

实用大学英语

分级水平测试题集

(Ⅲ级)

主 编 张益明 陈烨璠

副主编 蒋秉章 郑义湍

汕头大学出版社

实用大学英语分级水平测试题集

(Ⅲ级)

主 编 张益明 陈烨璠
副主编 蒋秉章 郑义湍

汕 头 大 学 出 版 社

〔粤〕新登字15号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用大学英语分级水平测试题集 Ⅲ级 /著编 张益明 陈烨璠

—汕头: 汕头大学出版社, 1993.7

ISBN 7-81036-007-8/H·2

I. 实用大学英语分级水平测试题集 Ⅲ级

II. ①张益明 ②陈烨璠

III. 大学英语 Ⅲ级 测试

IV. H 319.4

责任编辑 平常 封面设计 益平

汕头大学出版社出版

(广东省汕头市汕头大学内)

新华书店上海发行所发行

浙江上虞科技外文印刷厂印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 8.25 字数: 210千字

1993年8月第1版

1994年2月第2次印刷

印数: 1—2000

定价: 5.90元

前 言

《实用大学英语分级水平测试题集》1—4级是根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》(理工科、文理科本科用)和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求设计编写的,旨在帮助广大师生测试检查教学效果,提高教学质量,使学生顺利通过各级测试。

每套试题均包括听力(附录音带)、阅读理解、词汇和结构、完型填空和写作五部分。

本书取材于当代英美报章杂志和其他出版物,各级试题难易得当,适合选用《大学英语》、《大学核心英语》等各类教材的大专院校的师生使用,也可供参加工程技术人员等级考试(EGT)的应试人员使用。试题集后附有答题纸和参考答案,使用方便。

本书由上海科技大学、上海工业大学、上海中医学院、上海教育学院、上海冶金高等专科学校、上海科技高等专科学校和河北建筑工程学院等院校的部分教师编写。参加编写的有:听力理解:沈爱珍、叶亚民;阅读理解:陈烨璠、王正忠、张益明、胥思铭、卫雪娟、蒋秉章、宋继平、郑义端;词汇和结构:金贵荣、王正忠、卫雪娟、张益明、蒋秉章、陈汉钊、郭晓霜、宋继平;完型填空:蒋秉章、邵勇伟、张益明、卫雪娟、宋继平;写作:蒋秉章、张益明、卫雪娟、周保强。全书由蒋秉章主持编写。本书在编写过程中,得到了上海交通大学吴银庚教授的指导,外籍专家对听力理解部分作了认真审阅并为之录音,在此一并致谢。

由于编者的水平有限,错误在所难免,恳请同仁批评指正,也希望广大读者在使用中提出改进意见。

Ⅲ级试题型式、计分标准和时间分配表

题 型	题 号	题 目 数	计 分	测试时间
I 听力理解	1—20	20题	20分	20分钟
II 阅读理解	21—40	20题	40分	35分钟
III 词汇和结构	41—70	30题	15分	20分钟
IV 完型填空	71—90	20题	10分	15分钟
V 写 作		1 题	15分	30分钟
合 计		90 + 1题	100分	120分钟

目 录

前言

Test One	(1)
Test Two	(13)
Test Three	(23)
Test Four.....	(35)
Test Five.....	(45)
Test Six	(57)
Test Seven	(69)
Test Eight	(79)
Test Nine.....	(91)
Key	(103)
Tapescript	(109)

