

大学英语 (修订本)

综合技能训练 AB 卷

卜玉坤 主编

3

上海外语教育出版社

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For College English (Revised Edition)

《大学英语》(修订本)综合技能训练 AB 卷

第三册

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前 言

本系列配套练习共分6册,与《大学英语》(修订本)1至6册和大学英语1至6级教学同步配套。每册为10单元,每单元设有Test A和Test B两套综合技能同步强化训练测试题。以大学英语教学大纲、《大学英语》(修订本)系列教材(精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读和语法与练习)各单元(听力每2课为1单元)内容和大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表为根据,以打好全面的语言知识基础、提高听、说、读、写、译综合技能和培养理想的英语素质为目的,以测试题的形式编写综合技能同步强化训练题。

本书每部分的练习形式多种多样,包括现今英语测试中各种主观题及客观题的题型和各种练习题的形式,但是题型重点突出,以现在大学英语全国统考题型为主体,将训练的语言知识、语言技能、训练目的与训练题型完美地统一起来。本系列配套练习的编写人员都是具有多年大学英语教学经验的第一线优秀教师,并由资深专家们担任主审。在编写过程中,编写者根据优化的讲课教案先拟出每单元的语言点和学生应掌握的内容,然后根据这些要点编写各单元的两套训练测试题。在编写过程中采用统计研究的方法,使本系列配套练习1至6册囊括大学英语教学大纲1至6级规定的全部功能意念、语法、词汇和技能。该系列练习是一套成系统的教学辅导材料,但是根据各级大学英语教学内容和要求,各册训练测试题又有各自的恰当形式及特点。通过这些具有恰当形式和特点的训练题,学生可以循序渐进、踏踏实实地丰富语言知识,提高听、说、读、写、译技能,培养自己的英语综合素质。

每册书的编排体例是:全书为10单元;每单元的第一部分是Test A与Test B两套训练测试题及其答题纸,第二部分是两套训练测试题的参考答案,第三部分是训练测试题听力部分的听力原文。

第三册共分10单元,每单元为两套训练测试题。每套题由5部分组成,第一部分是听力部分,第二部分是阅读理解和英译汉部分,第三部分是词汇与语法结构部分,第四部分是综合填空部分,第五部分是写作部分。每套题为110分。本系列练习将传授语言知识、训练语言技能、培养语言素质和提高语言应试水平四者完美地结合起来,可谓“治标治本”,通过“治本”达到“治标”的目的。通过本系列练习题的训练,学生可以掌握大学英语教学大纲规定的全部语言知识,获得全面的听、说、读、写、译的技能和理想的英语综合素质,从而具备较强的英语应试能力并获得较好的英语测试成绩。

在编写过程中,我们得到了上海外语教育出版社社长庄智象先生,编辑室主任陈鑫源先生和编辑孙静小姐的指导和帮助,在此表示衷心感谢。

我们殷切希望使用本书的老师和同学们提出宝贵建议。

编 者

1999年6月2日

CONTENTS

Unit 1

Test A	1
Test B	12
Key to Test A in Unit 1	23
Key to Test B in Unit 1	24
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	
Test A in Unit 1	26
Test B in Unit 1	28

Unit 2

Test A	31
Test B	43
Key to Test A in Unit 2	54
Key to Test B in Unit 2	55
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	
Test A in Unit 2	57
Test B in Unit 2	58

Unit 3

Test A	60
Test B	71
Key to Test A in Unit 3	82
Key to Test B in Unit 3	83
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	
Test A in Unit 3	85
Test B in Unit 3	87

Unit 4

Test A	89
Test B	100
Key to Test A in Unit 4	112
Key to Test B in Unit 4	113

Manuscript for Listening Comprehension

Test A in Unit 4	115
Test B in Unit 4	117

Unit 5

Test A	119
Test B	130
Key to Test A in Unit 5	141
Key to Test B in Unit 5	142
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	
Test A in Unit 5	144
Test B in Unit 5	146

