

· 周计划 ·

~ 拿下英语考试 ~

新大纲

浙江省大学英语 三级考试必读



新题型总动员

WEEK PLAN

ACE THE ENGLISH TEST

总主编◎蒋景阳

主审◎Dr. Don Huffman

本册主编◎傅莹



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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浙江省大学英语三级考试命题研究组◎编

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主审◎Dr. Don Huffman

本册主编◎傅莹

本册副主编◎陈颖



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浙江省大学英语三级考试命题研究组

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前言

Preface

《新大纲浙江省大学英语三级考试必读——新题型总动员》是“周计划：拿下英语考试”系列之一。《新大纲浙江省大学英语三级考试必读》强化训练用书是根据2011年2月出版的《浙江省大学英语三级考试大纲》编写的，充分体现了新大纲的精神。

该系列教程为大专院校准备参加浙江省大学英语三级考试的人员编写，也适用于自学英语者。该丛书涵盖了新大纲浙江省大学英语三级考试所要求的各种考试题型，能够帮助学生快速进入考试环境、找到考试感觉，具有很强的指导作用。

为了更好地帮助考生复习，了解浙江省大学英语三级考试的内容、要求、新题型以及难易程度，并通过有效的考前试题训练掌握各种题型的答题方法和技巧，提高得分能力，我们根据最新版的考纲以及多年的教学实践经验，倾情奉献了这套《新大纲浙江省大学英语三级考试必读》，包括：

- (1) 《新大纲浙江省大学英语三级考试必读——模拟试题汇编》；
- (2) 《新大纲浙江省大学英语三级考试必读——听力训练速成》；
- (3) 《新大纲浙江省大学英语三级考试必读——阅读理解突破》；
- (4) 《新大纲浙江省大学英语三级考试必读——标准预测试卷》；
- (5) 《新大纲浙江省大学英语三级考试必读——词汇速记宝典》；
- (6) 《新大纲浙江省大学英语三级考试必读——新题型总动员》(包括完形填空、翻译、写作和简短回答)。

本丛书教程具有如下特色：

一、作者阵容强大、辅导经验丰富、深谙命题动态

本丛书的作者曾长期从事浙江省大学英语三级考试命题、阅卷与辅导工作，对浙江省大学英语三级考试的命题策略与考试要点非常熟悉。他们还有相当丰富的辅导和授课经验，深谙命题规律和出题动态，达到命题原则的稳定性和科学性，保证了命题的质量，从而使本丛书具有极高的权威性。本丛书的出版凝聚着参与编写的专家、学者多年教学、命题、评卷的经验。

二、鲜明的创新特色，编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本丛书全面吸收了同类图书的优点，结合作者丰富的辅导经验，博采众长，推陈出新，利用全新的周计划学习法，帮助学生进行系统化的学习、训练和巩固，从而使得本丛书的结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。

三、紧扣新大纲，充分体现了科学性、实用性和针对性

本丛书紧扣新版的《浙江省大学英语三级考试大纲》，内容实用性、针对性强，能帮助学生迅速提高三级英语应试能力。

本丛书包含考试所必需的听、读、写等技能，和考试题型以及题量一模一样，难易度也力

求和真题相仿，有很好的预测功能。

《新大纲浙江省大学英语三级考试必读——新题型总动员》是“周计划：拿下英语考试系列”之《新大纲浙江省大学英语三级考试必读》强化训练用书中的一本。我们严格按照最新的《浙江省大学英语三级考试大纲》的要求，参照历年的真题，组织了浙江大学和其他高等院校长期从事大学英语教学的优秀教师，依据多年教学及阅卷经验，针对绝大多数考生的英语水平及存在的不足之处，有针对性地编写了本系列考前强化备考书。

《新大纲浙江省大学英语三级考试必读——新题型总动员》按照科学的复习计划将时间分为四周，每周在简单介绍一个新题型及其答题技巧之后，提供每天一套新题型的练习，供考生循序渐进地完成大学英语三级考试综合测试部分和写作部分的备考训练。

本书练习的编排与《浙江省大学英语三级考试大纲》的要求完全一致。对《考试大纲》的阐释旨在帮助考生把握重点和难度，给考生的建议旨在帮助考生克服做题的盲目性与随意性，使考生在备考阶段能有效地利用有限的时间，取得满意的考试成绩。全书材料丰富，题材多样。

本书除了可用作大学英语三级新题型备考外，还可作为全国公共英语等级考试(Public English Test System, PETS)的二级、成人高校专科升本科考试、各类自学考试的强化材料。

