

# 大学英语分级测试

## ( 3级 )

DAXUEYINGYU  
FENJICESHI

主编 张建宁



- ★ 实际语境下词汇短语运用
- ★ 多种题材的短文和多种形式练习
- ★ 培养兴趣提高能力体验语言文化



东南大学出版社  
Southeast University Press

主编 张建宁

# 大学英语分级测试

(3 级)



东南大学出版社  
· 南京 ·

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语分级测试. 3 级 / 张建宁主编. — 南京: 东南大学出版社, 2011. 6

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5641 - 2836 - 4

I. ①大… II. ①张… III. ①大学英语水平考试—习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 107446 号

## 大学英语分级测试(3 级)

|      |   |       |                     |
|------|---|-------|---------------------|
| 主 编  | 张建宁   | 责任编辑  | 刘坚                  |
| 电 话  | (025)83793329/83362442(传真)  | 电子邮件  | liu-jian@seu.edu.cn |
| 出版发行 | 东南大学出版社   | 出 版 人 | 江建中                 |
| 地 址  | 南京市四牌楼 2 号  | 邮 编   | 210096              |
| 销售电话 | (025)83793191/83794561/83794174/83794121/83792174/83795801<br>83795802/57711295(传真) |       |                     |
| 网 址  | <a href="http://www.seupress.com">http://www.seupress.com</a>                       | 电子邮件  | press@seupress.com  |
| 经 销  | 全国各地新华书店  | 印 刷   | 南京人民印刷厂             |
| 开 本  | 718 mm × 1005 mm 1/16   | 印 张   | 16.25               |
| 字 数  | 320 千字  | 印 数   | 1—5000 册            |
| 版 次  | 2011 年 9 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷  |       |                     |
| 书 号  | ISBN 978 - 7 - 5641 - 2836 - 4  |       |                     |
| 定 价  | 32.00 元   |       |                     |

\* 未经许可, 本书内文字不得以任何方式转载、演绎, 违者必究。

\* 东大版图书, 如有印装错误, 可直接向发行部调换, 电话: 025 - 83793191。

大学英语学习一般分四个学期进行,每个学期各有其学习重点。练习是强化学习效果与检验学习质量的有效方法。然而,一旦陷入题海,就令人反感了。

东南大学出版社组织了从事大学英语教学的一线老师,集二十余年大学英语课堂教学与学习效果研究之精华,汇集经典基础知识点与试题,以创新的编写形式和阶梯式的学习效果管理方法编成《大学英语分级测试》(2-3册),献给莘莘学子。

本书为第3册,共十二个单元,每个单元均由四个部分组成:第一部分为词汇与结构题,由填空题、选词填空题和选择填空三种题型组成,每种题型各有20道题,旨在强化学生的基础语言知识;第二部分为快速阅读题,文章长度与四级考题相当,难度略低于四级,共设十道题,前7题为选择题,后三题为填空题,与四级统考新题型完全一致;第三部分为完形填空和选词填空,重点测试学生的综合语言能力;第四部分为阅读理解题,题目多选自全国统一的专转本、PRETCO - Level B 和 A 以及 CET-4 考试历年全真题。

本册各单元特色详述如下:

1. 基础训练与技能训练相结合。本书在处理知识和技能关系上本着“先基础,后技能”的原则,最大限度地把基础语言知识与配有解析的三级水平测试题相结合,把原本分散的测试题系统化和条理化。

2. 大量使用历年真题,确保了测试题的信度和效度。词汇题大多选用历年四级统考中出现的高频词汇,语法题和阅读题则多源于相当于三级水平的全国性英语考试历年真题;题后提供了丰富详实的、可进行方便快捷检索的真题资源,书后则提供了深入浅出的详细题解,便于课后自学。

3. 练习题形式多样,难度适中,循序渐进。在练习的编排上,力求与大学英语四级统考题型最大程度地统一,遵循先易后难的原则,从简单的词汇选择题到完形填空和选词填空题一应俱全,以便提高学生的基础语言水平,增强学生备考四级统考英语的基础能力。

4. 注重所选练习材料的趣味性和语言的规范性。所有句子和文章真题的选取都有的放矢,力求选文短小精悍,生动有趣,具有一定的时代特征;既符合三级水平难度要求,又便于听、读、写、译的训练;练习层层深入,通过训练达到巩固提高的目的。