Unit 6

Test A	148
Test B	159
Key to Test A in Unit 6	170
Key to Test B in Unit 6	171
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	
Test A in Unit 6	174
Test B in Unit 6	176

Unit 7

Test A	178
Test B	189
Key to Test A in Unit 7	200
Key to Test B in Unit 7	201
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	
Test A in Unit 7	203
Test B in Unit 7	205

Unit 8

Test A	207
Test B	218
Key to Test A in Unit 8	229
Key to Test B in Unit 8	230
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	
Test A in Unit 8	232

Test B in Unit 8	234
------------------------	-----

Unit 9

Test A	236
Test B	247
Key to Test A in Unit 9	258
Key to Test B in Unit 9	259
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	
Test A in Unit 9	262
Test B in Unit 9	264

Unit 10

Test A	266
Test B	278
Key to Test A in Unit 10	288
Key to Test B in Unit 10	289
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	
Test A in Unit 10	291
Test B in Unit 10	293

UNIT 1

TEST A

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Section A (10 points)

Directions: Listen to the following conversations and questions after them. Read the four possible answers and decide which is the best response to each question you have heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. a. The man doesn't need the woman's help now.
b. The man's memory is poor.
c. The woman would love to help the man, but she's too busy at the moment.
d. The man can't think of anything that can be of help to the woman.
2. a. Chicago. b. San Francisco. c. Philadelphia. d. New York.
3. a. A computer programmer. b. An office cleaner.
c. A clerk at a dry cleaner's. d. Cleaning windows temporarily.
4. a. They need to change their jobs.
b. They need to do something else as a change.
c. He wants to take the vacation together with the woman.
d. He wants to have a rest at home.
5. a. He wants to have another interview.
b. He can't get anything in his mind.
c. He is not thinking about the interview any more.
d. He wants to get the job indeed.
6. a. He is a shop assistant. b. He is a businessman.
c. He is a barber. d. He is a tailor.
7. a. The food is very good. b. The food is very expensive there.
c. The food is not clean there. d. The food is not expensive at all.
8. a. To live alone. b. To travel around the world.
c. To meet new people. d. To live with his parents.
9. a. 24. b. 72. c. 60. d. 48.
10. a. 726 - 8256. b. 706 - 8346. c. 706 - 8056. d. 786 - 8526.

Section B (10 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear three passages. Choose the best answer to the question

you have heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. a. Because he has a big brain. b. Because he learns to speak.
c. Because he develops civilization. d. Because he knows many words.
2. a. Man can learn. b. Man can understand things.
c. Man can make all kinds of noises. d. Man has language.
3. a. Animals can think as men do.
b. Animals can join words and make sentences.
c. Animals can make noises when they are afraid or angry.
d. Animals can think about the past and the future.

Passage 2

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the passage you have just heard.

4. a. There is a good side of city life. b. Urban people live a miserable life.
c. People feel lonely and unhappy in cities. d. City life is as bad as people can imagine.
5. a. Small town people were happier than city dwellers.
b. Small town people and city dwellers were both unhappy.
c. City dwellers were not as happy as small town people.
d. Urban people were even happier than small town people.
6. a. Happy and pleasant. b. Miserable and hard.
c. Lonely and unpleasant. d. Exciting and interesting.

Passage 3

Questions 7 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

7. a. He is a doctor. b. He is a bookbinder(装订工人).
c. He is a librarian. d. He is a bookkeeper.
8. a. Many of them are unique. b. They are as interesting as old people.
c. They are expensive. d. They are cheap.
9. a. Dry the pages. b. Make a whole new cover.
c. Wash the pages. d. Return the book to the library.
10. a. Put the pages together. b. Return the book to the library.
c. Make a new cover. d. Remove the old cover.

Part II Reading Comprehension and Translation (50 points)

Section A (40 points)

Directions: In this section there are three passages and five underlined items chosen from the three passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with

a single line through the center and translate the five underlined items into Chinese on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Adam Smith, writing in the 1770s, was the first person to see the importance of the division of labour and to explain part of its advantages. He gives as an example the process by which pins were made in England.

