

# 大学英语 三级 辅导教程



A COACHING COURSE  
IN COLLEGE ENGLISH  
—KEY TO SUCCESS IN CET—3

主编 周开鑫

西南师范大学出版社

# 大学英语(三级)辅导教程

A Coaching Course in College English  
—Key to Success in CET-3

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## 编者的话

为促进高校英语水平的全面提高,国家教委将在全国举行一年两度的大学英语三级统一考试,旨在检查高校专科层次学生对英语课程的学习情况,测定他们是否已达到大学英语三级的水平。三级统考无疑对高校外语教学提出了新的挑战。

为了迎接这一挑战,我们编写了《大学英语(三级)辅导教程》。本《教程》遵循英语学习的规律,紧扣教学大纲的要求,结合中国学生的实际,突出大学英语中的重点和难点,着力于帮助学生打好基础,教给他们基本的知识和基本的技能,使之获得事半功倍的学习效果。

《教程》分两大部分。第一部分为“辅导”,共六章,包括语法、词汇、阅读理解、完形填空、听力理解和写作技巧。各章对有关的知识和技能作了必要的讲解,并配有大量的练习,使学生通过学习和实践掌握语言知识,培养语言技巧。第二部分是八套CET-3模拟试题,用以引导学生熟悉标准的三级考试模式,预测学生的水平和实力,也为师生分析教学情况提供依据。

本《教程》有以下特点:1.有讲有练,讲练结合,而讲和练都突出重点和难点,力求有的放矢,针对性强。2.解释文字简明扼要,画龙点睛地展示语言规律,有助于学生活学活用。3.例题均引自原文,文字标准地道。4.练习量大,有助于提高学生的语言实践能力。5.配有完整的、高质量的有声资料,便于使用。此外,为了便于教师操作,所有的练习和考题的答案将单独发行。

既然本《教程》旨在归纳复习高校专科的英语知识并对学生进行考前强化训练,使之胸有成竹地参加统考,因而宜于在大学专科基础英语课的后期(最后一学期)作为辅导教材使用,每周配给2~3学时。

本书由周开鑫教授主编,重庆交通学院、西南师范大学、重庆医科大学、重庆邮电学院、重庆工业管理学院、成都理工学院、西南林学院、西南农业大学、泸州医学院、重庆钢铁高等专科学校等部分有经验的英语教师参加了编写。在编写过程中,我们参考了众多的英文书籍,引用了不少的英语作者;还得到了外语界同行们的热情关怀和帮助;美籍英语专家为听力部分录了音。在此,我们~~表示~~表示谢意。

由于作者水平有限,加之时间~~促,书中疏漏在所难免~~,恳请广大读者和同行专家不吝指正。

编者

1995年1月

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# 第一章

## 语法 (GRAMMAR)

语法是语言学习的重要基础。中国学生既是把英语作为外国语来学习的,对语法的掌握关系到听说读写译各方面能力的提高,显得尤其重要。学语法不仅需要熟记语法规则,而且更需要加强语言实践,把语言知识运用到语言实践上,舍此不能提高学习效果。

根据CET-3大纲的要求,本章分十节对英语语法的基本重点和难点进行简明扼要的解  
释,并配备大量的练习来帮助学生应用这些语法知识,从而获得语言的熟巧。

### I、代 词

#### 1、人称代词

- 1) 人称代词的主格形式用作动词的主语,宾格形式用作动词或介词的宾语。例如:  
She gave it to him.
- 2) 如果be动词后面的人称代词指代主语,用主格形式,指代宾语,用宾格形式。例如:  
The thief was thought to be he.  
We thought the thief to be him.
- 3) 当两个人称代词并列时,无论在句中作主语还是宾语,两者形式都应保持一致。例如:  
The gift was intended for you and me.  
I didn't know that he and she were working together on the project.
- 4) 当代词与名词为同位语时,两者的单复数形式应一致。例如:  
We students are going to have a party.  
The dinner was prepared by them girls.
- 5) 在并列的主语或宾语中,I或me总放在最后。例如:  
Mary, Jane and I are in the same class.  
They invited you, her and me.

#### 2、物主代词

- 1) my, his, her, its, our, your或their是形容词性物主代词,在句中可作定语,还可修饰动名词。例如:  
All her secretaries are working late tonight to finish her report.

Do you mind my smoking here?

