

# 大学英语

## 分级测试

3

总主编：刘 宇  
主 审：李民权

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## 前言

根据《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》所规定的各项指标和要求,本着丰富学生语言知识、巩固基础知识、加强语言技能、提高综合运用英语能力这一宗旨,我们归纳总结了大学英语1-4级的知识要点、难点,汇集了各种考试题型,精心编写整理出《大学英语分级测试》这套综合测试丛书。

本套书分为1-4册,分别供大学本科一至四学期使用。每册书由15套模拟试题组成。一、二册模拟试题的内容包括:听力训练、阅读理解、词汇与结构练习、完形填空、英汉互译等。通过对这些模拟试题的练习,可以使學生将所学的知识熟练掌握、灵活应用;三、四册模拟试题的内容包括:听力训练、阅读理解、词汇与结构练习、完形填空、翻译和写作等。通过对这些模拟试题的练习,可以帮助学生巩固基础知识、提高语言能力。

本套书的主要特色体现在以下几个方面:

实用性强。书中的听力材料贴近大众日常生活,主要从各种广播、会议、演讲、讲座以及人物故事等素材中筛选,真实感强、易于掌握。同时,听力部分配有听力原文,其他部分配有答案详解,具有较强的实用性。

覆盖面广。为了扩大本套书的使用范围,我们收集了现行教材中出现的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》词汇,将其分配到专项训练与模拟试题中,便于学生学习和掌握这些考点词汇,起到事半功倍的作用。

针对性强。参加本套书编写的都是教学一线的骨干教师,有多年丰富的教学经验,非常熟悉教材的内容、重点与难点以及学生的实际情况,从而能够有针对性地设计学生应掌握的基本知识和技能。

本套书既可作为与大学英语教学同步的训练教材,也可作为考前强化训练的辅导用书,同时也可供学生自学、自测使用。

我们真诚希望本套书对准备大学英语四六级考试的学生和广大英语爱好者有所帮助。

由于编写时间仓促,疏漏之处还望广大同仁批评指正。

编者

2006年5月

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# Tests





# Test 1

## **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. 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.

1. A) Someone has taken the seat.                      B) She doesn't like a stranger.  
    C) She will certainly mind if the man sits.        D) She agrees to the man's intention.
2. A) It is nice and new.                                B) It is old but nice.  
    C) It is out of date.                                 D) Its color is good.
3. A) Any kind of boat.                                B) Being away from home.  
    C) The man speaker.                               D) Activities on the water.
4. A) He has a flat.                                    B) He sells tires.  
    C) He is a mechanic                                D) He is a gardener.
5. A) The man is too tired to go to the movies.  
    B) The woman wants to go to the movies.  
    C) The man wants to go out to dinner.  
    D) The woman does not want to go to the movies.
6. A) Unpleasant.                      B) Pleasant.                      C) Nice.                      D) Easy to be with.
7. A) The man forgot to pay the newsboy.  
    B) The man wanted to change the newspaper.  
    C) The newsboy owed the man some money.  
    D) The man didn't pay the newsboy.
8. A) In an elevator.                      B) At the dentist's.                      C) In a lecture.                      D) At a theater.
9. A) At 8:55.                      B) At 8:00.                      C) At 9:05.                      D) At 9:00.
10. A) 10.                      B) 11.                      C) 12.                      D) 13.



## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two dialogs. At the end of each dialog, you will hear five questions. Both the dialog 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).

### Dialog 1

11. A) From a friend. B) From the town newspaper.  
C) From the bulletin board. D) From the school newspaper.
12. A) Today. B) In April. C) Next semester. D) No one knows for sure.
13. A) Its size. B) Its newspaper. C) Its radio station. D) Its weather.
14. A) Only in the mornings. B) 24 hours a day.  
C) At different times each day. D) Only when school is in session.
15. A) He probably will listen to it sometimes.  
B) He prefers the town station.  
C) He's interested in working there.  
D) He plans to be a constant listener.