选用本书,善用本书,人书合一,考试无敌。

参加本书编写的教师还有陈樨、张苏吉、杨玲玲、郑晓静等。

本书的顺利出版得益于东南大学出版社英美文学博士刘坚先生的大力帮助,得益于三江学院大学外语部主任韩力江教授的悉心指导,在此谨表谢忱。

编 者

2011年8月于南京

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Unit 1 .....  | 1   |
| Unit 2 .....  | 15  |
| Unit 3 .....  | 29  |
| Unit 4 .....  | 43  |
| Unit 5 .....  | 57  |
| Unit 6 .....  | 73  |
| Unit 7 .....  | 87  |
| Unit 8 .....  | 102 |
| Unit 9 .....  | 117 |
| Unit 10 ..... | 131 |
| Unit 11 ..... | 145 |
| Unit 12 ..... | 161 |
| 参考答案 .....    | 177 |

# Unit 1

## Part One Vocabulary and Structure

### Section A

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form if necessary.

|           |            |           |            |         |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| temper    | resist     | vehicle   | specialist | bunch   |
| abandon   | graduate   | unique    | abuse      | compose |
| marvelous | optimistic | privilege | effective  | radical |
| issue     | register   | capacity  | fragment   | decline |

1

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ her baby by saying she could not afford to keep it.
2. She began to \_\_\_\_\_ songs at an early age.
3. This pass will \_\_\_\_\_ you to attend the closed hearing.
4. The government has set up a working party to look into the problem of drug \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Their house trembled whenever a heavy \_\_\_\_\_ passed outside.
6. Prof. Smith, an eye \_\_\_\_\_, organized a national survey of eye disease in children.
7. She was always \_\_\_\_\_, even when things were at their worst.
8. This kind of material has its \_\_\_\_\_ texture and color.
9. What's the most \_\_\_\_\_ way to control crime?
10. I received a \_\_\_\_\_ of flowers yesterday.
11. On such an important \_\_\_\_\_, we're not in a position to give the final decision.
12. I have \_\_\_\_\_ for three English classes for next term.
13. He was helpless to \_\_\_\_\_ the temptation.
14. Every citizen enjoys the \_\_\_\_\_ for civil rights from birth to death.
15. Some modern youth were just like that: either romantic and decadent, or \_\_\_\_\_ and perverted.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ from our school are working all over the island.
17. Education is the ability to listen to almost anything without losing your \_\_\_\_\_ or

self-confidence.

18. The window shattered, covering the carpet with \_\_\_\_\_ of glass.

19. We asked her to come to our party, but she \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Our local theatre has put on some \_\_\_\_\_ dramas.

## Section B

Fill in the blanks with the phrases or expressions given below. Change the form if necessary.

|                |              |                       |                |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| out of fashion | look down on | long to do            | to some extent |
| figure out     | give off     | in addition to        | by means of    |
| account for    | call on      | rack one's brain      | do away with   |
| compare with   | in charge of | let alone             | stick to       |
| set aside      | benefit from | be distinguished from | except for     |

1. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ something for the people across the sea.
2. It didn't take the children long to \_\_\_\_\_ the correct answer.
3. Most of mother's dresses were \_\_\_\_\_ now.
4. His illness \_\_\_\_\_ his absence from school.
5. The central services of that broadcasting company \_\_\_\_\_ feed off the regional stations.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ the man who vents his anger on his family after having a bad day at work.
7. Mr. Brown \_\_\_\_\_ trying to remember where he left the wallet.
8. As motor vehicles burn fuel, they \_\_\_\_\_ carbon monoxide as a waste.
9. People thought that the use of robots would \_\_\_\_\_ boring low-paid jobs.
10. We were able to position the boat \_\_\_\_\_ radar.
11. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ my sister when you're in London?
12. Try to \_\_\_\_\_ a few hours a week for exercise.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ a diet, she pursues various exercises on TV.
14. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ the new way of doing business?
15. That ring is beans \_\_\_\_\_ the crown jewels.
16. Reporters should \_\_\_\_\_ investigating the facts.
17. This area is peaceful \_\_\_\_\_ a few skirmishes(小冲突) in the distance.
18. He is the vice-president \_\_\_\_\_ sales.
19. His grandma could not speak English, \_\_\_\_\_ French or German.