本丛书由浙江省大学英语三级考试命题研究组共同讨论编写，由蒋景阳教授担任总主编，Dr. Don Huffman 任主审。本册由傅莹任主编，陈颖任副主编，熊海虹、周颂波、方富民、杨文澜、储小慧也参加了编写工作。

由于编写时间仓促，编者水平有限，书中错误在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2012年5月

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《浙江省大学英语三级考试大纲》

对新题型部分的要求

一、试卷构成

第三部分 综合测试	完形填空(CLZ)	多项选择	10%	15%
	篇章问答(SAQ)	简短回答	5%	
	句子翻译	中译英		
第四部分 写作	写作	短文写作	15%	15%

(备注: 综合测试中, 篇章问答和句子翻译两者选一。)

二、题型分解

1. 综合测试

综合测试(Integrated Testing)测试考生在各个层面上的语言理解能力及语言运用能力。综合测试部分共 25 题, 所占分值比例为 15%。其中完形填空占 10%, 篇章问答或句子翻译占 5%。考试时间为 20 分钟。

综合测试部分考核的技能有:

- 1) 掌握不同语境中规范的语言要素(包括词汇、表达方式和结构);
- 2) 辨识语段特征(如连贯性和一致性);
- 3) 辨别理解中心思想和重要细节;
- 4) 运用正确的词汇和语法结构并按英语习惯表达思想。

完形填空(Cloze)部分采用多项选择题的形式进行考核。这部分测试采用一篇 200 词左右的短文。短文有 20 个空白, 空白处所删去的词既有实词也有虚词, 每个空白为一题, 每题有四个选择项。要求考生选择一个最佳答案, 使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。

篇章问答(Short Answer Questions)部分采用简短问答的方式进行考核。这部分采用一篇 300 词左右的短文。短文后有 5 个问题或不完整的句子, 要求考生根据对文章的理解用最简短的表述(少于 10 个词)回答问题或完成句子。

句子翻译(Translation)部分为汉译英, 共 5 个句子, 一句一题, 句长为 10~15 词。句中的一部分已用英文给出, 要求考生根据全句意思将汉语部分译成英语。翻译须符合英语的语法结构和表达习惯, 要求用词准确。

2. 写作

写作(Writing)部分测试考生用英语进行书面表达的能力,所占分值比例为 15%,考试时间为 30 分钟。写作部分选用考生所熟悉的题材,考生根据规定的题目和所提供的提纲、情景、图片或图表等,写出一篇不少于 100 词的短文。写作要求为思想表达准确、意义连贯、无严重语法错误。

写作部分考核的技能有:

(1)思想表达

- 1)表达中心思想;
- 2)表达重要或特定信息;
- 3)表达观点、态度等。

(2)篇章组织

- 1)围绕所给的题目叙述、议论或描述,突出重点;
- 2)连贯地组句成段、组段成篇。

(3)语言运用

- 1)运用恰当的词汇;
- 2)运用正确的语法;
- 3)运用合适的句子结构;
- 4)使用正确的标点符号;
- 5)运用衔接手段表达句间关系(如对比、原因、结果、程度、目的等)。

(4)写作格式

运用正确的符合英语表达习惯的写作格式。

Week One

第一周



完形填空题型分析及解题技巧

一、题型分析

完形填空(Cloze)是浙江省大学英语三级考试的一个组成部分,该题型为综合测试中的三种题型之一(完形填空、篇章问答、句子翻译)。完形填空的比分为10%,总共20题,每题0.5分。完形填空采用一段200词左右的短文,短文有20个空白,空白处需填写的词既有实词也有虚词,在四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,以确保短文的意思和结构完整。

完形填空对考生的语言知识和语言能力进行综合测试。考生需要在理解篇章上下文的基础上,了解不同的词汇在不同语言环境下的不同含义,从而选择出正确答案。它的测试内容非常广泛,不仅涉及对篇章结构、语法要求和阅读理解能力的要求,还测试学生对词汇辨义、固定搭配的掌握程度。

二、解题技巧

以下主要从语篇和语法的角度来分析解题技巧。

1. 树立篇章概念

首先快速地通读全文,理解文章的主旨和体裁。这部分的时间不能花太久,但是也必不可少,因为对于全文的理解决定了上下文每句之间的逻辑关系。注意抓住每一段的首句和尾句,这对于理解段落的大意和段落与段落间的衔接很有作用。尤其要注意文章的首句,一般第一句是不设空白处的,因此这句话对于考生理解文章很关键。

