

COLLEGE ENGLISH
PRACTICE TESTS

大学 英语

三级水平测试试题集
Band 3 (新题型)

上海外语教育出版社



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编者 张成祎 蔡广瑞 刘大来

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修 订 前 言

本书自 1991 年 9 月首次印行以来,蒙读者欢迎,曾多次重印,证明了它的存在价值,亦是对编者的莫大鼓励。今天,我们在出版社的建议下,对原书作了全面修订。

本次修订的目的是为了适应目前全国四、六级统考的变化。全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于 1995 年 7 月公布了第一批可能采用的两种新题型,接着,在 1996 年 7 月又公布了第二批可能采用的新题型。这并不意味着要取消原有的题型,而是说,今后的考试题型不再固定,每次考试将从新旧题型中选取某几种形式。这一举措无疑会对大学英语教学起到反拨作用,促使各校把精力更多地放在正常课堂教学上,扎实提高学生的英语能力。但在另一方面,也为学生的考前准备工作增加了一定困难。我们认为,学习英语必须从基础做起,从来不是靠做几本试题集可以解决问题的。然而,考生在具有深厚的语言能力的前提下,在考前熟悉试题形式,进行充分练习,对考试成绩的提高一定会有促进作用。这是我们修订本书的基本出发点。由于以后的考题形式不能确定,我们拟在每套测试练习中包括可能多的题型。又由于本书是三级水平测试题集,我们根据相应的水平要求,在套题中没有包括“复合式听写”这一项。这样,做完每套试题的时间势必延长,满分也不限于 100 分了(详见编写说明)。

本次修订除增加了题型外,为便于自学,在答案中还增添了简要的分析说明,附于各套试题后。此外,对部分原试题的内容(尤其是阅读理解部分)作了一些调整和修改。最后,为使本书的篇幅不致过大,试题由原书的 15 套改为 10 套。

本书名为三级水平测试,但实际上准备考试的过程也像学习英语的过程一样,是循序渐进的。所以,打算参加四、六级考试及其它各类考试的读者,不妨以此书作为准备的起点。

参加本次修订的除原编者外,贺林、张小蛮也参加了部分工作。上海外语教育出版社的编辑对修订工作提供了许多宝贵的意见和指导,谨此表示深切的感谢。

编 者

1998 年 2 月于南开园

编写说明

本书共收大学英语三级水平测试练习题(College English Practice Test)十套,每套试题后附答案及简要的提示或解释,书后附听力部分的录音文字材料。

为使试题集适应文、理、工各类院校的学生使用,试题的命题是以文理科和理工科两份《大学英语教学大纲》有关要求为基础的。《大纲》规定,大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听的能力,以及初步的写、说和翻译的能力。因此,试题主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。为了使考生熟悉四级统考,三级考题除难度要求不同外,其题型、题目数、计分方法和考试时间均与四级考题相同。

新的四级考试增加了题型种类,但并不是每次试题都包含所有规定的题型。作为练习题,宜针对这些题型作全面的训练和准备。因此,本题集每套试题都包括了听力理解、听写填空、阅读理解、简短回答问题、词语用法和语法结构、完形填空、英译汉和写作8个部分。每套题所需时间相应为160分钟,满分为130分。读者若想知道自己按百分制得多少分,可进行简单换算,即将实得分除以1.3。

第一部分:听力理解(Listening Comprehension)。共20题,每题1分,时间约20分钟,这部分包括两节:A节有10题,每题含一组对话,共两句,对话后有一个问句;B节含两篇短文,每篇后有5个问题,共10题。

根据大纲要求,录音语速为每分钟120个词,念两遍。对话部分为日常会话中的一般内容,短文为情节简单的故事、讲话或叙述等。用词不超出大纲的规定。要求考生听后能够了解所讲的内容或作简单的推论。

第二部分:听写填空(Spot Dictation)。共10题,每题1分,时间约15分钟。试卷上给出一段100字左右的文章,其中有10个空格,每个空格要求填入一个句子或句子的一部分。短文读3遍,第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿,供考生听懂全文内容;第二遍在空格后有停顿,要求考生把听到的内容填入空格;第三遍像第一遍一样通读,供考生进行核对。

听写填空所用短文的题材、难度和录音语速与第一部分听力理解的听力篇章相同。这部分考核学生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。

第三部分:阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)。20题,每题2分,考试时间约35分钟。这部分包括4篇短文,总阅读量800词左右,每篇短文后有5个问题。

所选短文内容包括人物传记、小故事、社会、文化和日常知识、科普常识等。要求考生读后能掌握文章的主旨大意、了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节,并根据

所读内容进行一定的判断和推论。

对于短文中出现的超纲词汇,凡可能影响对全篇理解,或根据上下文无从判断的均用汉语注明词义。按大纲对基本阅读技能训练的要求,对根据上下文能明了其含义的少量生词则不予注解。