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 will be spoken twice, but 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. Then circle the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A) No one can find the manager's apartment.
B) She helps people find apartments here.
C) She has no idea where to find the manager.
D) Her family lives in the apartment building.
2. A) It will depend on the weather.
B) He has a better idea.
C) He wants to be invited.
D) That's a lot to fit into one day.
3. A) Completed her work.
B) Made signs for Dr Borden.
C) Taught the last class.
D) Corrected one of the essays.
4. A) A new medicine for headaches.
B) A class they're taking.
C) The man's job.
D) The man's health.
5. A) Lock the door carefully.
B) Open the door.
C) Fix the lock himself.
D) Call a repairman.
6. A) She always drives rental cars.
B) She could use his car.
C) It's possible for her to rent a car.
D) Last weekend she let him drive.
7. A) Buy a ticket for the four o'clock plane.
B) Cash a larger check.
C) Go to the airport earlier.
D) Switch to a different flight.
8. A) Avoided talking to artists.
B) Made the decision to study art.
C) Taken a painting to her art class.
D) Made the punch for the artists' party.
9. A) They will be tested on the Industrial Revolution.
B) He did poorly on the history exam.
C) There are many stores and industries in the area.
D) He doubts there will be a revolution.
10. A) It took place two months ago.
B) It wasn't exactly a national election.
C) It will be held in a month.
D) It won't be held as expected.

Section B

Directions. In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. The passage will be spoken twice but the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the ONE best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then circle the corresponding letter.

11. A) It disturbs them.
B) It excites them.
C) It calms them.
D) It has no effect on them.

12. A) On weekends B) On week days. C) It's always the same. D) On Saturday.
13. A) For people's listening enjoyment. B) to create a favorable mood.
C) to build a tempo to work to. D) B) and C).
14. A) Never B) In the next century. C) In this century. D) It already has occurred.
15. A) It showed one of the largest increases.
B) It showed one of the smallest increases.
C) It showed one of the largest decreases.
D) It showed one of the smallest decreases.
16. A) There are too many classrooms. B) There are too many teachers.
C) There is shortage of teachers. D) There is shortage of classrooms.
17. A) Two-car collision. B) Five-car collision.
C) Four-car collision. D) Three-car collision.
18. A) New car business. B) Automobile insurance business.
C) Used-car business. D) The auto repair business.
19. A) She's a student. B) She works in a restaurant.
C) She's in the used-car business. D) She's an insurance agent.
20. A) careless B) careful C) inconsiderate D) reckless

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 21—25 are based on the following passage.

The angry woman stood on the station platform. "The railway owes me \$12," she said to Harry Jenks, the booking clerk. "My ticket was for May 22nd, and there was no ship from Jersey that night. My daughter and I had to stay in a hotel. It cost me \$12."

Harry was worried. He remembered selling the woman a return ticket. "Come into the office, madam," he said politely, "I'll just check the Jersey time table(时刻表) for May 22nd."

The woman and her little girl followed him inside. She was quite right, as Harry soon discovered. There was no sailing on May 22nd. How ever had he made such a careless mistake? Wondering what to do, he smiled at the child. "You look sunburnt (晒黑的)," he said to her. "Did you have a nice holiday in Jersey?"

"Yes," she answered, shyly. "The beach was lovely. And I can swim too!"

"That's fine," said Harry, "My little girl can't swim a bit yet. Of course, she's only three."

"I'm four," the child said proudly. "I'll soon be four and a half."

Harry turned to the mother. "I remember your ticket, madam," he said. "But you didn't get one for your daughter, did you?"

"Er, well..." the woman looked at the child. "I mean...she hasn't started school yet. She's only four."

"A four-year-old child must have a ticket, madam. A child's return to Jersey costs...let...\$18.50. So if the railway pays your hotel bill, you will owe \$1.50. The law

is the law, but since the fault was mine..."

The woman stood up, took the child's hand and left the office.

21. The woman said that the railway owed her money because _____.
A. she paid too much for the ticket B. the railway service was delayed
C. she was not given a ship ticket D. it cost her extra money to stay in a hotel
22. Harry Jenks discovered that he failed to _____.
A. give the woman a return ticket
B. notice that there was no sailing on that day
C. notice that the child looked sunburnt
D. check the timetable before paying the bill
23. A return ticket is one that _____.
A. allows a passenger to make a journey to a place
B. is the same as a single ticket
C. must be returned if one wants to get his money back
D. allows a passenger to travel somewhere and return later
24. According to the railway law, a child _____.
A. must have a return ticket
B. should pay \$13.50 at the age of four
C. below the age of four can travel without a ticket
D. must have a ticket just like a grown-up
25. The clerk mentioned the child's ticket in order to _____.
A. get rid of the woman B. get back \$1.50
C. say sorry to the woman D. make clear the importance of the law

Questions 26—30 are based on the following passage.