“One man draws out the wire, another strengthens it, a third cuts it, a fourth points it, a fifth grinds it at the top to prepare it to receive the head. To make the head requires two or three distinct operations. To put it on is a separate operation, to polish the pins is another. It is even a trade by itself to put them into the paper. And the important business of making pins is, in this manner, divided into about eighteen distinct operations, which in some factories are all performed by different people, though in others the same man will sometimes perform two or three of them.”

Ten men, Smith said, in this way, turned out twelve pounds of pins a day or about 4,800 pins apiece. But if all of them had worked separately and independently without division of labour, they certainly could not, each of them, have made twenty pins in a day and perhaps not even one.

There can be no doubt that division of labour, provided that it is not taken too far, is an efficient way of organizing work. Fewer people can make more pins. (1)Adam Smith saw this but he also took it for granted that division of labour is in itself responsible for economic growth and development and that it accounts for the difference between expanding economies and those that stand still. But division of labour adds nothing new; it only enables people to produce more of what they already have.

1. According to the passage, Adam Smith was the first person to _____.
 - a. take advantage of the division of labour
 - b. introduce the division of labour into England
 - c. understand the effects of the division of labour
 - d. explain the causes of the division of labour
2. Adam Smith saw that the division of labour _____.
 - a. enabled each worker to make pins more cheaply
 - b. increased the possible output per worker
 - c. increased the number of people employed in factories
 - d. improved the quality of pins produced
3. Adam Smith mentioned the number 4,800 in order to _____.
 - a. show the advantages of the division of labour
 - b. show the advantages of the old craft system
 - c. emphasize how powerful the individual worker was
 - d. emphasize the importance of increased production
4. According to the writer, Adam Smith's mistake was in believing that division of labour

_____.

- a. was an efficient way of organizing work
 - b. was an important development in methods of production
 - c. inevitably led to economic development
 - d. increased the production of existing goods
5. "Provided that it is not taken too far" (in the first sentence of the last paragraph) means _____.
- a. if work is done near the factory
 - b. if the factory is not too big
 - c. if it is not led to extremity
 - d. if workers don't have to go a long way

Passage 2

Geologists have been studying volcanoes for a long time. Though they have learned a great deal, they still have not discovered the causes of volcanic action. They know that the inside of the earth is very hot, but they are not sure exactly what causes the great heat. Some geologists have thought that the heat is caused by the great pressure of the earth's outer layers. Or the heat may be left from the time when the earth was formed. During the last sixty years scientists have learned about radium, uranium, and other radioactive elements. (2) These give out heat all the time as they change into other elements. Many scientists now believe that much of the heat inside the earth is produced by radioactive elements.

Whatever the cause of the heat may be, we do know that the earth gets hotter the farther down we dig. In deep mines and oil wells the temperature rises about 1°F for each 50 feet. At this rate the temperature 40 miles below the earth's surface would be over 4,000°F. This is much hotter than necessary to melt rock. However, the pressure of the rock above keeps most materials from melting at their usual melting points. Geologists believe that the rock deep in the earth may be plastic. In other words, rock yields slowly to pressure but is not liquid. But if some change in the earth's crust releases the pressure, the rock melts. Then the hot, liquid rock can move up toward the surface.

(3) When the melted rock works its way (moves with difficulty) close to the earth's crust, a volcano may be formed. The melted rock often contains steam and other gases under great pressure. If the rock above gives way, the pressure is released. Then the sudden expansion of the gases causes explosions. These blow the melted rock into pieces of different sizes and shoot them high in the air. Here they cool and harden into volcanic ash and cinders. Some of this material falls around the hole made in the earth's surface. The melted rock may keep on rising and pour out as lava.

In this way, volcanic ash, cinders, and lava build up the cone-shaped mountains that we call volcanoes.

