

大学工、文、理类专科

语三级统考 强化教材

王鲁男 主编

重 庆 大 学

大学工、文、理类专科

英语三级统考强化教材

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前 言

为了进一步推进文理工类专科英语教学,提高学生的英语水平,以适应国家更深更广地对外开放的需要,四川省和其它一些省市相继于明年开始按照国家教委颁布的大学英语教学大纲的英语三级标准对专科生实行结业统考。本书就是为了帮助学生们顺利通过考试,并在温课迎考过程中提高英语水平而编写的。

本书完全按照四川省英语三级统考标准和大学英语教学大纲三级标准,并结合作者多年英语教学经验和对英语测试理论的认真研究进行编写。它具有较强的科学性和针对性。全书共分为十六个单元,每个单元就相当于一套标准模拟考题。这可使学生在复习过程中逐步熟悉和掌握英语三级统考的范围,命题要求,题型模式和所考技能技巧等等,使学生最终能驾轻就熟的通过统考。

除用作统考强化教材外,本书亦可作为大学英语辅导教材和英语爱好者的自学教材,书内所选文章题材广泛,内容丰实,风格各异,难度适中,有利于增强读者阅读能力,其它部份也具有较强的针对性,能帮助学生提高相关技能技巧。

本书在编写过程中曾受到在我校工作的英籍语言专家 Gilian Gronow 的支持和帮助,我们在此深表感谢。

本书配有八盒磁带,如需购买者,请与重庆大学外语系黎静联系。(每套 80.00 元)

作 者

一九九三年六月二十一日

目 录

Model Test One	(1)
Model Test Two	(16)
Model Test Three	(33)
Model Test Four	(48)
Model Test Five	(63)
Model Test Six	(78)
Model Test Seven	(94)
Model Test Eight	(110)
Model Test Nine	(125)
Model Test Ten	(140)
Model Test Eleven	(155)
Model Test Twelve	(171)
Model Test Thirteen	(186)
Model Test Fourteen	(201)
Model Test Fifteen	(216)
Model Test Sixteen	(232)
.....	(247)

Model Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

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 the question will be spoken twice. 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.

1. A) Peter is going to New York next week.

B) Peter is going to London next week.

C) Peter went to London last week.

D) Peter went to New York last week.

2. A) He is doing some housework.

B) He doesn't know it is late.

C) He can't sleep.

D) He has to finish his homework.

3. A) Mary is eating chocolate cake.

B) Mary doesn't like chocolate.

C) Mary has a toothache.

D) Mary is unhappy.

4. A) At the train station.

- B) On a plane.
 - C) On a bus.
 - D) In a department store.
5. A) He wants to work in his spare time.
- B) He wants a full-time job.
 - C) He just wants to talk with the woman.
 - D) He wants to go to university.
6. A) She is lazy.
- B) She is doing her job well.
 - C) She has been working there very long.
 - D) She is hard to please.
7. A) He is a strange person.
- B) He knows the way.
 - C) He doesn't want to tell the woman where the post office is.
 - D) He is new in the area.
8. A) The young man was not talking.
- B) The young man was very rude to the woman.
 - C) The young man didn't see the woman.
 - D) The young man was still talking even though the film had started.
9. A) 45 minutes.
- B) 30 minutes.
 - C) 15 minutes.
 - D) 80 minutes.
10. A) He has always been a poor student.
- B) He used to work very hard.
 - C) He is a good student now.
 - D) He is as lazy as ever.

Section B

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

Passage One

Questions 11 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A) Near Fred's office.
B) At the entrance of the theatre.
C) In a restaurant.
D) At home.
- 12. A) Lost the tickets
B) Left the tickets in the office
C) Lost his briefcase
D) Left his briefcase at home

Passage Two

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 13. A) Car
B) Clothes
C) Suitcase
D) Paper
- 14. A) Those who are getting married.
B) Those who travel a lot.
C) Those who can't afford clothes.
D) Those who don't want to wash their clothes.
- 15. A) To make a car look more spacious.

B) To make the spare parts.

C) To change the structure of a car so that it can be used for various purposes.

D) To change one car into two.