In the late 19th century, when Darwin was writing about the origin of the species, he made comparisons between the structure of man and the apes. This led some scientists to believe that man is a direct descendant of gorillas and chimpanzees. These scientists said that fossil remains of a creature halfway between man and the apes, a "missing link," must exist.

At the time Darwin wrote, there were no known prehuman fossils of any kind, but in the last 70 years they have turned up in ever greater numbers. The fossils possess both human and apelike characteristics, in varying degrees, but only one fitted the picture of the famed "missing link." It was discovered in 1912 in England. Popularly known as the "Piltdown Man," the fossil had a human cranium and an apelike jaw. No wonder, for the fossil was a fake put together with the skull of a man and the jaw of an ape. The fake was not discovered until 1953—making it the most successful hoax in scientific history.

Today we know that there is no "missing link." Instead, we have a picture of men and apes sitting on near-by but separate branches of the same evolutionary tree. Actually, modern apes—the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orangutan—did not appear in their present forms until relatively recently. Back some 20 million years ago, a common ancestor, from which both man and the apes emerged, probably did exist. But thereafter the branches leading to man and ape diverged.

26. This passage is mainly about
A. Darwin. B. man's origin. C. pre-human fossils. D. the "Piltdown Man".

27. Man is descended from
- A. the apes.
 - B. the "missing link".
 - C. an unknown ancestor.
 - D. the "Piltdown Man".
28. Fossils discovered in the past 70 years
- A. combine human and apelike characteristics.
 - B. fit the picture of the "missing link."
 - C. possess human craniums and apelike jaws.
 - D. tend to cast doubt on Darwin's theories.
29. According to the passage, the gorillas you might see in a zoo
- A. are ancestors of man.
 - B. have existed in their present form for 20 million years.
 - C. emerged from the same evolutionary branch as man.
 - D. are a fairly recent evolutionary development.
30. A "hoax" is a
- A. discovery.
 - B. pre-human fossil.
 - C. mystery.
 - D. fake.

Questions 31—35 are based on the following passage.

Our aeroplane was just beside the airport building. It did not look too strong to me but I decided not to think about such things. We saw our luggage going out to it on trolleys and being loaded from underneath the aircraft. Next, three men and three girls, all in uniform, went over to the plane and entered it. Over the loudspeakers we were told the plane was ready to leave and were asked to walk out to it. Everybody moved quickly in order to get the seats they wanted. I was unable to get a seat near the tail, but the plane looked stronger inside than it had from outside. I fastened my seat belt before we took off and tried to forget my nervousness.

After an hour's flying I noticed black clouds ahead through my window. My nervousness immediately returned. An electric sign flashed on, "Fasten your seat belts, please", and one of the hostesses made a similar request over the loudspeakers. She told us we were about to fly into a storm but added cheerfully there was nothing to worry about. The plane shook all over, dropped about twenty feet and seemed to hang on one wing. Then very suddenly it rose twenty feet and a great flash of lightning lit up the passenger compartment. For five minutes the three hostesses did their best to give out anti-sickness pills and comfort the passengers. The plane rose and fell. Then we noticed it was climbing higher and higher. The sky became light again and soon we were flying steadily. The pilot had managed to get above the storm. I realised then that the plane was definitely stronger than it looked, but for all that I felt nervous.