- 2) mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours 和 theirs 是名词性物主代词, 在句中可作主语、宾语和表语。例如:

Ours is a great nation. (主语)

If she borrows your coat, then you should be able to borrow hers. (宾语)

This umbrella is yours and that one is his. (表语)

### 3、反身代词

单数: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself;

复数: ourselves, yourselves, themselves;

- 1) 当反身代词作宾语或表语时, 表示和主语的统一性。例如:

We hurt ourselves while playing football.

When he came back, he was himself again.

试比较:

John bought him a new car. (him = another person)

John bought himself a new car. (himself = John)

- 2) 作同位语时, 表示强调。例如:

You yourself must go with him.

- 3) 反身代词常和某些动词连用, 构成固定搭配。例如:

adapt oneself to (适应)

pride oneself on (以...为自豪)

devote oneself to (致力于)

indulge oneself in (沉迷于)

break oneself of (戒掉)

accustom oneself to (习惯于)

dress oneself in (穿着)

concern oneself with (关心)

oppose oneself to (反对)

prepare oneself for (准备好)

rid oneself of (摆脱)

remove oneself from (离开)

give oneself to (热衷于)

resign oneself to (听从于)

- 4) 反身代词可用于某些成语。例如:

by oneself (单干、独自)

of oneself (自动地)

for oneself (替/给自己)

in oneself (本性、本身)

between ourselves (你我私下说的)

among themselves (他们之间)

注: 反身代词不能作主语。

### 4、指示代词

that 和 those 常用来指代上下文的名词及短语。指代事物时, 单数用 that, 复数用 those, 指代人时, 用 the one (s)。例如:

The temperature is higher here than that in Beijing.

The houses of the rich are larger than those of the poor.

This model looks prettier than the one on the stage.



但定语从句修饰的“those”也可指代人。例如:

Those who stand against us, put up your hands.

## 5、不定代词

- 1) 不定代词有 all, each, both, enough, much, many, few, little, either, either, other, another, none, some, any, no 和 every 的复合形式等。

- 2) every 和 each 同为“每一个”的意思。every 只能作形容词, each 可作形容词和代词。如:

Every child knows how to answer the teacher.

Each (child) knows how to answer the teacher.

every 表示泛指“每一个”, each 表示一定范围内特指的“每一个”。例如:

Every man had a weapon. (= All the men had weapons)

Each man in this group had a weapon.

- 3) other 和 another 具有名词和形容词性质。other 用作名词时, 有数和格的变化, 可与定冠词连用; 用作形容词时, 后接复数名词。而 another 只能代替或修饰可数的单数名词, 前面不可用冠词。例如:

Some will clean the floor. The others will mop the desks and chairs.

One of her two brothers was killed in the war. The other was caught prisoner.

Have you any other questions to ask?

I don't like this one, show me another.

- 4) something, anything, everything, nothing 这类不定代词的修饰词总是后置。例如:

After a long walk in the fields, I wanted to drink something cold.

He gave me nothing peculiar this time.

- 5) all, both, every 等与谓语动词和否定式连用时, 只表示部分否定。例如:

All is not gold that glitters. (闪光的未必都是金子。)

Both of the answers are not right. (并非两种答案都对。)

Not everyone is present. (不是人人都到场了。)

- 6) enough 修饰形容词和副词时, 后置; 修饰名词时, 常前置。例如:

She speaks French well enough to be an interpreter.

It is not cold enough to wear a heavy jacket.

He doesn't have enough money to attend a concert.

## 6、it 的用法

- 1) 用作先行词, 代替不定式、分词(短语)及名词从句等, 作形式主语或形式宾语。例如:

It is important for an engineer to know how to use a computer.

It is no use worrying about your illness.

Isn't it a shame that they lost the game?

He thought it useless to ask her again.

- 2) 用于强调结构 “it is... that/who...” 中。例如:

It was because he had made great contributions to the world peace that he won the Nobel Prize.

It was his aunt who brought him up.

在 “It was not until... that...” 中。例如:

It was not until 1936 that basketball became a regular part of the Olympic Games.

- 3) “It is high (about) time” 结构表示说话人的愿望或意志, 从句中的谓语动词用虚拟语气的一般式[参见第七节虚拟语气3. (2)]。例如:

It is about time you children went to bed.