2. 重视语法问题

看到一个空格时,必须考虑的就是这个地方需要一个什么样的时态、语态和词性。时态和语态需要从上下文来判断,这时候基本上可以看出考查的语法点,比如是倒装语序,还是虚拟语气,还是非谓语。单词的考查主要分为实词和虚词。实词的考查基本上是测试考生对单词的理解程度以及词汇固定搭配。虚词的考查基本上是测试考生对上下文的理解,因为虚词多为连接性的词语。因此,解语法题时,不能忽视对篇章的理解。

3. 注意中心思想

基本上每题的回答都跟中心思想密切相关。考试时切忌带入考生的个人情绪,要记住你认为的对错,不一定是题目作者认为的对错。考生一定要留意短文的中心思想,根据短文自身完整的语言环境进行合乎逻辑的合理判断。

4. 其他注意事项

除了整体篇章和个别语法外,还有一些考试注意事项。考生要留意自己的第一印象,因为第一印象一般代表了语感。

5. 最后注意检查全文

答完题后应最后通读一遍,以确保没有遗漏之处,确保题目的回答是符合作者意思的。

Day One

Section A

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

A man's skin is thicker than a woman's and not nearly as soft. The thickness 1 the sun's radiation from getting through, 2 is why men wrinkle less than women do. Women have a thin 3 of fat just under the skin and there is a 4 to this greater fat reserve. It 5 as an invisible fur coat to keep a woman warmer in the winter. Women also 6 cooler in summer. The fat layer helps insulate (绝缘) them against 7. Men's fat is 8 differently. And they do not have that layer of it 9 their skin. In fact, they have 10 fat than women and more lean mass (瘦肉组织). Forty-one percent of a man's body is muscle 11 with 35 percent of women, which 12 men have more muscle power. When it 13 strength, approximately 90 percent of a man's weight is strength 14 about 50 percent of a women's weight is strength.

The higher 15 of muscle to fat makes 16 easier for men to lose weight. Muscle 17 five more calories a pound than fat does just to 18 itself. So when a man goes on a diet, the pounds 19 much faster.

For all men's muscularity (健壮) they do not have the energy reserves women do because the fat in women's crannies (隐匿

1. A) discourages B) offends
C) prevents D) saves
2. A) which B) that C) what D) this
3. A) portion B) piece C) section D) layer
4. A) plus B) point C) case D) drawback
5. A) responds B) acts C) plays D) represents
6. A) hold B) stay
C) preserve D) retain
7. A) heat B) radiation
C) temperature D) emission
8. A) issued B) distributed
C) converted D) transformed
9. A) underneath B) within
C) from D) above
10. A) at most B) more or less
C) far less D) at least
11. A) matching B) contrasted
C) differing D) compared
12. A) displays B) means
C) declares D) recommends
13. A) comes to B) combines with
C) relates to D) associates with
14. A) since B) where C) though D) whereas
15. A) percentage B) proportion
C) comparison D) rate
16. A) it B) that C) which D) this
17. A) wastes up B) makes up
C) takes up D) burns up
18. A) sustain B) contain
C) maintain D) remain
19. A) roll off B) fade away
C) die off D) get away

处) <u>20</u> a rich energy reserve that men lack.	20. A) provides C) manages	B) affords D) presents
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Section B

Format 1: Short Answer Questions

Directions: *In this part there is a short passage followed by 5 questions or incomplete statements.*

Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements with no more than 10 words. Please write your answers on Answer Sheet 2.

The number of white children is growing in several large urban centers where the cost of living is high, a trend that runs counter to the decline in white youths in much of the US.

And although the overall child population is declining in pricey cities such as San Francisco and New York's Manhattan, the areas are seeing an uptick in young whites. Other urban centers such as Denver, Washington, Arlington, V.A., and Brooklyn, N.Y., also are seeing increases.

"It's a new magnet for white families with children," says William Frey, demographer (人口统计学家) at the Brookings Institution.

The makeup of the youth population provides a glimpse of the US of the future.

Increasing diversity has dominated state-by-state results of the 2010 Census. Profiles of 11 states out show the percentage and number of non-Hispanic whites under age 18 has fallen since 2000 while the proportion of Hispanics (西裔美国人) and Asians has risen. The decline in white children is stoked (激起) largely by Hispanic and Asian immigration and an aging white population.

But the number of young whites is rising in nine states and the District of Columbia, according to Frey's analysis of Census surveys and estimates. He expects the 2010 Census to show an increase in Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Georgia, North Carolina, Idaho, South Carolina, Tennessee and Hawaii.