31. Where were the passengers when they were told their plane was ready to leave?
- A. Walking quickly towards it.
 - B. Beside the airport building.
 - C. Inside the airport building.
 - D. Watching the crew walking over to it.
32. Why was the writer's nerve not very strong?
- A. There was something wrong with his nerve.
 - B. Because he had to use a seat belt.
 - C. He was unable to get a seat near the tail,

- D. The plane looked weak outside.
33. "Fasten your seat belts, please."
- A. One of the hostesses said this.
 B. These were the words on a notice.
 C. These words were written up, and spoken.
 D. These words came over the loudspeakers.
34. "The plane seemed to hang on one wing" means
- A. the plane turned upside down. B. the plane swung backwards and forwards.
 C. the plane was on its side. D. the plane was falling.
35. What did the hostesses do after there had been a flash of lightning?
- A. Behaved very kindly towards the passengers.
 B. Looked after the passengers better than they had ever looked after passengers before.
 C. Looked after the passengers, although it was not easy to do so.
 D. Did everything they could for the passengers.

Questions 36—40 are based on the following passage.

It was years since I had visited my home town and I was determined to enjoy my stay. I went to see my old friend, Tom Clark who, among other things, was a member of the Local Council. At the time Tom was busy making arrangements for a famous writer to give a talk on modern literature at the town library. As the subject interested me a great deal, I gladly accepted Tom's invitation to go with him.

Tom was going to introduce the guest speaker and that evening we went to the library to meet him. Since he had not yet arrived, I left Tom and went into the Reading Room where a large audience had already gathered. I was disappointed to find that I did not know a single person there. Just before the talk was due to begin, I saw Tom waving to me from the doorway. I went to him immediately, as he looked very worried. He explained that he had just received a telephone message from the writer's secretary. Our guest speaker had missed the train and would be unable to come! While we were thinking about the problem, Tom suddenly asked me if I would mind acting as speaker. I hardly had time to think about the matter when I found I was being led into the Reading Room to address the waiting audience!

36. The author's old friend, Tom Clark was
- A. a member of a club named Local Council. B. a secretary of the local government
 C. a distinguished writer. D. a local councillor.
37. Who was supposed to be the guest speaker by Tom's arrangement?
- A. The writer of this passage. B. An outstanding writer.
 C. The writer's secretary. D. Tom's secretary.
38. What happened to the writer of this passage when he left Tom and went into the Reading Room?
- A. He was greeted by a large audience.
 B. He saw many old friends there.
 C. He felt sorry because he was a stranger there.
 D. He found many unfamiliar couples except one man who was single.
39. Just before the talk was due to begin, Tom looked very worried because
- A. the writer of the passage was disappointed.

- B. he couldn't find the writer of the passage.
 C. he failed to make a telephone call to his secretary.
 D. the guest speaker was absent.
40. The last sentence of the passage implies that
 A. the author of the passage had to make a speech without preparation.
 B. he refused to say anything before the audience.
 C. Tom had a very difficult time explaining the situation.
 D. the waiting audience wouldn't listen to him because they knew he was not the right person to address them.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 items in this part. For each item there are four choices A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the meaning of the item. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with your pencil.

41. The _____ that he has followed is practical rather than theoretical.
 A) principal B) principle C) presidential D) printable
42. Foreigners visiting this country can _____ the services of a guide.
 A) hire B) hare C) hair D) heir
43. This is a carefully organized exhibition and the daily _____ frequently exceeds 5,000.
 A) attending B) attendance C) attendants D) attention
44. Almost 50 percent of the _____ for England is landed at Liverpool.
 A) male B) mill C) meal D) mail
45. You can believe him; he is _____ in what he says.
 A) sincere B) since C) single D) singular
46. Did you have a good time at the _____ yesterday evening?
 A) operation B) opaque C) opera D) operator
47. He is an experienced speaker and he knows well how to attract his _____.
 A) crowd B) receivers C) audience D) attendants
48. The lecture was so _____ that everyone went to sleep.
 A) boring B) bored C) interesting D) interested
49. A word of encouragement might have made me respect _____ hating him.
 A) in place of B) instead of C) in spite of D) instead
50. After his illness the Minister continued in office though he was _____ up to the work.
 A) any longer B) no longer C) any more D) not more
51. Since you won't lend us your bike, you should _____ tell us how to get there by bus.
 A) at most B) at last C) at least D) at length
52. I was caught in the rain on my way home and _____ I had a bad cold.
 A) as a matter of fact B) as a result C) as a rule D) as a whole
53. It is difficult to cross the road because there is _____.
 A) so many traffics B) so much traffic
 C) a heavy traffic D) some heavy traffic
54. To the finalists, _____, the last movement was the most exciting as well as the most difficult.