第四部分:简短回答问题(Short Answer Questions)。共5题,每题2分,考试时间15分钟。这部分内容为一篇文章,文章后有5个问题或不完整的句子。要求考生在阅读文章之后用简短的英语(可以是句子,也可以是短语或单词)回答所提的问题或补足不完整的句子。

所选文章难度和内容与第三部分阅读理解相同。这部分主要考核学生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力。

第五部分:词语用法和语法结构(Vocabulary and Structure)。30题,每题0.5分,要求在20分钟内做完。其中12题为词语用法,18题为语法结构。

这部分的目的是测试考生运用词汇、短语和语法结构的能力。所选句子一般不太复杂,除考试点之外,不出现可能影响考生理解及判断的其它难点或生词。

第六部分:完形填空(Cloze)。20题,每题0.5分,要求在15分钟内做完。在一篇内容熟悉,难度适中的短文(150个词左右)中留有20个空白,每个空白为一题。要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。这部分的目的是测试考生综合运用语言的能力,填空项以结构词为主,亦包括部分实义词及语法结构的内容。

第七部分:英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese)。共5题,每题2分,考试时间15分钟。考题内容取自阅读理解部分的4篇文章,每篇文章1至2题。考试时,考生可以参阅阅读理解部分的有关文章,以便了解上下文。

本部分主要考核学生对英语书面文章的确切理解能力。

第八部分:写作(Writing)。共1题,15分,考试时间25分钟。这部分的目的是测试考生用英语书面表达思想的初步能力。大纲规定对三级学生的写作要求是能运用学到的语言知识联句成段,内容比较连贯。因此,这部分除了给出题目和段首句外,还提供主要事实或可能用到的部分词汇和短语,供考生作文时参考。当然,也允许考生根据题意和段首句自己组织内容。

本书所附答案中英译汉部分的译文及作文的范文仅供参考,不必作为唯一的评分标准。

1998年2月

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Part One

College English Practice Tests Band 3

Practice Test 1

(160 minutes)

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. The conversation and question will be spoken two times. 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 on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A. They don't have to go to the concert. | B. His brother will let them use the car. |
| C. The subway is fine with her. | D. They'll have to rent a car as early as possible. |
| 2. A. He wants the others to follow him. | B. He must study the animal he caught. |
| C. He is behind in his schoolwork. | D. He will catch up with them then. |
| 3. A. At the restaurant. | B. At the theatre. |
| C. At the station. | D. At the drugstore. |
| 4. A. A trip she has already taken. | B. A trip she takes frequently. |
| C. A restaurant she owns. | D. A famous statue in Philadelphia. |
| 5. A. His age. | B. His income. |
| C. His nationality. | D. His occupation. |
| 6. A. He refused to drive her. | B. He is glad to drive her. |
| C. He forgot his driver's license. | D. He has a new car. |
| 7. A. No, not at all. | B. Yes, with her mother. |
| C. After she goes home. | D. Only if she is introduced. |
| 8. A. The room is on fire. | B. They are bothered by the smoke. |
| C. There is very little breeze. | D. They are not permitted in the room. |

9. A. They both liked it.
B. The mother didn't like it, but the father did.
C. Neither liked it.
D. The mother didn't like it because it wasn't in English.
10. A. 10 cents.
B. 5 dollars.
C. 25 cents.
D. 50 cents.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken two times. 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 on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage I

11. A. At Sydney.
C. At Hong Kong.
12. A. A number of iron boxes.
C. A number of wooden boxes.
13. A. A box.
C. A woman.
14. A. After the plane left London.
C. Two days ago.
15. A. £ 345
C. £ 230
- B. At Chicago.
D. At Melbourne
- B. A pile of woollen goods.
D. Some clothing.
- B. A cat.
D. A man.
- B. Before the plane left London.
D. That morning.
- B. £ 435
D. £ 335

Passage II

16. A. By taxi. B. By bus.
C. On foot. D. By car.
17. A. Buckingham Palace. B. Oxford Street.
C. The National Gallery. D. The British Museum.
18. A. Have some very good meals. B. Go shopping.
C. See some very good plays. D. Do sightseeing.
19. A. They thought English food was bad. B. They will visit London again.
C. They visited London last October. D. They didn't take their umbrella last year.
20. A. The couple enjoyed themselves very much in London.
B. London is the best place to visit.
C. The couple saw a lot in London.
D. It often rains in London.

Part II Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part, you will hear a passage three times. The passage is printed on your test paper with 10 blanks. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the missing words you have just heard.