20. One material can \_\_\_\_\_ another by their physical properties: color, density, specific heat and so on.

**Section C** (2010.6/2009.12/2009.6 专科三级 A 真题)

**For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.**

- ( ) 1. Our company's visitors decided to stay in our city for \_\_\_\_\_ two days as they wanted to have a look around.  
A. other                      B. the other                      C. another                      D. other's
- ( ) 2. According to the timetable, the train for Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ at 9:10 p. m. from Monday to Friday.  
A. was leaving                      B. is leaving  
C. leaves                      D. has left
- ( ) 3. The new drug will not be put on the market \_\_\_\_\_ it has proved safe on humans.  
A. if                      B. until                      C. since                      D. when
- ( ) 4. Immigrants have to adapt themselves culturally and physically to the new surroundings \_\_\_\_\_ they have moved.  
A. on which                      B. by which  
C. into which                      D. from which
- ( ) 5. The proposal \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting now is of great importance to our department.  
A. being discussed                      B. to be discussing  
C. having discussed                      D. discussing
- ( ) 6. It was because of his good performance at the interview \_\_\_\_\_ he got the job with the big company.  
A. so                      B. what                      C. that                      D. while
- ( ) 7. There is no evidence \_\_\_\_\_ he was on the site of the murder.  
A. where                      B. that                      C. which                      D. how
- ( ) 8. Only when we hurried to the airport \_\_\_\_\_ the flight was cancelled.  
A. we found                      B. did we find  
C. have we found                      D. we have found
- ( ) 9. We are happy at the good news \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Black has been awarded the Best Manager.

- A. that      B. which      C. what      D. whether
- ( ) 10. It is important that we \_\_\_\_\_ the task ahead of time.  
A. will finish      B. finished      C. finish      D. shall finish
- ( ) 11. Would you please pass me the book \_\_\_\_\_ cover is black?  
A. which      B. whose      C. that      D. its
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ in the company for three years, Mark has become experienced in business negotiations.  
A. Having worked      B. Have been working  
C. Have worked      D. Worked
- ( ) 13. Not until she arrived at the meeting room \_\_\_\_\_ she had forgotten to bring the document.  
A. she realized      B. did she realize  
C. she did realize      D. does she realize
- ( ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_ some students are able to find employment after graduation, others will have to return to school and earn an advanced degree.  
A. Since      B. While      C. Because      D. If
- ( ) 15. By the end of this year Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ in our company for exactly three years.  
A. is working      B. has worked  
C. will work      D. will have worked
- ( ) 16. I think that the Great Wall is worth \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of miles to visit.  
A. to travel      B. traveling      C. traveled      D. travel
- ( ) 17. \_\_\_\_\_ by the failure of the project, the manager could hardly say a word.  
A. To be shocked      B. Shocked  
C. Be shocked      D. Shocking
- ( ) 18. Enclosed you \_\_\_\_\_ an application form that you are asked to fill out.  
A. will find      B. find      C. found      D. are finding
- ( ) 19. The auto industry spends large amounts of money on marketing campaigns \_\_\_\_\_ young adult customers.  
A. attract      B. attracted      C. to attract      D. attracts
- ( ) 20. The advertising company recently hired a designer \_\_\_\_\_ had once won a prize in a national contest.  
A. whose      B. which      C. whom      D. who

## Part Two Fast Reading

Read the following passage as quickly as you can, and then *answer the following questions*.

For questions 1 ~ 7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

For questions 8 ~ 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

### Acing an Interview

#### Pre-Interview

You've got a great resume—so why aren't you getting any interviews? Often we spend so much time on the resume, so we neglect the other important details. As a classic example, if your answering machine has any of the following, change it immediately:

- It sounds like a dating service
- Music to accompany your message
- Multiple voices

Another twist on this is email. It is very hard to take someone seriously with an email address of `freakyman@ub.ca`. Take out a free email account with a more appropriate address.

If you don't have an answering machine, invest in one. Now let the machine work for you. Have the machine answer the phone. Why? It puts you in more of an advantageous position. You have some time to think of what you are going to say and to ask questions.

When you call back, find out who is interviewing you. Depending on the company it may be someone different than the person calling. It may also be a panel (more than one interviewer) and you want to know who they are and their position. Ask if the job you applied for has a job description that you could pick up. Always do your own leg work—don't ask them to send it to you. If they tell you they don't mind, don't argue, thank them and move on.

#### You've got an interview

The first thing you do is *enlist* (争取) your friends. Their first job is the handshake. Don't ask your parents about this one, if you have a weak handshake, chances are they do too. Work on this. It is the only point of contact in an interview and you need to

project confidence and enthusiasm.

Second, ask them what your pet word is. Mine is “like”. Other common ones are “you know”, “um”, “well” and the worst “um, well, like, you know”. We all have one, and for 30-45 minutes you need to minimize the use of this word. Have your friends test you for endurance, and see how long you can go without saying the pet word.

### At the interview

When you get to the interview, early, take time to read any brochures they may have in the office on their company. Ensure you are not chewing gum, it sounds stupid, but it happens all the time.

If the receptionists asks you if you would like water or coffee decline. You will be nervous enough and shaking hands with a glass in your hand is very difficult.