Most states adding white youths are in the Sun Belt, a region that has enjoyed explosive growth by attracting retirees and young families hungry for a mild climate and affordable housing.

Research by CEOs for Cities, a national network of urban leaders, found that many young people live near downtowns and stay on there after they have children, "because they like the city lifestyle," says Carol Coletta, head of the group.

The overall national trend, however, is unmistakable, Frey says. "White kids are a shrinking part of the national population," he says. "That's the biggest change in the country."

Questions:

1. What does the underlined word "uptick" in Para. 2 probably mean?

2. According to the report, cities are attracting more and more _____.

3. What characteristic can be observed in the 2010 Census?

4. Why do many retirees and young families choose the Sun Belt to live in? _____

5. According to William Frey, what is the biggest change taking place in the US? _____

Format 2: Translation

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on *Answer Sheet 2*.

1. Few Americans _____ (熟悉这条法律), although most of them approve of it.
2. My friend is very pretty and can sing really well, so I am _____ (总是嫉妒她).
3. Although he is _____ (总是不在家), he is still a good father.
4. Nowadays, people do all kinds of sports because they think _____ (运动对他们的健康是极为重要的).
5. His friends invited him to go to the movies, but he was _____ (不喜欢这个主意).

Section C

Directions: For this section, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic *What Are the Most Important Factors When Seeking for a Job?* You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 人们找工作时会考虑各种因素。
2. 我认为最重要的因素是……

Day Two

Section A

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the *Answer Sheet* with a single line through the centre.

<p>The first postal service in North America began in New England in the 17th century. All mails <u>1</u> in Massachusetts colony were sent to the home of an appointed official in Boston. In turn, he would <u>2</u> the mail from Boston on horseback to its <u>3</u>, receiving one penny for each good article of mail. <u>4</u> in the century postal services were established between</p>	1. A) arriving	B) to arrive
	C) arrived	D) having arrived
	2. A) transfer	B) deliver
	C) remove	D) convey
	3. A) destination	B) place
	C) home	D) office
	4. A) Latest	B) Later C) Late D) Latter
	5. A) assigned	B) distributed

Philadelphia and Delaware. In 1776, the British crown (直辖殖民地) 5 the first postmaster general to take 6 of the mail for all the colonies in North America. Later, Benjamin Franklin 7 as the postmaster general for the British government and then was made postmaster by the newly 8 United States government. Franklin was 9 for establishing the United States postal system on a permanent 10. He increased the number of post offices, 11 the use of stagecoaches (公共马车) to carry mail, and started a package service system. Later, in the nineteenth century, as railroad and steam boats 12, they were used to carry mails into towns.

Some communities, 13 those out west, were far from the services of transportation. 14 them, the post office developed a system 15 “star routes”. Private contractors (承包人) were 16 to deliver mail to the communities from railways 17 horse and wagon. The postal service, 18 was started over 3 centuries ago, has 19 into an extensive government service 20 post offices in every city, town and village in the United States.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------|----------|
| C) allocated | D) appointed | | |
| 6. A) charge | B) control | | |
| C) account | D) advantage | | |
| 7. A) played | B) served | | |
| C) agreed | D) employed | | |
| 8. A) invented | B) constructed | | |
| C) formed | D) composed | | |
| 9. A) ambitious | B) responsible | | |
| C) capable | D) accurate | | |
| 10. A) source | B) basis | | |
| C) origin | D) foundation | | |
| 11. A) imported | B) made | | |
| C) introduced | D) imitated | | |
| 12. A) approached | B) launched | | |
| C) arose | D) appeared | | |
| 13. A) greatly | B) especially | | |
| C) generally | D) approximately | | |
| 14. A) Serving | B) To serve | | |
| C) Served | D) Having served | | |
| 15. A) called | B) evaluated | | |
| C) mentioned | D) revealed | | |
| 16. A) paid | B) purchased | | |
| C) disposed | D) convinced | | |
| 17. A) with | B) by | C) through | D) on |
| 18. A) what | B) that | C) this | D) which |
| 19. A) developed | B) transited | | |
| C) altered | D) yielded | | |
| 20. A) with | B) for | | |
| C) instead of | D) in spite of | | |

Section B

Format 1: Short Answer Questions

Directions: In this part there is a short passage followed by 5 questions or incomplete statements.

Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements with **no more than 10 words**. Please write your answers on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Not long after their arrival in Britain in 43 B.C., the Romans improved the Dover road by building the first London Bridge, a wooden one, across the Thames. During the thousand years which followed, the few records which survive tell us that the Bridge was damaged or destroyed by flood, by fire, by war, and built up again many times.