In my (1) _____, I have had to master three different kinds of writing machines. I began my career on the manual typewriter. I soon (2) _____ and typed between sixty-five and seventy words per minute. (3) _____, I found myself (4) _____ to an electric typewriter. At first, I swore I preferred a manual because I had trouble remembering (5) _____. Also, it took me several days to quit reaching for a carriage return. After a while, however, I (6) _____ returning to a manual. Recently, I was persuaded to give up my electric typewriter for a word processor. (7) _____, I complained in the beginning (8) _____ the new keyboard and the commands. But after using the word processor (9) _____, I don't believe I would consider (10) _____ of the electric typewriter.

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 reading 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

The White House is the home of the President of the United States and his family. It wasn't called the White House until Teddy Roosevelt named it in 1901.

James Hoban designed the White House in 1792. He was awarded the job because he had won a contest sponsored by the government. His design had been selected as the best.

President John Adams was the first to live in the White House. When he and his wife, Abigail moved in, it was a huge mansion in the middle of a swamp. Many of the rooms were unfinished. Abigail used the famous East Room as a drying room for laundry. More rooms were decorated every year. Rare shrubs and trees were planted on the grounds.

Yet, all this work was for nothing. In the War of 1812, the British burned the mansion to the ground. The White House was rebuilt in 1817. The beauty of its decorations and furnishings has been growing ever since.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. President John Adams and the White House
- B. White House Today

- B. To resolve political differences.
 - C. To honor the inventor of dynamite.
 - D. To spend money.
8. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Awards vary in monetary value.
 - B. Ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention.
 - C. Politics can play an important role in selecting the winners.
 - D. A few individuals have won two awards.
9. In which area have Americans received the most awards?
- A. literature
 - B. peace
 - C. economics
 - D. science
10. In how many fields are prizes bestowed(授予)?
- A. 2
 - B. 5
 - C. 6
 - D. 10

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

In seeking to solve their problems, social scientists encounter greater resistance than physical scientists. By that I do not mean to belittle the great accomplishments of physical scientists, who have been able, for example, to determine the structure of the atom without seeing it. That is a tremendous achievement; yet in many ways it is not so difficult as what social scientists are expected to do. The conditions under which social scientists must work would drive a physical scientist mad. Here are five of those conditions. He can make few experiments; he cannot measure the results accurately; he cannot control the conditions surrounding the experiments; he is often expected to get quick results with slow-acting economic forces; and he must work with people, not with non-living objects.

11. According to the author, social scientists _____.
- A. make more contributions to society than physical scientists
 - B. have solved more problems than physical scientists
 - C. are no more important than physical scientists
 - D. face more obstacles than physical scientists in their research
12. A physical scientist would find the restrictions imposed upon social scientists _____.
- A. difficult for him to manage
 - B. just as easy to cope with
 - C. similar to those in his own field
 - D. helpful to his scientific exploration
13. "That" after "By" in the second sentence refers to _____.
- A. "resistance" in the first sentence
 - B. the first sentence as a whole
 - C. "to belittle the great accomplishments of physical scientists" in the second sentence
 - D. "the structure of the atom" in the second sentence
14. The discovery of the structure of the atom by physical scientists is _____.

- A. a great feat of theirs
 - B. their greatest achievement
 - C. not so remarkable as the accomplishments of social scientists
 - D. more valuable than what social scientists have ever accomplished
15. The five conditions under which a social scientist must work are characterized by _____.
- A. precision, efficiency, and testability
 - B. rigidity, accuracy, and explicitness(明确)
 - C. flexibility, variability, and vagueness
 - D. objectivity, aloofness, and exactness

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Man's first real invention, and one of the most important inventions in history, was the wheel. All transportation and every machine in the world depend on it.

The wheel is the simplest yet perhaps the most remarkable of all inventions, because there are no wheels in nature—no living thing was ever created with wheels. How, then, did man come to invent the wheel?

Perhaps some early hunters found that they could roll the dead body of a heavy animal through the forest on logs more easily than they could carry it. However, the logs themselves weighed a lot.

It must have taken a great prehistoric thinker to imagine two thin slices of log connected at their centers by a strong stick. This would roll along just as the logs did yet be much lighter and easier to handle. Thus the wheel and axle came into being, and with them the first carts.

16. The wheel is important because _____.
- A. it was man's first real invention
 - B. all transportation depends on it
 - C. every machine depends on it
 - D. both B and C
17. The wheel is described as _____.
- A. simple
 - B. complicated
 - C. strange
 - D. light
18. It was remarkable of man to invent the wheel because _____.
- A. it led to many other inventions
 - B. man had no use for it then
 - C. there were no wheels in nature
 - D. it was very complicated
19. This passage says that the first wheel might have been a _____.
- A. round piece of stone
 - B. heavy log
 - C. piece of metal
 - D. slice of log
20. The idea of making wheels might have come from _____.
- A. chasing an animal
 - B. watching a rolling trunk
 - C. watching running animals
 - D. rolling the dead body of an animal on logs

Part IV Short Answer Questions

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

Insomnia is the inability to fall asleep or sleep restfully. It is a problem to nearly everyone at some time. A person may be awake for an hour in the middle of the night and then, next morning, feel that he hardly slept all night. Normally, worry about not getting enough sleep is the worst aspect of most insomnia. If insomnia is recurrent, however, it is important to find its possible causes and try to correct them, with the help of a doctor if necessary.

