enough B) much C) too much D) much too

Part V Translation (每题 1 分, 共 5 分)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

86. My goal is to find out what works best _____ (一谈到成人教育).
87. Financial pressures force the firm to _____ (减少开支).
88. I don't know how they _____ (熬过这些寒冷的冬天的).
89. It is only recent years that we find that the protection of our environment is _____ (对我们的生存至关重要).
90. Some women _____ (本来能够挣一份很好的工资) in a job instead of staying at home, but they decided not to work for the sake of the family.

Part VI Writing (共 15 分)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic: Family Cars in China. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 小汽车正在进入中国家庭
2. 家用汽车的益处
3. 家用汽车的弊端