### Dialog 2

16. A) In Pittsburgh. B) At a suitcase store.  
C) At the bus station. D) At Gate 11.
17. A) At 2:15 p.m. B) At 11:00 a.m. C) At 2:00 p.m. D) At 1:45 p.m.
18. A) One. B) Two. C) Three. D) Four.
19. A) That she has taken this trip before.  
B) That she does not like to travel.  
C) That she is traveling with a friend.  
D) That she will take the bus again this month.
20. A) Porter. B) Conductor. C) Waiter. D) Ticket seller.

## **Part II** Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** In this part there are four passages followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Choose the best option to each of them.

## Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The colleges and universities of the 21st century will need to be able to work effectively in an interdependent society to have a worldwide scope. They will be less inward-looking and more connected to issues outside that involve problems plaguing society. They will be more collaborative (合作的) with corporations, other universities and among faculty across units within the institution. There will be more emphasis on students' experience in learning through different methods in addition to lectures. The emphasis will also be exerted on developing skills through experience. Finally, the university will be more dependent on technology in students' learning experience as well as the operation of all aspects of the activities within the institution. I believe the university of the 21st century will see students taking classes together and working on collaborative projects between universities that may be hundreds and possibly thousands of miles apart.

While the changes involving moving toward more emphasis on needs of society are generally positive, there are concerns about some directions that could take place. For example, universities will need to maintain their independence in setting agendas (日程) and directions. It will be important to retain independence to work more effectively in an interdependent society. Secondly, universities will need to avoid excessive political and partisan (党派的) influence on decision-making, which is intended to benefit a certain party's special interests. And, thirdly we will want to retain a balanced role of the faculty in the decision process of university governance (管理, 治理).

21. What major change will take place in the universities in the 21st century?
- A) Traditional universities will demise.
  - B) Some universities will become integrated.
  - C) The enrollment of students will increase dramatically.
  - D) Universities will become more concerned with social problems.
22. In terms of teaching strategy, emphasis will shift from lectures to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) students' motivation
  - B) classroom discussion
  - C) lifelong learning
  - D) students' experience in learning
23. Why do the universities need to maintain independence in setting agendas and directions?
- A) Because it will be important to retain independence to work more effectively in an interdependent society.
  - B) Because the political influence will do harm to teaching and researching in universities.
  - C) Because it will be beneficial to some party's interests.
  - D) Because it helps students to become more independent.

24. Universities will be more \_\_\_\_\_ in a world scope.  
A) collaborative      B) independent      C) significant      D) industrious
25. What is the main idea of the passage?  
A) Universities will become more integrated while maintaining its independence.  
B) Universities will be more dependent on technology.  
C) Universities will need to maintain their independence in setting agenda and directions.  
D) Universities will be more collaborative with corporations.

## Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Real policemen, both in Britain and the United States, hardly recognize any similarities between their lives and what they see on TV—if they ever got home in time.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round law. Most of his training is in criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer.

Little of his time is spent on dramatic confrontations with desperate criminals. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal: as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks little effort is spent on searching. The police have an elaborate (精密的) machinery which eventually show up the most wanted men.

Having made an arrest, a detective really starts to work. He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence. Much of this has to be given by people who don't want to get involved in a court case. So, as well as being overworked, a detective has to be out at all hours of day and night interviewing his witnesses and persuading them, usually against their own best interests, to help him.

If the detective has to deceive the world, the world often deceives him. Hardly anyone he meets tells him the truth. And this separation the detective feels between himself and the rest of the world is deepened by the simple-mindedness — as he sees it — of citizens, social workers, law makers and judges, who, instead of stamping out crime, punish the criminals less severely in the hope that this will make them reform. The result, detectives feel, is that 9/10 of their work is recatching people who should have stayed behind bars. This makes them rather cynical (愤世嫉俗的).

