

外教社

全新大学英语水平测试

系列

College English Practice Tests

大学英语

主 编 张成祎

(Band 3)

3

级水平测试题集

College English

College English

College English



外教社

上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

外教社

全新大学英语水平测试

系列

College English Practice Tests

大学英语 (Band 3)

主 编 张成祎
编 者 蔡广瑞 刘大来

3 级水平测试试题集



上海外语教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语三级水平测试试题集 / 张成祎主编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2004

(外教社全新大学英语水平测试系列)

ISBN 7-81095-263-3

I. 大… II. 张… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2004)第061328号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 杨自伍

印 刷: 上海市印刷三厂

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 15.5 字数 408 千字

版 次: 2005 年 1 月第 1 版 2005 年 8 月第 4 次印刷

印 数: 10 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81095-263-3 / G · 164

定 价: 20.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

前言

《大学英语三级水平测试试题集》初版于 1991 年,1998 年经过一次局部修订。本书自初版以来,历时十余年久销不衰,可以说明它符合我国大学英语教学的实际需要,受到广大教师和学生的欢迎。

随着 1999 年底新的教学大纲的实施以及教学方法的改革,近年来大学英语教学面貌有了较大改观,本书第二版已不能完全适应新世纪大学英语教学的要求。我们决定再次对本书作全面修订,此次修订主要集中在以下几个方面:

调整题型

新近提出的大学英语教学改革要求切实提高学生的听说能力,又根据大学英语四、六级考试的具体情况,我们将第二版听力部分第二项 Spot Dictation 全部改换为 Compound Dictation。关于 Translation 一项,虽然大学英语四、六级考试近年来已很少采用,但新的大学英语教学改革仍然重视提高学生的阅读和翻译能力,事实上许多学校在课程考试中也包括了这方面的要求,因此本书仍保留这部分内容。

更新和拓宽内容

随着科技的进步和生活方式的变化,人们所关注的问题越来越多,兴趣也越来越广泛,这使得原书的内容略显陈旧和狭窄,为此我们全面更新了 Reading Comprehension 中的短文,并对 Short Answer Questions 和 Cloze 的内容进行部分调整,力求更能反映时代特点。另外,原书中 Vocabulary and Structure 部分涵盖的内容也显得不够广泛,本次修订我们就此作了全面调整。

此外,为便于自学,这次修订还扩大了注释范围,对 Reading Comprehension、Vocabulary and Structure 和 Cloze 的答案也加了简要的分析说明。

本书共收大学英语三级水平测试试题集(College English Practice Test)十套,题后为答案及简要的分析说明,书末附听力部分的录音文字材料。

本试题集的命题以现行《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》的要求为依据。《大纲》规定,大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。因此,试题主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。

本书的修订量约占全书的 85%,因此事实上可以说是一本全新的书,我们希望它更能适应新世纪新读者的需要。

本书的责任编辑杨自伍先生为此次修订提供了宝贵意见,谨此表示感谢。

编者

2004 年 11 月

CONTENTS

PART ONE PRACTICE TESTS	1
PRACTICE TEST 1	3
PRACTICE TEST 2	18
PRACTICE TEST 3	33
PRACTICE TEST 4	47
PRACTICE TEST 5	62
PRACTICE TEST 6	78
PRACTICE TEST 7	93
PRACTICE TEST 8	109
PRACTICE TEST 9	125
PRACTICE TEST 10	140
 PART TWO KEY AND NOTES	 155
 PART THREE TAPESCRIPTS	 209

PART ONE

PRACTICE TESTS

PRACTICE TEST 1

(160 minutes)