## Exercise 1

1. They invited my brother \_\_\_\_\_ to their birthday party.  
[A] and me [B] and myself [C] and mine [D] and I
2. --Can I do anything for you in return?  
--Yes, I'd appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ these letters for me.  
[A] you to mail [B] your mailing  
[C] that you would mail [D] that you are mailing
3. There is very \_\_\_\_\_ hope that she will pass the examination.  
[A] few [B] little [C] small [D] much
4. That's not \_\_\_\_\_, it is \_\_\_\_\_, I bought it \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] yours, her, myself [B] your, mine, myself  
[C] yours, mine, myself [D] yours, my, myself
5. The old man is \_\_\_\_\_ to get married.  
[A] still too young [B] still enough young  
[C] too young still [D] still young enough
6. It was \_\_\_\_\_ who answered the phone, but it's not \_\_\_\_\_ he wanted.  
[A] I, I [B] me, I [C] I, me [D] me, me
7. --May I help you with some shoes, sir?  
--Yes, I'd like to try on those brown \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] one [B] ones [C] two [D] pair
8. It was not until she had arrived home \_\_\_\_\_ remembered her appointment with the doctor.  
[A] that she [B] when she [C] and she [D] she
9. Today's libraries differ greatly from \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the past [B] that are past [C] those past [D] those of the past
10. Mass production has made \_\_\_\_\_ the goods and services we want at a lower price.  
[A] possible for us to get [B] it is possible for us to get  
[C] it possible for us to get [D] possible it is for us to get
11. I don't like the color of this bag. May I have a look at \_\_\_\_\_?  
[A] one other [B] other one [C] another one [D] one another

12. Louis and Sella are such good friends that they frequently exchange gifts with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] each one [B] the other [C] one another ☒ [D] each other
13. A person who talks to \_\_\_\_\_ is not necessarily mad.  
 [A] yourself ☒ [B] himself [C] oneself [D] itself
14. She always buys \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday.  
 [A] something awful to ☒ [B] something awful for  
 [C] anything nice to [D] anything nice for
15. He insisted on \_\_\_\_\_ with him.  
 [A] her to go ☒ [B] that he is going [C] that she going ☒ [D] her going
16. William the Conqueror built the Tower of London to protect himself from \_\_\_\_\_ he had conquered.  
 [A] these ☒ [B] them [C] that ☒ [D] those
17. There are two maps on the wall. One is a map of China and \_\_\_\_\_ is a map of the world.  
☒ [A] the other ☒ [B] another [C] the second [D] an other
18. --I haven't done my homework yet.  
 -- \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] Either do I [B] Neither do I ☒ [C] Neither have I [D] Neither I have
19. I am not going to buy it because I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ money on me.  
☒ [A] any [B] some [C] no [D] a little
20. My brother asked \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] I and Jack to help [B] me and Jack to help  
☒ [C] Jack and I to help ☒ [D] Jack and me to help

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## II、形容词和副词的比较级

### 1、同级比较

“as + 形容词 / 副词 (原级) + as”。例如:

This novel is as attractive as that one.

He speaks English as fluently as a native speaker.

其否定形式为

“not as (so) + 形容词 / 副词 (原级) + as”。例如:

The boy cannot walk as fast as his father.

The boy cannot walk so fast as his father.

### 2、具有两种比较形式的词的用法比较

#### 1) little的比较级形式是less, 表示“较少的”。例如:

I drink less water today than I did yesterday.

lesser用作little的比较级时表示“较小的”或“次要的”,而且只能作前置定语,不能和than连用。例如:

Don't waste time on these lesser matters.

#### 2) farther和further同为far的比较级形式。farther多用于表示距离,意思较具体。例如:

He can walk farther than I in an hour.

further多表示程度,较抽象,其引申意义为“进一步的(地),深一层的(地)”,不能和than连用,也不能用farther代替。例如:

We decided to inquire further into the matter.

They are trying to make further investigations.

表示方式和距离时, farther和further可互换。例如:

Nothing could be farther/further from the truth.

#### 3) old有older和elder两种比较形式。older表示年龄“更大的,更老的”。例如:

She is older than I by one year.

elder主要用来表示兄弟姊妹之间的长幼关系,不能和than连用。例如:

Her elder sister is 5 years older than her.

### 3、特殊比较形容词的用法

anterior (先于的)      superior (较优的)      inferior (较劣的)      junior (年少的)

senior (年长的)      posterior (较后的)      prior (优先的)      major (主要的)

minor (次要的)      interior (较里面的)

以上形容词本身具有比较意义,表示与另一对象比较时,后面接to,而不能跟than。例如:

I called on him prior to my departure.