6. The subject of this passage is _____.
- a. the formation of volcanoes
 - b. the results of volcanic action

- d. the source of the heat inside the earth
7. Scientists now believe the cause of the heat inside the earth is _____.
 - a. radioactive elements
 - b. the great pressure of the earth's outer layers
 - c. not determined
 - d. the heat remaining from the formation of the earth
8. Geologists believe that rock deep in the earth may be _____.
 - a. liquid
 - b. melted completely
 - c. cooled slowly
 - d. plastic
9. From the information given in Paragraph 2, if the temperature at the earth's surface is 20°F, the temperature in a coal mine 500 feet below the surface would be _____.
 - a. 50 degrees
 - b. 40 degrees
 - c. 30 degrees
 - d. 500 degrees
10. A volcano may be formed if _____.
 - a. radioactive elements give out enough heat
 - b. the pressure at the exact center of the earth increases greatly
 - c. some change in the earth's crust releases the pressure, and the melted rock can move up toward the surface
 - d. there is a sudden expansion of the gases contained in the melted rock

Passage 3

Every night she listened to her father going around the house, locking the doors and windows. She listened: the back door closed, she could hear the catch of the kitchen window click, and the restless pad of his feet going back to try the front door. (4) It wasn't only the outside doors he locked; he locked the empty rooms, the bathroom, the lavatory. He was locking something out, but obviously it was something capable of *penetrating* his first defense. He raised his second line all the way up to bed.

(5) In fifteen years, she thought unhappily, the house will be his; he had paid twenty-five pounds down and the rest he was paying month by month as rent. "Of course," he was in the habit of saying, "I've improved the property." "Yes," he repeated, "I've improved the property," looking around for a nail to drive in, a weed to be uprooted. It was more than a sense of property, it was a sense of honesty.

She stood with her ear against the wall, a small, dark, furious, immature figure. There was no more to be heard from the other room; but in her inner ear she still heard the chorus of a property owner, the tap-tap of a hammer, the scrape of a spade, the whistle of radiator steam, a key turning, a bolt fastening the door, the little trivial sounds of men building barricades. She stood planning...

11. Apparently the father is concerned that _____.
a. his daughter respects him b. he provides for his daughter's future
c. he feels secure d. he avoids his neighbors
12. In this passage, the father is shown to be _____.
a. unkind to his daughter b. suspicious of home improvements

- c. methodical in his actions d. friendly to his neighbors
13. In this passage, the girl's attitude is one of _____.
a. grateful acceptance b. great resentment
c. mild distaste d. stupid indifference
14. The last paragraph of this passage conveys a feeling of _____.
a. simple faith b. great unconcern
c. joyous anticipation d. vague foreboding
15. The word "penetrate" means _____.
a. make a way into or through b. defeat c. punishment d. construction

completes the sentence. Mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. I have a number of _____ to make about the management of the hotel.
a. claims b. accusations c. complaints d. grumbles
2. I have a letter _____ my reservation at the hotel.
a. listing b. reassigning c. confirming d. banning
3. He tried several times to _____ suicide.
a. commit b. perform c. make d. offend
4. He was rather upset by the news and so I am afraid that our careless remarks _____ him.
a. recommended b. pursued c. fried d. offended
5. His mother always keeps a candle in the house _____ there is a power cut.
a. in case b. in the case c. frightened d. in the event
6. The case against Robert Jones was _____ for lack of evidence.
a. refused b. dismissed c. eliminated d. discarded
7. The _____ of living has risen by ten percent in the last three months.
a. expense b. cost c. price d. rate
8. Christiana told her husband to _____ himself as if he were a gentleman, even though he isn't.
a. conduct b. treat c. act d. make
9. After the campaign a special medal was _____ to all combatants.
a. gained b. awarded c. earned d. deserved
10. The jury _____ him of having committed the crime and he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.
a. assured b. charged c. suspected d. accused

Section B (5 points)

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence. Mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. All this experience he had put to use apparently will succeed.
a. cautiously b. automatically c. definitely d. evidently
2. They are due to sign a treaty to define the boundaries between the two countries.
a. expected b. managed c. conducted d. outraged
3. With his lack of experience and smaller physique, we didn't think he has an opportunity of winning the fight.
a. by chance b. stands a chance c. takes his chance d. by any chance
4. There was perfect silence for two minutes.
a. excellent b. significant c. complete d. magnificent
5. During their stay, they became familiar with many people there.