26. It is essential for a policeman to be trained in criminal law \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) because many of the criminals he has to catch are dangerous

- B) so that he can catch criminals in the streets
  - C) so that he can justify his arrests in court
  - D) because he has to know nearly as much about law as a professional lawyer
27. The everyday life of a policeman or a detective is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) devoted mostly to routine matters
  - B) exciting and glamorous
  - C) full of danger
  - D) wasted on unimportant matters
28. When murders and terrorist attacks occur, the police \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) prefer to wait for the criminals to give themselves away
  - B) spend a lot of effort on trying to track down the criminals
  - C) try to make a quick arrest in order to keep up their reputation
  - D) usually fail to produce results
29. Detectives are rather cynical because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) 9/10 of their work involves arresting people
  - B) hardly anyone tells them the truth
  - C) too many criminals escape from jail
  - D) society does not punish criminals severely enough
30. All the following statements are true EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) policemen feel that the image of their lives shown on TV is inaccurate
  - B) television crime plays tend to concentrate on the search for the criminals
  - C) much of the detective's work involves arresting former criminals
  - D) in real life, finding criminals is one of the policemen's greatest problems

### Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

The name "United Nations" is accredited to U.S. president Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the first group of representatives of member states met and signed a declaration of common intent on New Year's Day in 1942. Representatives of five powers worked together to draw up proposals, completed at Dumbarton Oaks in 1944. These proposals, modified after deliberation at the conference on International Organization in San Francisco in April 1945, were finally agreed on and signed as the U.N. Charter by 50 countries on June 26, 1945. Poland, not represented at the conference, signed the Charter later and was added to the list of original members. It was not until that autumn, however, after the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the U.S.S.R., the U.K., the U.S. and a majority of the other participants that the U.N. officially came into existence. The date was 24 October, now universally celebrated as United Nations Day.

The essential functions of the U.N. are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, to cooperate internationally in solving international economic, social, cultural and human problems, promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to be a center for coordinating the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

No country takes precedence over another in the U.N. Each member's rights and obligations are the same. All must contribute to the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and members have pledged to refrain from the threat or use of force against other states. Though the U.N. has no right to intervene in any state's internal affairs, it tries to ensure that non-member states act according to its principles of international peace and security. U.N. members must offer every assistance in an approved U.N. action and in no way assist states against which the U.N. is taking preventive or enforcement action.

31. President Roosevelt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) probably devised the name "United Nations"  
B) was given the name "United Nations"  
C) established the "United Nations"  
D) was a credit to "United Nations"
32. Dumbarton Oaks was the place where \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the U.N. first met  
B) representatives of five powers formulated basic suggestions  
C) the final proposals were agreed on and the Charter was signed  
D) 50 countries signed the U.N. Charter
33. The U.N. came into existence fully in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) 1942                      B) 1944                      C) 1945                      D) 1940
34. The essential functions of the U.N. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are limited to discussions and debates  
B) include coordinating actions when necessary  
C) are only concerned with human rights  
D) solve economic and cultural problems
35. A country's domestic policies \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) cannot be forcibly changed by the U.N.  
B) are often investigated by the U.N.  
C) are often enforced by the U.N.  
D) are not allowed to benefit from U.N. advice or assistance



## Passage 4

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

No one can say exactly when the AIDS epidemic began. But as good a date as any is June 5, 1981, when a U.S. government health bulletin carried a brief report of a strange outbreak in Los Angeles.

Over the previous eight months, five people had come down with a rare kind of pneumonia. The illness was caused by pneumocystis carinii, a germ that ordinarily bothers only people with severely weakened immune systems. Yet these men seemed otherwise healthy, all in their 20s and 30s. One clue jumped from the page: all five were homosexual.

The reason for those men got sick was a mystery, but the report cautiously ventured a theory. Perhaps their immune defenses were harmed by some common exposure that left them vulnerable to usually harmless bugs. Perhaps it was a “disease acquired through sexual contact.”