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

(C) has (

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A), B), C), D). You should choose the ONE best answer and mark the corresponding letter.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

At the moment (1981) a revolution is going on in the American automobile world. In the 1960s there was a change in fashion in favor of small cars. Many small and medium-sized cars are still being imported, especially from Germany and Japan. Now American manufacturers have followed the trend. They also have instructions from the Federal Government to produce cars which burn less gas. The American motoring public are beginning to realize that in an oil crisis an outsized car is a liability. In fact, the nightmare of the American motorist is a gasoline shortage. They remember the energy crisis of the 1970s. As long as trouble hangs over the Middle East, this nightmare could once again become reality. The USA is dependent upon oil for the vast majority of her industries and most of her transportation and heating. She gets her own oil from the Gulf of Mexico and from Alaska, and from other oil fields still in production in various parts of the USA, but she cannot produce

nearly enough to suit her multivarious needs.

Americans depend on the automobile like no other people. The total mileage traveled by American motorists in one year is about one million miles.

16. There were ____ in the American automobile world in 1981.

- A) many car accidents
- B) large quantities of automobiles produced
- C) a change in car's size
- D) a very serious oil crisis

17. What did motoring public realize?

- A) They would never import cars from Japan.
- B) The imported cars are very bad and expensive.
- C) They must produce small cars which burn less gas.
- D) They must fight with foreign manufacturers.

18. In the sentence "an outsized car is a liability" here "liability" means ____.

- A) wastfulness
- B) fashion
- C) tendency
- D) requirement

19. American manufactures have followed the trend ____

- A) because small cars are fashionable
- B) by Government's instructions
- C) out of energy conservation
- D) All of above

20. The last paragraph suggests that

- A) America is a country on the move
- B) Americans like to be trained as drivers

- C) Americans have traveled abroad too much
D) Americans are too lazy to walk
21. This passage is mainly about ____.

- ☒ A) American automobile
B) Energy crisis
C) Energy conservation
D) Source of oil

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the following passage:

A century ago, people worked long hours in factories. Farmers worked from sunrise to sunset. There was little time for rest or play. Only the rich could afford vacations. Today this has changed. More people now have time to enjoy good music, art, and literature. In addition, modern inventions have lowered the cost of enjoying these pleasures. Millions of people can enjoy music on phonographs, tape recorders, and radios. They can also watch and hear the greatest performers in movies and on television.

New methods of printing and selling books have led to a book—reading revolution. Paperback books and magazines are available almost everywhere. Hundreds of millions of paperback books are now sold in Europe and America. Today, anyone can build a home library. For the cost of an ice cream soda, a person can buy a copy of Shakespeare's Hamlet or Homer's Odyssey.

Today, people can use their free time to visit museums and attend shows and concerts. Many large cities in Europe, Asia, and America have built their own centers of culture. They have orchestras, opera companies, and art museums.

22. Today people ____ according to the passage.

- A) have more leisure time
B) become more sensitive to art
C) get richer
D) are well-educated
23. From the first paragraph we learn that ____.
- A) this century is a century of inventions
B) modern inventions contribute to the change of people's life
C) music, literature and art have changed the way of living
D) modern inventions cost little money
24. The second paragraph says that ____.
- A) it was difficult for people to buy a book before
B) people in the last century were very ignorant
C) books are over-printed today
D) it's easy to buy and read a book
25. The passage mainly talks about ____.
- A) leisure time
B) how to spend leisure time
C) great inventions
D) cultural life of modern people

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The spread of culture to all people is one part of the modern cultural revolution. A second part is the mixing of cultures of different parts of the world. Today, teenagers in Japan listen to records made in the United States. People in India go to movies made in Italy and Germany. If you walk into an American art museum, you will probably find examples of African sculpture and Chinese and Mexican paintings.

Television also has led to cultural mixing. Television programs

that Americans see in one year are shown in Europe, Africa, and Asia the next year. Americans, on the other hand, can sit home and see on television a dance from Java, an opera from Germany, or an orchestra from Brazil. They can see a bullfight from Spain, or perhaps the Olympic Games from Montreal, Tokyo, or Rome.

Modern art, music, and literature are always changing. Some of these changes are difficult to understand. A person who looks at a modern painting or sculpture will often feel that it does not make sense. Modern music may sound strange and unmusical. If a person reads a book written in a modernistic style, he or she may have trouble understanding it. Even today's movies are sometimes hard to understand.

