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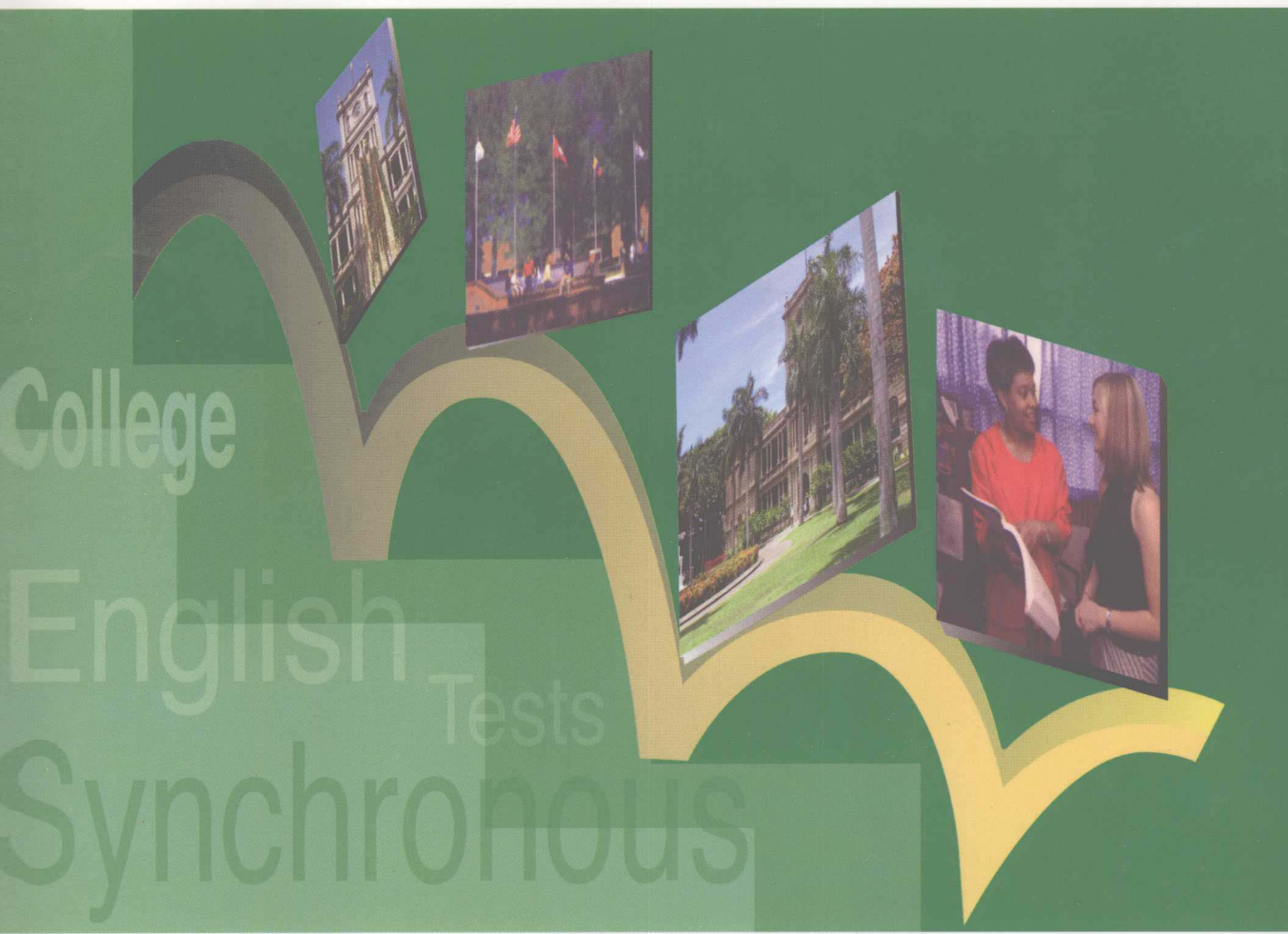
Synchronous Tests of College English

大学英语教程

3

同步测试

龚雪萍 嵇敏 王焱华 主编



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前 言

英语是进行国际交流和获取前沿科技信息的主要工具,英语语言综合运用能力则是使用该工具的技能,而对一项技能的熟练掌握是需要通过大量的练习才能实现的。中英文里都有这样一句话:“熟能生巧”——Practice makes perfect,说明生活在不同文化当中和使用不同语言的人们在这一点上是有共识的。

本书是配合北京大学出版社出版的教材《大学英语教程》编写的测试练习,其编写目的是为了巩固和深化学生在课堂上所学的内容,以达到 Practice makes perfect 的效果,最终实现提高英语语言综合运用能力的目的。

根据最新的大学英语四、六级考试改革精神,本书以培养学生的语言能力为宗旨,采用了更多的能力测试题目。整套测试包括听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与语法、综合测试和写作五个部分。各部分的内容如下:

听 力 理 解:短对话、长对话、短文理解与短文听写;

阅 读 理 解:仔细阅读、快速阅读,其中仔细阅读又分为篇章理解和词汇理解;

词 汇 与 语 法:虽然在最新的四、六级考试中不再有此类题型的出现,但作为传统的检验学生语言知识掌握情况的题型,我们还是将其保留下来,供任课教师根据需要进行选择;

综 合 测 试:完形填空、篇章问答或汉译英;

写 作:涉及议论文、说明文、应用文等多种体裁。

每套测试的后面还附有练习答案及听力部分的文字信息。

希望通过这套书的练习实践,同学们的英语水平能够得到稳步的提高。

大学英语教程同步测试编写组

2005 年 8 月

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Unit 1

Test Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A Short Conversations

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. Both the conversation and 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.*