That guess, published in the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, turned out to be exactly right. Those five were the first recognized cases of what was eventually known as acquired immune deficiency syndrome, AIDS, a viral disease that has killed more than 22 million people around the world. More than 36 million people are now infected with AIDS, with more than 16,000 new infections reported each day.

As terrible as the human tragedy is, AIDS undoubtedly would be far worse without the monumental scientific campaign to find its source, to understand how it spreads and to create treatments. And in general, experts are optimistic that much more progress lies ahead.

Still, the victories seem bittersweet to some who were involved from the beginning. “Science should be proud of itself but not happy,” says Dr. Robert Gallo of the University of Maryland, co-discoverer of the AIDS virus. “We have never had a moment of peaceful reflection when we could say, ‘Aha! We did it.’”

Here are some of the outstanding questions—and possible answers—about the future of AIDS:

Will there ever be an AIDS vaccine?

Over the years, scientists have often questioned whether such a thing could ever be done. Standard vaccines prompt the body to make antibodies that block infection. But humans seem unable to manufacture antibodies powerful enough to stop the AIDS virus. Without them, a vaccine seemed unlikely.

Now researchers are sounding more upbeat. In monkey tests, at least, several experimental vaccines seem to work well. If testing goes smoothly, scientists said one of this new generation of vaccines could be available within five or six years.

Will AIDS ever be cured?

That's not likely, at least in any way that scientists can now envision. The reason: The virus gets into the immune system's memory, the long-lived cells that keep a record of all the microbes encountered over an individual's lifetime. Dr. Robert Siliciano of Johns Hopkins University calculates it would take 73 years for these memory cells to die off completely.

Still, some say this may be overly pessimistic. Dr. David Ho of the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center in New York City believes memory cells are much shorter lived, their supply is constantly renewed by low-level infection. He is testing a super-potent drug combination intended to break this cycle, allowing all the AIDS-infected memory cells to die off, perhaps within three or four years.

36. What was reported in a U.S. government health bulletin in 1981?
- A) The date when the AIDS epidemic began.
  - B) The reason why men came down with a rare kind of pneumonia.
  - C) Sexual contact was certainly the means by which people acquire AIDS.
  - D) The people with severely weakened immune systems were vulnerable to usually harmless bugs.
37. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A) More efforts need to be done to prevent and cure AIDS.
  - B) People have questioned the scientific research on the source, spread and treatment of AIDS.
  - C) Experts are optimistic that much more progress has been obtained.
  - D) Scientists will find out an effective treatment on AIDS virus within three or four years.
38. Scientists predict that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it is unlikely to manufacture AIDS vaccine
  - B) an AIDS vaccine could be available in the near future
  - C) several AIDS vaccines function well in monkey tests
  - D) no more people will be infected with AIDS for all the AIDS-infected memory cells will die off within three or four years
39. Whether AIDS will be cured relies on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the amount of microbes in human body that the AIDS virus encountered
  - B) the duration of memory of all the AIDS-infected cells
  - C) the lifetime of the AIDS-infected cells
  - D) the reproduction of the AIDS-infected cells
40. Which of the following words is closest to "upbeat" (Line 1, Para. 10) in meaning?
- A) Upset.
  - B) Pessimistic.
  - C) Hopeful.
  - D) Objective.