He finally proved that his method was superior to ours.

#### 4、 比较的逻辑对象

为避免重复,连词as和than后面的比较状语从句常是省略形式,但比较对象必须清楚,且不能省略。例如:

The salary of a professor is higher than a secretary. (wrong)

The salary of a professor is higher than that of a secretary. (correct)

The duties of a policeman are more dangerous than a teacher. (wrong)

The duties of a policeman are more dangerous than those of a teacher. (correct)

#### 5、 有比较意义的惯用句型

- 1) “The + 比较级, the + 比较级” 例如:

The sooner, the better.

The higher you climb, the farther you'll see.

- 2) “The + 形容词比较级 + of the two” 例如:

Please give me the smaller of the two apples.

Of the two books, this one is more interesting. Or

This one is the more interesting of the two books.

#### 6、 强调比较的词有:

still, much, far, a little, a bit, a great/good deal, (quite) a lot, even, somewhat, slightly等, 例如:

He is slightly (only two inches) taller than his brother.

Her watch is far more expensive than mine.

#### 7、 易混淆的形容词比较

- 1) comical可笑的,滑稽的  
comic喜剧的,使人发笑的

The clown appeared with such a comical expression that the tension was relieved.

Bob Hope is a comic actor.

- 2) considerate体谅(他人)的,体贴人的,  
considerable值得考虑的,可观的,相当大的,重要的

We should be considerate of the comfort of old people.

The mayor is a considerable citizen.

- 3) continual不停的,连续的(有短暂间歇)

continuous连续的, 持续的 (无间歇)

Continual practice is necessary to become a champion.

The continuous flow of the brook formed a ravine (峡谷).

- 4) credible可相信的  
credulous轻信的  
creditable值得称誉的

His story is hardly credible; how could all that happen to one person?

She was so credulous that the other children could fool her easily.

Alice's record of perfect attendance is very creditable to her.

- 5) desirable如意的, 合心意的  
desirous渴望的, 希望的

The Smiths wanted to move to a quiet, desirable neighborhood.

They are desirous of going abroad.

- 6) disinterested公正的, 不偏不倚的, 无私的  
uninterested对某事毫无兴趣的, 不关心的, 不注意的

A judge should be disinterested.

An uninterested boy can spoil a class.

- 7) economical节俭的, 节省的  
economic经济学的, 经济(上)的

That is our government's economic policy.

Everyone of us should be economical of our time.

- 8) hard艰难的(地), 强烈的(地); 努力地  
hardly几乎不, 简直不

This passage is hard to understand.

I can hardly understand this passage.

- 9) healthful于健康有益的, 卫生的  
healthy健康的, 健壮的

She is a very healthy child.

What do you think is a healthful diet?

- 10) imaginative富于想象的  
imaginary想象的, 假想的, 虚构的

imaginable 可想象的, 可能的

Fictions are usually written by imaginative writers.

It isn't real it's only imaginary.

We had the greatest difficulty imaginable.

- 11) **imminent** 即将来临的, 逼近的  
**eminent** 著名的, 突出的, 卓越的

Black clouds, thunder and lightning show that a storm is imminent.

Washington was eminent both as a general and as President.

- 12) **implicit** 暗含的, 含蓄的  
**explicit** 明白表示的, 明确的

His silence gave implicit consent.

He gave such explicit directions that everyone understood them.

- 13) **industrial** 工业的, 实业的  
**industrious** 勤勉的, 奋发的

This part is the industrial area of the city.

We students should be industrious in all our studies.

- 14) **intelligent** 有智力的, 聪明的 (指学习能力)  
**intelligible** 可理解的, 易领悟的  
**intellectual** 智力的 (指对高深学问有研究之能力与兴趣)

An intelligent student will always give an intelligent reply.

You'd better make yourself intelligible.

These scientists are doing some intellectual work.

- 15) **intense** 非常的, 强烈的, 紧张的  
**intensive** 精深的, 密集的

The intense life at college makes her very nervous.

You are required to make an intensive study of these materials.

- 16) **likely** 有可能的, 合适的  
**like (e) able** 可爱的, 可喜的

He isn't likely to come; it's too late.

The young man is a very likable fellow.

- 17) **practical** 实际的, 实用的  
**practicable** 可实行(施)的, 能用的

Earning a living is a practical matter.