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 question will be spoken two times. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A. They don't have to go to the concert.
B. His brother will let them use the car.
C. The subway is fine with her.
D. They'll have to rent a car as early as possible.
2. A. He wants the others to follow him.
B. He must study the animal he caught.
C. He is behind in his schoolwork.
D. He will catch up with them then.
3. A. At a restaurant.
C. At a station.
B. At a theatre.
D. At a drugstore.
4. A. A trip she has just taken.
C. A restaurant she owns.
B. A trip she takes frequently.
D. A famous statue in Philadelphia.
5. A. His age.
C. His nationality.
B. His income.
D. His occupation.
6. A. He refused to drive her.
C. He forgot his driver's license.
B. He is glad to drive her.
D. He has a new car.
7. A. No, not at all.
C. After she goes home.
B. Yes, with her mother.
D. Only if she is introduced.
8. A. The room is on fire.
B. They are bothered by the smoke.
C. There is very little breeze.
D. They are not permitted to smoke in the room.
9. A. They both liked it.
B. The mother didn't like it, but the father did.
C. Neither of them liked it.
D. The mother didn't like it because it wasn't in English.

10. A. 10 cents. B. 5 dollars. C. 25 cents. D. 50 cents.

SECTION B

Directions: In this section you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken two times. 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

11. A. In Sydney.
C. In Hong Kong.
12. A. A number of iron boxes.
C. A number of wooden boxes.
13. A. A box.
C. A woman.
14. A. After the plane left London.
C. Two days ago.
15. A. £345.
C. £230.
- B. In Chicago.
D. In Melbourne.
B. A pile of woolen goods.
D. Some clothing.
B. A cat.
D. A man.
B. Before the plane left London.
D. That morning.
B. £435.
D. £335.

Passage Two

16. A. Strangers.
C. Their family members.
17. A. They usually live all alone by themselves.
B. They want to keep their problems secret.
C. They prefer not to get advice from people they know.
D. They believe in people with special training.
18. A. Social workers.
B. Scientists.
C. Elderly people with experience.
D. People with special knowledge.
19. A. Two university professors.
B. Two well-experienced doctors.
C. Two women without special training.
D. Two famous lawyers.
20. A. Their special knowledge.
C. Accepted facts.
- B. Their close friends.
D. Their relatives.
B. Their rich experience.
D. Common sense.

PART II. COMPOUND DICTATION

Directions: In this part, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then, listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill the blanks numbered from 1 to 8 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered 9 to 12 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main point in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

The entertainment (1) _____, or show business, attracts many young people. Unfortunately, only very few can hope to become famous and prosperous. (2) _____ is not enough because show business is as (3) _____ as any other business. Without a good (4) _____, a performer can never hope to succeed. (5) _____ is important in this business, too. The best tailor in the world will never be a success if he makes old-fashioned clothes. In (6) _____ the same way, a performer must change his "act" in order to follow the taste of the (7) _____. This is true for actors and (8) _____, but most of all for singers.

"Pop" stands for "popular", and a pop singer has to work very hard to become popular. (9) _____. Even when he has succeeded, and his records are sold everywhere, he cannot relax. (10) _____.

The life of a successful pop singer is not at all easy, (11) _____. The fans are the most important people in the world for the singer. (12) _____.

PART III READING COMPREHENSION

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 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Many countries face a somewhat more serious economic problem in the form of an unfavorable trade balance with other nations. Such an imbalance exists when the total value of a country's imports exceeds that of its exports. For example, if a country buys \$25 billion of products from other countries, yet sells only \$10 billion of its own products

overseas, its trade deficit is \$15 billion. *Many underdeveloped nations find themselves in this position because they lack natural resources or the industrial capacity to use these resources, and thus have to import raw materials or manufactured goods.*

One effect of a trade deficit is the flow of currency out of a country. In the case of an underdeveloped nation, this can cause many financial difficulties, including failure to meet debt payments and obstacles to creation of an industrial base. Even in the case of a fully developed nation such as the United States, a large trade deficit is a reason for alarm. American products, made by well-paid workers in U. S. industries, cost more to produce than those made in places like Asia, where labor and material costs are much lower. Money spent on foreign products is money not spent on items produced by domestic industries.

13. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- Some worldwide economic problems.
 - The cause and effect of trade deficit.
 - Lack of natural resources in underdeveloped countries.
 - High labor and material costs in developed countries.
14. According to the passage, a trade imbalance occurs when _____.
- a country is facing serious financial problems
 - a country buys more from other countries than it sells overseas
 - the value of a country's exports is greater than that of its imports
 - products imported are more expensive than those exported
15. Many underdeveloped countries have trade deficits because _____.
- they failed to meet debt payments
 - they export most of their natural resources to other countries
 - they borrow too much money from other countries
 - they have to import most of their manufactured products
16. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a possible cause of a trade imbalance?
- The flow of currency out of a country.
 - Low labor and material costs in Asian countries.
 - Lack of natural resources.
 - An undeveloped industrial base.
17. It can be inferred from the passage that American industries _____.
- do not pay their workers sufficiently
 - are hurt by a trade imbalance
 - import both labor and raw materials from abroad
 - are able to prevent a trade deficit

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

It has been shown that children who smoke have certain characteristics. *Compared with non-smokers they are more rebellious, their work becomes worse as they move up school, they are more likely to leave school early, and are more often delinquent (轻微犯罪) and sexually premature.* Many of these features can be summarized as anticipation of

adulthood.

There are a number of factors which determine the onset of smoking, and these are largely psychological and social. They include availability of cigarettes, curiosity, rebelliousness, appearing tough, anticipation of adulthood, social confidence, the example of parents and teachers, and smoking by friends and older brothers and sisters.

It should be much easier to prevent children from starting to smoke than to persuade adults to give up the habit once established, but in fact this has proved very difficult. The example set up by people in authority, especially parents, health care workers, and teachers, is of prime importance. School rules should forbid smoking by children on the premises. This rule has been introduced at Summerhill School where I spent my school days.

There is, however, a risk of children smoking just to rebel against the rules, and even in those schools which have tried to enforce no smoking by physical punishment there is as much smoking as other schools. Nevertheless, banning smoking is probably on balance beneficial. Teachers too should not smoke on school premises, at least not in front of children.

- C 6. In the passage the author puts emphasis on _____.
 A. the effect of smoking among children
 B. the reason why children start smoking
 C. the difficulty in preventing children from smoking
 D. the measures to ban smoking among children
7. Which of the following is fairly common among young smokers?
 A. Laziness. B. Lack of confidence.
 C. Ignorance. D. Disobedience.
- f 8. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 A. To prevent children from start smoking, parents, teachers and health care workers should not smoke.
 B. It's easier to prevent children from starting to smoke than to persuade adults to stop smoking.
 C. Many children start to smoke because they want to appear mature.
 D. Some children start to smoke merely out of curiosity.
- C 9. The author concludes that school rules to forbid smoking _____.
 A. should be introduced although it might prove ineffective
 B. should be introduced because it was done at the school he studied
 C. should not be introduced because it may cause rebellion
 D. needn't be introduced as long as the teachers don't smoke
10. Which is the author's attitude towards children smoking?
 A. Indifferent. B. Sympathetic. C. Emotional. D. Objective.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

The phenomenon of lightning has been a source of danger and mystery through the

centuries, and only recently have scientists begun to understand its true nature. We know now that lightning is a huge electrical spark caused by the interaction of electrically charged particles in the atmosphere. During a thunderstorm, heavy particles take on a negative charge and fall to the bottom of clouds, while particles holding a positive charge rise to the top. Lightning results when energy flows between the two types of charges.

What is still not understood is the process by which particles become electrically charged. Most scientists believe that a cloud's light, rising moisture and tiny pieces of ice collide with hail and other heavy, falling particles. The collision may cause these elements to take on either a positive or a negative charge.

The most feared form of lightning is that which strikes the ground in one or more electrical discharges called strokes. Any one of these strokes is capable of causing death, destroying property, or igniting fires. *It is interesting to note that the bright flash of light produced by a stroke actually occurs as the discharge returns to the sky and not as it descends towards the ground.* This return stroke heats surrounding air and causes it to expand, thus producing a wave of pressure called thunder.

11. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?
 - A. A Dangerous Phenomenon
 - B. Atmospheric Occurrences
 - C. The Nature of Lightning
 - D. Scientific Mysteries
12. The passage states that lightning is _____.
 - A. a recent source of mystery
 - B. a giant spark of electricity
 - C. an electrically charged particle
 - D. a type of thunderstorm
13. According to the passage, lightning results from _____.
 - A. a flow of energy between positive and negative charges
 - B. discharges in a heavy thunderstorm
 - C. the rise and fall of heavy particles
 - D. great amounts of electricity in the atmosphere
14. According to the passage, particles become electrically charged when _____.
 - A. a light, rising matter collides with heavy, falling elements
 - B. energy flows between light and heavy particles
 - C. heavy particles rise to the tops of clouds
 - D. a returning stroke heats the surrounding air and causes it to expand
15. The author implies that most people believe they observe lightning _____.
 - A. as being slower than the speed of light
 - B. only in conjunction with the sound of thunder
 - C. in the form of strokes released in the atmosphere
 - D. as it rushes down to strike the earth

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Traditionally, universities have carried out two main activities: research and teaching. Many experts would argue that both these activities play a critical role in serving the community. The fundamental question, however, is how does the community want or need

to be served?

In recent years universities have been coming under increasing pressure from both the governments and the public to ensure that they do not remain "ivory towers" (象牙之塔) of study separated from the realities of everyday life. University teachers have been encouraged, and in some cases compelled, to provide more courses which produce graduates with the technical skills required for the commercial use. If Aristotle wanted to work in university in the UK today, he would have a good chance of teaching computer science but would not be so readily employable as a philosopher.

A post-industrial society requires large numbers of computer programmers, engineers, managers and technicians to maintain and develop its economic growth but "man", as the Bible says, "does not live by bread alone." Apart from requiring medical and social services, which do not directly contribute to economic growth, the society should also value and enjoy literature, music and the arts. In these cost-conscious times, it has even been pointed out in justification for the funding of the arts that they can be useful money earners. A successful musical play, for instance, can contribute as much to the Gross National Product through tourist dollars as any other things.

16. We can know from the first paragraph that the author _____.
 - A. believes traditional universities have done a good job serving the community
 - B. believes it remains to be discussed how universities should meet the needs of society
 - C. thinks some experts require too much of universities
 - D. thinks universities should do more than just research and teaching
17. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that _____.
 - A. modern society is not satisfied with the present college education
 - B. interference from the government is unwelcome
 - C. teachers are compelled to do what they don't like to do
 - D. it's a mistake for universities to teach courses of no commercial use
18. The example of Aristotle indicates that _____.
 - A. universities in the UK have produced too many good-for-nothing graduates
 - B. universities should stop teaching philosophy
 - C. high technology is now valued more than other courses in universities
 - D. universities should put more stress on computer science
19. According to the passage, literature, music and the arts _____.
 - A. contribute directly to economic growth
 - B. are as necessary to man as medical and social services
 - C. are justified since they bring profits
 - D. provide a good way of earning money
20. The author implies that _____.
 - A. economy should always be a nation's first priority
 - B. universities should take cost into account when they decide what courses they will offer
 - C. successful musical plays are part of national economy

D. economic growth is not the only need of mankind

PART IV SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

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

Insomnia is the inability to fall asleep or sleep restfully. It is a problem to nearly everyone at some time. A person may be awake for an hour in the middle of the night and then, next morning, feel that he hardly slept all night. Normally, worry about not getting enough sleep is the worst aspect of most insomnia. If insomnia is recurrent, however, it is important to find its possible causes and try to correct them, with the help of a doctor if necessary.

Any large number of simple factors may make it difficult for someone to fall asleep or remain asleep. His mattress may be too soft or too hard. The bedroom itself may be overheated or too cold. If it is not dark enough, or too noisy, this may cause difficulty in sleeping. Eating shortly before going to bed may also be responsible for insomnia. Stimulating drinks, such as tea or coffee, can also keep people awake.

Inability to fall asleep is sometimes a symptom of emotional or mental disorders. Insomnia may also be caused by pain and, very rarely, it can be a symptom of a physical disease.

The cause of insomnia may be easy to correct. The sufferer should check the mattress, bedroom temperature, and make any necessary changes. He should relax for an hour or two before bedtime, perhaps by reading a book, watching television or taking a warm bath. If he wakes during the night he should try turning on the light and reading for a while. Above all, he should try not to worry about sleeplessness.