In the past, many scientists and inventors have been called fools because they seem to have strange ideas. Yet they opened new roads in science. It is much the same with many modern artists, musicians, and writers. They have new and different ideas. They are opening new artistic roads. They have something new to say about our world.

26. "Modern culture revolution" refers to ____.

- ☒ A) the spread and mixing of culture
☐ B) the changing of culture
☐ C) the modernistic styles
☐ D) the difficulties in understanding
27. African sculpture and Chinese painting in American art museums is an example of cultural ____.
- ☐ A) spreading
☒ B) mixing
☐ C) invasion
☐ D) conflict

Modern art is ____.

- ☒ A) rarely changing B) pure nonsense
☒ C) quite confusing D) much identical

29) The passage can be best titled as ____.

- ☐ A) Culture is always changing
☒ B) Different Cultures in the World
☒ C) Modern culture
☐ D) The Dialogue between cultures

30) The author seems to ____ the change.

- ☐ A) understand
☐ B) disagree with
☐ C) protest
☒ D) admire

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

The atmosphere forms a major part of the environment to which life responds. To this extent, it has the characteristics of a great natural resource. All over the world, climate influences the intricate balance between plant life and lower forms of animal life. Plant growth and productivity react sharply to a complex combination of temperature and moisture.

Human and animal life are influenced by their reactions to the atmospheric environment. Floods, violent wind storms, droughts, killing frosts, and the problems of air pollution have all, on occasion, influenced modern society.

On first consideration, the scientific problem of the atmosphere seems to be extremely complex. However, if the problem as a whole is analyzed and divided into a series of separate problems, it becomes less formidable. In simplest terms there are four major parts to the atmospheric problem: observation, understanding, pre-

diction and control.

31. Plant growth and productivity depend on ____.

- A) temperature only
- B) rainfall and wind
- C) temperature and moisture
- D) air pollution

32. Modern society is influenced by ____.

- A) air pollution only
- B) droughts and frosts especially
- C) both storms and floods
- D) all natural and man-made disasters

33. "formidable" in line 14 here means ____.

- A) complex in form
- B) formal and natural
- C) easy to do
- D) ☒ hard to deal with

34. The main idea of this passage is that ____.

- A) atmosphere has much to do with the living things
- B) plant, human and animal life depend on each other
- C) there are four parts to the atmospheric problems
- D) balance of ecology is lost in modern society

35. Though the problem of atmosphere is complex, it ____.

- A) is easy to be solved
- B) can hardly be coped with
- C) can somehow be controlled
- D) has to be analyzed

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 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 the sentence. For example:

The story was so touching that I could hardly _____ my tears.

- A) hold on B) hold up
C) hold on to D) hold back

The best answer is A)

36. The police have decided to _____ the traffic accident further.

- A) look into B) look up
C) look at D) look for

37. He was knocked down by a car and badly .

- A) injured B) harmed
C) damaged D) ruined

38. American parents teach their children that it is impolite to talk with their mouths full of food.

- A) strange B) dangerous
C) unhealthy D) impolite

39. John sold most of his belongings. He has scarcely any left in the house.

- A) everything B) anything
C) nothing D) something

40. The ancient Egyptians compared the beginning of life to the rising of the sun.

- A) with B) for

C) to

D) as

41. He had tried everything but it made little ____.

A) difference

B) effect

C) outcome

D) result

42. She is leaving her husband because she cannot ____ his bad temper any longer.

A) catch up with

B) come up with

C) put up with

D) keep up with

43. She spoke very ____ about how they had lived during the war.

A) sharply

B) directly

C) closely

D) briefly

44. This is the refrigerator ____ we have had so much trouble.

A) with which

B) at which

C) of which

D) to which

45. He knew the documents could be of help to ____ took over the job.

A) who

B) whom

C) whoever

D) whomever

46. "May I stop work a little earlier tonight?" "No, you ____."

A) needn't

B) won't

C) mustn't

D) shouldn't

47. It is ____ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.

A) so unusual

B) so an unusual

C) such unusual

D) such an unusual

48. If we had been more careful, we ____ much better results now.

A) would be getting

B) would have got

C) got

D) had got

49. The children went there to watch the iron tower ____.

A) erect

B) erecting