Once you are in the interview room, pay attention to what is going on. Your interviewer will direct you to a seat. If you are given a choice of seating, avoid sitting facing a window. Two reasons, first you will get distracted; second the interviewer will be in shadow if it's a bright day.

Hands down the most common mistake everyone makes is not listening to the question. The easiest way to pay attention is to bring a note pad. The interviewer will be taking notes you should too. Taking notes gives you a moment to reflect on the question and prepare your thoughts.

If the question is “Give us a time when...”. You answer should not start “If I...” or “I would...”, the interviewer is looking for what you have done. Your past behaviour is the best predictors of what you will do in the future. HR is also very fond of situational questions. If you can't think of what to do in a controlled environment then chances are you won't be able to respond in the field.

After the interviewers ask you their questions, you will have an opportunity to ask them questions.

Don't ask about money! Acceptable questions include shifts, uniforms or dress code, number of co-workers, and when you can expect to hear from them.

### Follow up

It is entirely up to you if you choose to send a note to thank the interviewer. E-mail is great because it is easily read and you know the interviewer got it. The message should be brief and is not an opportunity to provide all those great answers you wish you had said in the interview. Do not call to follow up. The interviewer may have

interviewed 20 people in 3 days and will have difficulty placing you.

### Parting words

Be yourself. If you try to be what you think they want, you'll most likely be miserable at the job. So if they ask if you prefer to work with data or people, and you hate data. Tell them. You might not get the job, but that might be the best thing for you.

- ( ) 1. When should you change your answering machine immediately?
  - A. When you are not satisfied with it.
  - B. When there is music to accompany your message.
  - C. When the colour is dull.
  - D. When it is not the latest model.
- ( ) 2. According to the author, what's the benefit of having an answering machine?
  - A. It can help you find out who is interviewing you.
  - B. It can give you more information about the company.
  - C. It can give you some time to think of what you are going to say.
  - D. It can help you record every message.
- ( ) 3. After you've got an interview, \_\_\_\_\_ is the first thing you should do.
  - A. to enlist your friends
  - B. to tell your parents
  - C. to project confidence and enthusiasm
  - D. to stop using your pet word
- ( ) 4. At the interview, why should you avoid sitting facing a window?
  - A. Because you will be nervous.
  - B. Because the sunshine will dazzle you.
  - C. Because it will be difficult to answer questions.
  - D. Because you will get distracted.
- ( ) 5. At the interview, \_\_\_\_\_ is the easiest way to pay attention.
  - A. staring at the interviewers
  - B. using the right body language
  - C. reflecting on the questions
  - D. bring a note pad
- ( ) 6. What kind of questions is HR fond of?
  - A. Theoretical questions.
  - B. Questions concerning your future.

C. Situational questions.

D. Questions concerning your background.

( ) 7. If you want to follow up, which of the following is NOT recommended?

A. Sending a note.

B. Writing an e-mail.

C. Making a phone call.

D. Sending a thank-you letter.

8. It is very hard to treat someone seriously with a strange email address, so you should take out a free email account \_\_\_\_\_.

8

9. Generally speaking, everyone has a pet word, and for 30-45 minutes you need to \_\_\_\_\_.

10. If you try to be what you think they want, you'll most likely \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part Three Cloze

### Section A

Fill the blanks in the following passage by selecting suitable words from the Word Bank given below. Each choice in the Word Bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words more than once.

It seems you always forget—your reading glasses when you are rushing to work, your coat when you are going to the cleaners, your credit card when you are shopping...

Such absent-mindedness may be 1 to you; now British and German scientists are developing memory glasses that record everything the 2 sees.

The glasses can play back memories later to help the wearer remember things they have forgotten such as where they left their keys. And the glasses also 3 the user to “label” items so that information can be used later on. The wearer could walk around an office or a factory identifying certain 4 by pointing at them. Objects indicated are then given a 5 label on a screen inside the glasses that the user then fills in.

It could be used in 6 plants by mechanics looking to identify machine parts or by electricians wiring a 7 device.

A spokesman for the project said: “A car mechanic for 8 could find at a glance where a part on a certain car model is so that it can be identified and repaired. For the motorist the system could 9 accident black spots or dangers on the road.”

In other cases the glasses could be worn by people going on a guided tour, 10

points of interest or by people looking at panoramas where all the sites could be identified.

|                |                |               |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| A) allow       | F) items       | K) white      |
| B) instance    | G) indicating  | L) annoying   |
| C) blank       | H) highlight   | M) successful |
| D) industrial  | I) user        | N) articles   |
| E) frustrating | J) complicated | O) simple     |

### Section B

**Choose 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.**

What might the house of the future be like? Grace can tell. More formally known as the Microsoft Home, her high-tech devices, along with 1 in design and construction, will change the 2 we think about our homes.