He has put forward a practicable idea.

- 18) respectful 表示尊敬的, 有礼貌的  
respectable 有好名誉的, 有声望的, 可尊敬的  
respective 各自的, 各个的

He is always respectful to older people.

Such behavior is hardly respectable.

They were chosen according to their respective merits.

- 19) sensitive 敏感的, 神经过敏的  
sensible 可感觉的, 有理性的

The eye is sensitive to light.

He is too sensible to do anything foolish.

- 20) historic 历史上著名的, 有历史意义的  
historical 历史的, 历史上的, 真实的

Have you ever been to any historic sports?

In recent years quite a few historical films have been shown.

## Exercise 2

1. London is one of the world's \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] most important financial centers [B] more important financial centers  
[C] most important financial center [D] the most important financial centers
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] as more students in Class A as in Class B  
[B] as many students in Class A as in Class B  
[C] as many students in Class A than in Class B  
[D] more students in Class A as in Class B.
3. The more carefully you listen to the tape, the \_\_\_\_\_ you will find it to understand.  
[A] more [B] better [C] more interesting [D] easier
4. We'll try to learn \_\_\_\_\_ lessons as possible this term.  
[A] as many [B] more [C] as more [D] as much
5. They declined to make \_\_\_\_\_ comment on the proposal.  
[A] far [B] further [C] farthest [D] furthest
6. I think Mary is not \_\_\_\_\_ her sister.  
[A] so tall than [B] so tall as [C] as tall than [D] tall as



7. We want to know whether this article is \_\_\_\_\_ than the previous one. <sup>1'pri:vʊs/ 先期</sup>  
 [A] most attractive <sup>1'atræktɪv/ 有吸引力的</sup> [B] very attractive  
 [C] any more attractive [D] any attractive
8. Why didn't you ask him for help instead of Jim? He is \_\_\_\_\_ helpful than Jim.  
 [A] any more [B] less [C] some more [D] not more
9. In computer programming, this model is \_\_\_\_\_ any of the others we have in our department. <sup>编程序</sup>  
 [A] best than [B] less than [C] worse than [D] ~~superior to~~
10. This dress is far \_\_\_\_\_ than that one.  
 [A] more expensive [B] much expensive  
 [C] more cheaper [D] too expensive
11. My new shoes cost me \$20. The price was \_\_\_\_\_ that of the last pair I bought a month ago.  
 [A] twice more than [B] ~~twice as much as~~  
 [C] as twice [D] as much as twice
12. Is the climate of Wuhan \_\_\_\_\_? <sup>1'klaɪmɪt/ 气候</sup>  
 [A] somewhat like Chongqing [B] somewhat similar to Chongqing  
 [C] something like Chongqing [D] somewhat like that of Chongqing
13. I like watching TV \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema.  
 [A] rather than go [B] more than going  
 [C] than going [D] than to go
14. There are two small rooms in the beach house. \_\_\_\_\_ served as a kitchen. <sup>1'bi:tʃ/ 海滩</sup> <sup>1'kitʃɪn/ 厨房</sup>  
 [A] the smaller of them [B] the smallest of which  
 [C] the smaller of which [D] smallest of them
15. He was the \_\_\_\_\_ prepared of the two who attended the speech contest yesterday. <sup>1'pri:pərd/ 准备</sup> <sup>1'kɒntest/ 竞赛</sup>  
 [A] lesser [B] less <sup>两者比较</sup> [C] little [D] least
16. They departed prior \_\_\_\_\_ our arrival. <sup>1'pri:ə/ 先前的</sup>  
 [A] before [B] by [C] over [D] to
17. There are at least \_\_\_\_\_ diamonds in the sea as on land.  
 [A] five times more [B] ~~as many five times~~  
 [C] five times as many [D] as five times more
18. His songs are not very popular among young people, who regard him \_\_\_\_\_ other musicians.  
 [A] as more inferior than [B] as more inferior to  
 [C] as inferior to [D] as inferior than
19. I have been \_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor's about my headache. He says there is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] something serious [B] anything serious  
 [C] serious something [D] nothing serious
20. People would love him better if he were \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] more respected [B] more respecting <sup>1'ris'pektɪŋ/ 尊敬</sup>  
 [C] more respectful <sup>恭敬的</sup> [D] more respective <sup>互相的, 分别的</sup>