- A) John and me B) me and John C) John and I D) I and John
55. _____, but he didn't mention his full name.
A) Mr Jackson called just now B) Mr Jackson calls just now
C) A Mr Jackson called just now D) The Mr Jackson called just now
56. Margaret sent me a bunch of rose which smells _____.
A) very fragrantly B) very fragrant C) very well D) much fragrantly
57. They told me that I _____ the tap water in that country.
A) must not have drunk B) could not drunk
C) should not have drunk D) would have drunk
58. When we finally bought stock in that company, the market _____ its peak and the stock was declining in value.
A) did already reach B) was already reached
C) has already reached D) had already reached
59. Even though they _____ side by side for 20 years, the 2 neighbors are not very friendly.
A) having been lived B) had been lived
C) have been living D) having been living
60. It was important that they _____ before the curtain went up last night.
A) arrive B) arrived C) have arrived D) had arrived
61. Most people say the boy takes _____ his father.
A) from B) after C) up D) over
62. If a child is absent _____ school for long periods, he should be given extra work.
A) at B) in C) from D) out of
63. Rarely _____ so difficult a choice.
A) she could have faced with B) could have she faced with
C) she could have been faced with D) could she have been faced with
64. About 30 years ago they lived in _____.
A) a gloomy-looking grey wooden house B) a grey gloomy-looking wooden house
C) a grey wooden gloomy-looking house D) a wooden gloomy-looking grey house
65. The question is _____ to be the fundamental law.
A) which of the units we choose B) which of the units do we choose
C) what units should we choose D) which units should we choose
66. _____ for exploration or to flee (逃避) the misery of hard times, the overseas Chinese have left their footprints in almost every country in the world.
A) Whether was it B) Whether it was
C) Whether it is D) Whether is it
67. If Dorothy had not been badly hurt in a car accident, _____ in last month's race.
A) she would participate B) she participated
C) she would have participated D) she would had participated
68. Although he _____, he manages to support his family adequately
A) only makes \$500 monthly B) makes only \$500 monthly
C) makes \$500 only monthly D) makes \$500 monthly only
69. There are more smokers in the underdeveloped countries than those _____.
A) in elsewhere B) anywhere else C) anywhere D) in anywhere
70. He failed in his exam, _____ proves that he wasn't working hard enough.

A) what

B) that

C) which

D) such

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices A), B), C) and D). You should choose the answer that best fits into the passage, and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with your pencil.

Christopher Columbus—an Italian (71) working for Spain—generally is honored (72) the discoverer of what is now known as the Americas. It was that trip by Columbus in the year 1492 (73) led directly to European colonization and development of the “new world”—North and South America.

Columbus probably was not the (74) “old world” person to reach the Americas. But, “who was” is a question of (75) dispute.

For example, historians believe that Norwegian (76) probably arrived in the “new world” about one thousand years ago—five-hundred years (77) Columbus. Scientists have found the remains (78) are believed to be ancient Norwegian (79) near North America’s Atlantic Coast.

A recent Chinese (80) said there is (81) that a Chinese explorer may (82) in the “new world” even earlier—about five-hundred years before the Norwegians, and (83) years before Columbus.

The publication said that the writings of an ancient Buddhist priest and voyager named Huishen (84) a land they believe is Mexico. For example, it said, the large plant that Huishen told (85) much detail probably was the century plant, which grows in (86).