Any large number of simple factors may make it difficult for someone to fall asleep or remain asleep. His mattress may be too soft or too hard. The bedroom itself may be overheated or too cold. If it is not dark enough, or too noisy, this may cause difficulty in sleeping. Eating shortly before going to bed may also be responsible for insomnia. Stimulating drinks, such as tea or coffee, can also keep people awake.

Inability to fall asleep is sometimes a symptom of emotional or mental disorders. Insomnia may also be caused by pain and, very rarely, it can be a symptom of a physical disease.

The cause of insomnia may be easy to correct. The sufferer should check the mattress, bedroom temperature, and make any necessary changes. He should relax for an hour or two before bedtime, perhaps by reading a book, watching television or taking a warm bath. If he wakes during the night he should try turning on the light and reading for a while. Above all, he should try not to worry about sleeplessness.

If necessary, a doctor may prescribe tranquilisers (镇静剂) or sleeping pills. Take only the dosage he prescribes; any more is dangerous.

1. Insomnia is a common complaint because _____.
2. Worry about not getting enough sleep often makes a person feel he hardly slept all night when _____.
3. One had better see a doctor when _____.
4. Besides situational factors, insomnia may sometimes be the result of _____.
5. What is the main cure for insomnia?

Part V Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices

100

- 100

13. I _____ fill in the form now, shouldn't I?
 A. could B. couldn't
 C. should D. shouldn't
14. John suggested _____ anything about it until they found out more facts.
 A. not to say B. not say
 C. to say not D. not saying
15. His theory is very difficult, but _____ people understand it.
 A. a few B. few
 C. a little D. little
16. He said _____ was not within his power to answer the question.
 A. that B. this
 C. such D. it
17. Mrs. Jonson _____ about it before me.
 A. would not like speaking B. would not like to speak
 C. had better not speaking D. had better not to speak
18. I like to get up early so that I can get plenty of work _____ before lunch.
 A. to do B. doing
 C. done D. being done
19. He wants to read a book, _____ is most unusual for him.
 A. which B. that
 C. this D. what
20. You have the right to live _____ you want.
 A. there B. in which
 C. where D. here
21. They rose one after _____ and walked out.
 A. the other B. each other
 C. others D. another
22. His pupils used to make him so angry that he threw books _____ them.
 A. over B. towards
 C. on D. at
23. If the sun _____ the players could have finished the game.
 A. had shone B. did shine
 C. were shining D. shone
24. It is past the time _____ the children should be in bed.
 A. for B. when
 C. that D. whenever
25. Oh, _____ you have drawn!
 A. what beautiful a picture B. how beautiful a picture
 C. what a beautiful picture D. how a beautiful picture

26. It was in 1961 _____ John F. Kennedy became president of the United States.
 A. when B. and
 C. that D. then
27. _____ to hurt her feelings, he did not tell her the truth.
 A. Not to want B. Not wanting
 C. To want not D. Wanting not
28. He acted as if he _____ in England before.
 A. would not live B. did not live
 C. wouldn't have lived D. had never lived
29. I found that she _____ lived in that apartment.
 A. no any longer B. no longer
 C. not any longer D. not longer
30. You've already missed too many classes this term. You _____ two classes just last week.
 A. have missed B. would miss
 C. had missed D. missed

Part VI Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four 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 center.

Have you _____ 1 _____ asked yourself why children go to school? You will probably say that they go _____ 2 _____ their own language and other languages, arithmetic, history, science and _____ 3 _____ subjects. That is quite true; but why do they learn these things? And are these things _____ 4 _____ that they learn at school?

We _____ 5 _____ our children to school to _____ 6 _____ them for the time _____ 7 _____ they will be big and will have to work _____ 8 _____ themselves. Nearly all they study at school has some _____ 9 _____ use in their life, but is that the only reason _____ 10 _____ they go to school?

There is _____ 11 _____ in education than just learning facts. We go to school _____ 12 _____ all to learn how to learn, _____ 13 _____ when we have _____ 14 _____ school we can continue to learn. A man who really knows _____ 15 _____ will always be successful, because _____ 16 _____ he has to do something new which he has never had to do _____ 17 _____, he will rapidly teach himself how to do it in the best _____ 18 _____. The uneducated person, _____ 19 _____, is probably unable to do something new, or does it badly. The purpose of schools, therefore, is not just to teach languages, arithmetic, etc., _____ 20 _____ to teach pupils the way to learn.

1. A. either B. whether
 C. ever D. as well