If necessary, a doctor may prescribe *tranquilizers* (镇静剂) or sleeping pills. Take only the dosage he prescribes; any more is dangerous.

1. Insomnia is a common complaint because _____.
2. Worry about not getting enough sleep often makes a person feel he hardly slept all night when _____.
3. One had better see a doctor when _____.
4. Besides situational factors, insomnia may sometimes be the result of _____.
5. What is the main cure for insomnia?

PART V VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

Directions: There are 30 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.

- B 1. They kept him locked up for five days and even prevented him from _____ his family.
 A. ☒ contracting B. contacting C. contrasting D. conforming
2. Why don't you _____ Matt on your way back from work and see how she is?
 A. ☒ call on B. call for C. call forth D. call off
- D 3. It seems almost _____ that they will discover the error when they check the account.
 A. dependable B. indispensable C. determined D. inevitable
4. We have to produce more food to _____ the demand of the ever-growing population.
 A. suit B. fix C. ☒ meet D. respond
5. Police have been interviewing people in the area in the hope that it will _____ further information about the crime.
 A. profit B. reveal C. raise D. yield
6. Three times a week he ate pasta at his _____ Italian restaurant.
 A. favourite B. alike C. favorable D. likely
7. Well, if you get _____ of life in the city, you can always come back home.
 A. worn out B. tired C. ill D. exhausted
8. How can you avoid mistakes when you're in such a _____?
 A. speed B. worry C. hastening D. hurry
9. There is no _____ in spending too much on baby clothes — they grow out of them so quickly.
 A. mind B. meaning C. sense D. help
10. She _____ to fight off her attacker, and escaped down a side street.
 A. tried B. managed C. endured D. handled
11. I would always _____ buying a good quality bicycle rather than a cheap one.
 A. introduce B. imply C. acquire D. recommend
12. End-of-season tours abroad were becoming a _____ feature of the team's programme.
 A. frequent B. regular C. uniform D. continuous
13. She _____ have known there would be trouble if she stayed out late, shouldn't she?
 A. could B. couldn't C. should D. shouldn't
14. John suggested _____ anything about it until they found out more facts.
 A. not to say B. not say C. to say not D. not saying

15. The party was a disaster — not many people went and _____ who did left early.
A. the few B. few C. the little D. little
16. He said _____ was not within his power to answer the question.
A. that B. this C. such D. it
17. It's a very old car and the spare parts are _____ available.
A. no any longer B. no longer C. not any longer D. not longer
18. I like to get up early so that I can get plenty of work _____ before lunch.
A. to do B. doing C. done D. being done
19. Small computers need only small amounts of power, _____ means that they will run on small batteries.
A. which B. that C. this D. what
20. I want you to tell my friend your very interesting experience _____ you have told it to me.
A. the way B. the manner C. the same as D. such as
21. It's no good _____ remember grammatical rules. You need to practice what you have learned.
A. trying to B. try to C. to try to D. that try to
22. His pupils used to make him so angry that he sometimes threw books _____ them.
A. over B. to C. on D. at
23. If he _____ a little more time to think, he would have acted more sensibly.
A. had taken B. did take
C. would have taken D. would take
24. No sooner had he put down the receiver with a sigh of relief _____ the telephone rang again.
A. when B. than C. while D. as
25. _____ I am! I've forgotten to post your letter.
A. What forgetful a creature B. How forgetful a creature
C. What a forgetful creature D. How a forgetful creature
26. It was in 1961 _____ John F. Kennedy became President of the United States.
A. when B. and C. that D. then
27. _____ to hurt her feelings, he did not tell her the truth.
A. Not to want B. Not wanting
C. To want not D. Wanting not
28. It was midnight. I _____ for five straight hours. No wonder I was getting tired.
A. was studying B. was being studied
C. have been studying D. had been studying
29. The decline in the death rate among babies can be attributed to advances in medicine, public health, and _____.
A. for the production of food B. producing food
C. to produce food D. food production
30. You've already missed too many classes this term. You _____ two classes just last week.