- a. acquainted b. angry c. strict d. kind
6. The first, second and third prizes went to Tom, Nod and George respectively.
a. differently b. equally c. individually d. partially
7. I met an old friend of mine on my way to school.
a. in my way at b. on my road c. by the way to d. on my line
8. Ask the employee to come in.
a. person who acts like a policeman b. person who is hired as a paid worker
c. person who cleans the office d. person who acts like a group leader
9. He got very little in reward for his hard work.
a. money b. prize c. note d. payment
10. He was dismissed for being late very often.
a. hired b. fired c. fined d. allowed to go

Section C (5 points)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form if necessary. Write them on the Answer Sheet.

circumstance / subsequent / fate / obvious / temporary / petty / employment / wander / offence / accent

- By then our _____ had been decided and we were doomed never to return home.
- I'll just _____ around the campus for half an hour as there are some time to kill.
- The skills were then passed on to _____ generations.
- Driving while drunk is a serious _____.
- He said he was not interested in _____ details.
- A lot of work now is _____ and part-time.
- For _____ reasons we have had to cancel tonight's performance.
- The students are seeking _____ after college.
- The result was the best that could be expected under the _____.
- John speaks English with an American _____.

Part IV Cloze (10 points)

Directions: Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices. Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Both botany and zoology are parts of a more general field of science, biology. The two are studies of 1 things, which 2 certain characteristics, whether they are plants or animals. Botany deals with plants, 3 organisms that can manufacture their own 4 by the use of sunlight. 5, on the other hand, deals with animals, those organisms that cannot manufacture their own food and are 6 dependent on plants for their food.

Although plants and animals share many abilities, the extent 7 which plants can 8 some of those abilities is 9. For example, 10 plants 10 animals need food, water, and warmth for growth, but plants can 11 to acquire those needs only by the slow 12 of their leaves and roots, 13 animals can move relatively large distances in relatively 14 time. When an animal is hurt with a needle, the animal will 15 the part of the body 16 hurt. This ability to draw back from pain or irritation, 17 irritability, is found only to a very limited extent in plants.

If plants had the same mobility and irritability as animals, animals 18 a more difficult time finding food. If animals were as limited as plants, they might have evolved a 19 of manufacturing their own food, as plants do now. The world would be a very different place than it is if the characteristics of plants and animals were 20.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a. alive | b. living | c. liveable | d. lively |
| 2. a. acquire | b. enjoy | c. share | d. require |
| 3. a. whose | b. which | c. what | d. those |
| 4. a. food | b. warmth | c. moisture | d. air |
| 5. a. Botany | b. Zoology | c. Psychology | d. Biology |
| 6. a. thus | b. however | c. furthermore | d. moreover |
| 7. a. within | b. beyond | c. to | d. at |
| 8. a. exhaust | b. strain | c. stretch | d. exercise |
| 9. a. limited | b. unlimited | c. definite | d. indefinite |
| 10. a. either...or | b. neither...nor | c. both...and | d. all...but |
| 11. a. run | b. go | c. do | d. move |
| 12. a. extension | b. extent | c. existence | d. extraction |
| 13. a. meanwhile | b. while | c. when | d. where |
| 14. a. few | b. a few | c. little | d. a little |
| 15. a. extent | b. develop | c. achieve | d. withdraw |
| 16. a. being | b. to be | c. been | d. to have been |
| 17. a. listed | b. called | c. calling | d. listing |
| 18. a. will have | b. would have had | c. would have | d. will have had |
| 19. a. mean | b. means | c. trick | d. trap |
| 20. a. revised | b. reviewed | c. re-examined | d. reversed |

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic PREVENTING POLLUTION. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline below. Write your composition on the Answer Sheet.

1. 城市现状。
2. 防治的方法。
3. 目标。