## **Part III** 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 one answer that best completes each sentence.

41. In the advanced course students must take performance test at monthly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) gaps                      B) length                      C) distance                      D) intervals
42. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ make any comment on the issue for the time being.  
A) don't                      B) wouldn't                      C) didn't                      D) shouldn't
43. It is vital that enough money \_\_\_\_\_ collected to fund the project.  
A) is                      B) be                      C) must be                      D) can be
44. The strong storm did a lot of damage to the coastal villages. Several fishing boats were \_\_\_\_\_ and many houses collapsed.  
A) wrecked                      B) spoiled                      C) torn                      D) injured
45. I \_\_\_\_\_ to him because he called me up shortly afterwards.  
A) didn't need to write                      B) needn't to write  
C) needn't have written                      D) needn't write
46. A psychologist can see by the way a person sits and speaks whether that person is suffering form nervous \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) intension                      B) tension                      C) pressure                      D) worry
47. The mud brick walls and roof have \_\_\_\_\_ any sounds to echo.  
A) barely                      B) hardly                      C) no                      D) rarely
48. It is quite amusing to watch other people \_\_\_\_\_ football.  
A) to play                      B) played                      C) play                      D) be playing
49. The hotel in the downtown \_\_\_\_\_ \$60.00 for a single room with a bath.  
A) charges                      B) claims                      C) prices                      D) demands
50. \_\_\_\_\_ quite recently, most mothers in Britain did not take paid work outside the house.  
A) Before                      B) Since                      C) Until                      D) From
51. Water, like other liquid, when boiled, always \_\_\_\_\_ steam.  
A) gives in                      B) gives off                      C) gives out                      D) gives away
52. He was completely \_\_\_\_\_ by the thief's disguise.  
A) taken away                      B) taken up                      C) taken through                      D) taken in
53. It is getting dark and I wish to go home now, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A) may I                      B) wouldn't I                      C) can I                      D) wish I
54. The forecast predicted \_\_\_\_\_ weather with snow, sunshine, wind and thunder and that is just what we have had.  
A) variable                      B) different                      C) various                      D) unsteady

55. He felt rather difficult to take a stand \_\_\_\_\_ the opinion of the majority.  
A) by                      B) to                      C) against                      D) with
56. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to help me do the housework, I shall be very glad.  
A) consent                      B) context                      C) content                      D) contest
57. The manager is \_\_\_\_\_ but generous, he is, I would say, rather mean.  
A) all                      B) nothing                      C) anything                      D) something
58. Our company decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the contract because a number of the conditions in it had not been met.  
A) destroy                      B) resist                      C) assume                      D) cancel
59. Cancer is second only \_\_\_\_\_ heart disease as a cause of death.  
A) of                      B) to                      C) with                      D) from
60. \_\_\_\_\_, he does get irritated with her sometimes.  
A) As he much likes her                      B) Much although he likes her  
C) Though much he likes her                      D) Much as he likes her
61. It is said that the math teacher seems \_\_\_\_\_ towards bright students.  
A) partial                      B) beneficial                      C) preferable                      D) liable
62. He went ahead \_\_\_\_\_ all warnings about the danger of his mission.  
A) in case of                      B) because of                      C) regardless of                      D) prior to
63. John is playing soccer outside the house, but he \_\_\_\_\_ at this time of the day.  
A) should be studying                      B) should studying  
C) ought to be studied                      D) ought to studying
64. The car won't start because the battery was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) run up                      B) run over                      C) run down                      D) run off
65. Most university career offices \_\_\_\_\_ students with resource materials to help them on their job searches.  
A) furnish                      B) impress                      C) protect                      D) advise
66. These young people have a/an \_\_\_\_\_ amount of energy; they work on this project all day and all night.  
A) credulous                      B) incredible                      C) credible                      D) unexpected
67. Columbus's decision to sail west to reach the East \_\_\_\_\_ his belief that the Earth was round.  
A) rested on                      B) acted on                      C) took on                      D) went on
68. Nowhere else along the coast \_\_\_\_\_ such shallow water so far from land.  
A) there is                      B) is it                      C) it is                      D) is there
69. The results were \_\_\_\_\_ in comparison with the effort required to achieve them.  
A) insignificant                      B) primary                      C) minor                      D) subtle
70. When he was a boy, he showed his \_\_\_\_\_ for music.  
A) aptitude                      B) multitude                      C) attitude                      D) latitude