You enter the house, and Grace's 3, coming from hidden speakers, passes on your messages. In the kitchen, you set a bag of flour on the intelligently 4 stone counter. Grace sees what you're 5, and projects a list of flour-based food on the counter. 6 you choose one, Grace repeats instructions for cooking. She 7 knows what's in the cupboard.

The day when your house will be like a family member is not that far off. This 8 of seamless computing, in which technology is everywhere yet nowhere (9 when we want it), is emphasized in most future-home thinking.

Microsoft, 10, isn't the only one exploring 11 technology can make our homes more 12 and comfortable. At the Georgia Institute of Technology, scientists are 13 systems that will allow older people to continue living 14. So Grandma's home can be intelligently wired to 15 her patterns of wake, sleep and movement; family members would be 16 of any changes via computer.

Does spying on Grandma's sound 17? Director Beth Mynatt says "A good bit of our 18 has been working on how to convey information without 19 privacy. We also don't want to create 20 anxiety. Maybe she just took a quiet day to read, and the system would have to recognize that."

- ( ) 1. A. promotions      B. applications      C. practices      D. advances
- ( ) 2. A. way      B. manner      C. style      D. scope
- ( ) 3. A. image      B. figure      C. voice      D. sound
- ( ) 4. A. disposed      B. shaped      C. engineered      D. conditioned
- ( ) 5. A. saying      B. feeling      C. searching      D. doing
- ( ) 6. A. Before      B. Once      C. Since      D. Unless
- ( ) 7. A. even      B. thus      C. yet      D. only
- ( ) 8. A. hope      B. passion      C. faith      D. notion
- ( ) 9. A. perhaps      B. except      C. provided      D. especially
- ( ) 10. A. therefore      B. likewise      C. however      D. moreover
- ( ) 11. A. how      B. whether      C. what      D. why
- ( ) 12. A. fashionable      B. complicated      C. efficient      D. attractive
- ( ) 13. A. decorating      B. designing      C. delivering      D. debating
- ( ) 14. A. independently      B. enthusiastically      C. colorfully      D. satisfactorily
- ( ) 15. A. receive      B. recognize      C. represent      D. review
- ( ) 16. A. warned      B. relieved      C. advised      D. informed
- ( ) 17. A. interesting      B. boring      C. disturbing      D. appealing
- ( ) 18. A. analysis      B. research      C. concern      D. focus
- ( ) 19. A. sacrificing      B. affecting      C. preventing      D. losing
- ( ) 20. A. unusual      B. unfortunate      C. uncertain      D. unnecessary

## Part Four Reading Comprehension

In this part, there are three passages followed by some multiple choice questions. Choose the best answer for each question.

### Passage one

It's 8:30, time for John to start work. So he turns on his radio. Then he eats breakfast. As he eats, he reads his e-mail and reviews his to-do list. Then he sits on the sofa and thinks about an article he needs to write...Wait a minute! Radio? Breakfast? Sofa? What kind of workplace is this? Well, actually it is John's house, and he is a telecommuter—he works at home, communicating with the workplace through the Internet.

Like John, millions of people—and their employer—are finding that telecommuting is a great way to work. Telecommuters can follow their own schedules. They work in the



comfort of their homes, where they can also look after young children or elderly parents. They save time and money by not traveling to work. Their employers save, too, because they need less office space and furniture. Studies show that telecommuters change jobs less often. This saves employers even more money. Telecommuting helps society, too, by reducing pollution and traffic problems.

Jobs that are suited to telecommuting include writing, design work, computer programming and accounting. If a job involves working with information, a telecommuter can probably do it. (2005 年—PRETCO—Level B)

- ( ) 1. From the passage we know that John does his job \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by telephone  
B. in his office  
C. away from home  
D. through the Internet
- ( ) 2. Which of the following is mentioned as one of the advantages of telecommuting?  
A. One can get along well with co-workers.  
B. One can work on one's own schedule.  
C. One can work for several employers.  
D. One can enjoy a lot of traveling.
- ( ) 3. The passage tells us that telecommuters change jobs less often and so \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they can get more work experience  
B. they will have a longer paid holiday  
C. their employers can save more money  
D. their employers will give them a higher pay
- ( ) 4. The phrase "suited to" (Line 1, Para. 3) means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. acceptable for  
B. difficult for  
C. fit for  
D. bad for
- ( ) 5. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a new way to work  
B. John's working day  
C. various workplaces  
D. the Internet