The publication also said that Chinese sailors had the skill and (87), fifteen-hundred-years ago, to sail from China to Mexico. And (88) that an American scientist has reported the recent discovery of ancient ship anchors of stone— (89) old Chinese anchors—off the (90) of California,

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 71. A) explorer | B) inventor | C) novelist | D) artist |
| 72. A) to | B) for | C) as | D) with |
| 73. A) who | B) when | C) which | D) in which |
| 74. A) first | B) last | C) only | D) mere |
| 75. A) a | B) some | C) many | D) a few |
| 76. A) riders | B) drivers | C) sailors | D) hikers |
| 77. A) after | B) before | C) shortly before | D) soon after |
| 78. A) what | B) that | C) of what | D) of which |
| 79. A) settlements | B) inns | C) hotels | D) hostels |
| 80. A) publishing | B) publicity | C) publicizing | D) publication |
| 81. A) fact | B) evidence | C) truth | D) hint |
| 82. A) have landed | B) land | C) have been landed | D) be landed |
| 83. A) one-thousand | B) five-thousand | | |
| | C) fifteen-hundred | D) seven-hundred and fifty | |
| 84. A) picture | B) imagine | C) design | D) describe |
| 85. A) about in | B) in about | C) about over | D) over about |
| 86. A) Mexico | B) Italy | C) Spain | D) Norway |

87. A) information

B) knowledge

C) craft

D) imagination

88. A) they said

B) it is said

C) people said

D) it said

89. A) similar to

B) equal to

C) the same as

D) just as

90. A) bank

B) border

C) bay

D) coast

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short composition in one or two paragraphs on the topic *The Dictionary*.

You are given the first sentence of the paragraph and are required to develop its idea in completing the paragraph. Write about 80 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly. You should write on the Answer Sheet.

The Dictionary

Of all reference books, the dictionary is the most useful and important.

Answer Sheet

Dept. _____ Name _____ Score _____

Part I Listening Comprehension

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. ABCD | 2. ABCD | 3. ABCD | 5. ABCB | 6. ABCD | 7. ABCD |
| 8. ABCD | 9. ABCD | 10. ABCD | 11. ABCD | 12. ABCB | 13. ABCB |
| 14. ABCD | 15. ABCD | 16. ABCD | 17. ABCD | 18. ABCD | 19. ABCD |
| 20. ABCD | | | | | |

Part II Reading Comprehension

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 21. ABCD | 22. ABCD | 23. ABCD | 24. ABCD | 25. ABCD | 26. ABCD |
| 27. ABCD | 28. ABCD | 29. ABCD | 30. ABCD | 31. ABCD | 32. ABCD |
| 33. ABCD | 34. ABCD | 35. ABCD | 36. ABCD | 37. ABCD | 38. ABCD |
| 39. ABCD | 40. ABCD | | | | |

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 41. ABCD | 42. ABCD | 43. ABCD | 44. ABCD | 45. ABCD | 46. ABCD |
| 47. ABCD | 48. ABCD | 49. ABCD | 50. ABCD | 51. ABCD | 52. ABCD |
| 53. ABCD | 54. ABCD | 55. ABCD | 56. ABCD | 57. ABCD | 58. ABCD |
| 59. ABCD | 60. ABCD | 61. ABCD | 62. ABCD | 63. ABCD | 64. ABCD |
| 65. ABCD | 66. ABCD | 67. ABCD | 68. ABCD | 69. ABCD | 70. ABCD |

Part IV Cloze

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 71. ABCD | 72. ABCD | 73. ABCD | 74. ABCD | 75. ABCD | 76. ABCD |
| 77. ABCD | 78. ABCD | 79. ABCD | 80. ABCD | 81. ABCD | 82. ABCD |
| 83. ABCD | 84. ABCD | 85. ABCD | 86. ABCD | 87. ABCD | 88. ABCD |
| 89. ABCD | 90. ABCD | | | | |

Part V Composition