1. A. It's difficult.
B. It could not be finished quickly.
C. It's quite easy.
D. It's too short.
2. A. Ask Betty to come to the meeting before dinner.
B. Tell Betty at dinner about the meeting.
C. Call Betty to meet her for dinner.
D. Meet Betty in the hall after dinner.
3. A. There is something wrong with the man's bike.
B. The bike has been broken into several pieces.
C. The man doesn't want to fix the woman's bike.
D. The brakes of the woman's bike don't work properly.
4. A. At a concert.
B. At an art museum.
C. At a flower shop.
D. At a restaurant.
5. A. At 4:30.
B. At 5:30.
C. At 5 o'clock.
D. At 4 o'clock.
6. A. She can use his car.
B. She can borrow someone else's car.
C. She must get her car fixed.
D. She cannot borrow his car.
7. A. The man could buy a shirt of a different color.
B. The size of the shirt is all right for the man.
C. The size the man wants will arrive soon.

- D. The man could come some time later.
- 8. A. The weather is changeable.
- B. It will rain very soon.
- C. The weather forecast is unreliable.
- D. She hasn't read the newspaper.
- 9. A. Watching television.
- B. Listening to the radio.
- C. Swimming across the channel.
- D. Visiting the zoo.
- 10. A. The man didn't think much of her scholarship.
- B. He also passed all the examinations.
- C. He is very happy about her achievement.
- D. He hasn't seen the woman for a long time.

Section B Short Passages -

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.*

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A. How to use an encyclopedia.
- B. Encyclopedias in the future.
- C. The function of a computer network.
- D. Where to look for up-to-date information.
- 12. A. We can read the information on the music.
- B. We can get a set of records of the music.
- C. We can hear an example of the music.
- D. Both A and C.
- 13. A. Encyclopedias may soon be available in full color and sound.
- B. Information can be immediately updated with a computer encyclopedia.
- C. Encyclopedias are sets of books with articles and pictures, and will never change.
- D. Encyclopedias will not be in the form of the printed words.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 14. A. To keep busy.
- B. To while away the summer time.
- C. To find meaning and enjoyment in work.

- D. To make adults and teenagers live together.
- 15. A. That person must leave the group.
B. That oldest adult decides what should be done.
C. The whole group discussed it.
D. That person will be questioned.
- 16. A. "One stops thinking about oneself."
B. "You stop thinking only about yourself."
C. "You think only about yourself."
D. "You stop to think about what to do."

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 17. A. Many people welcomed it. B. Many people hated it.
C. Many people disliked it. D. Many people feared it.
- 18. A. Young boys. B. Emma M. Nutt.
C. Young girls. D. Housewives.
- 19. A. They were following the example of the Americans.
B. Telephones only allowed people to carry private romantic conversations.
C. Female voices sounded much clearer over early telephone lines.
D. Men liked to use bad language and tricks while working as operators.
- 20. A. New fashions and the telephone. B. Typewriters and the telephone.
C. Blouses and the telephone. D. Shirtwaist dresses and the telephone.

Part II Reading Comprehension

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.*

Passage One

The earliest Mother's Day celebrations can be traced back to the spring celebrations of ancient Greece in honor of Rhea, the Mother of the Gods. During the 1600s, England celebrated a day called "Mothering Sunday." Celebrated on the fourth Sunday of Lent (the 40-day period leading up to Easter), "Mothering Sunday" honored the mothers of England.

During this time many of England's poor worked as servants for the wealthy. As most jobs were located far from their homes, the servants would live at the houses of their employers. On Mothering Sunday the servants would have the day off and were encouraged to return home and spend the day with their mothers. A special cake, called the mothering cake, was often brought along to provide festive touch.

As Christianity spread throughout Europe the celebration changed to honor the “Mother Church”—the spiritual power that gave them life and protected them from harm. Over time the church festival blended with the Mothering Sunday celebration. People began honoring their mothers as well as the church.

In the United States, Mother’s Day was first suggested in 1872 by Julia Ward Howe (who wrote the words to the “Battle Hymn of the Republic”) as a day dedicated to peace.

In 1907 Ana Jarvis, from Philadelphia, began a campaign to establish a national Mother’s Day. Ms. Jarvis persuaded her mother’s church in Grafton, West Virginia to celebrate Mother’s Day on the second anniversary of her mother’s death, and the second Sunday was also celebrated in Philadelphia.

Ms. Jarvis and her supporters began to write to ministers, businessmen, and politicians in their quest to establish a national Mother’s Day. It was successful, as by 1911 Mother’s Day was celebrated in almost every state. President Woodrow Wilson, in 1914, made the official announcement proclaiming Mother’s Day as a national holiday that was to be held each year on the second Sunday of May.

While many countries of the world celebrate their own Mother’s Day at different times throughout the year, there are some countries such as Denmark, Finland, Italy, Turkey, Australia, and Belgium which also celebrate Mother’s Day on the second Sunday of May.

21. The earliest Mother’s Day celebrations can be traced back to _____.
 - A. ancient Greece
 - B. England
 - C. Europe
 - D. the United States
22. What was brought along to provide a festive touch?
 - A. Some money.
 - B. Some flowers.
 - C. A special cake called the mothering cake.
 - D. Some sweet.
23. Who began a campaign to establish a national Mother’s Day in 1907?
 - A. Julia Ward Howe.
 - B. Ana Jarvis.
 - C. Ministers and businessmen.
 - D. Politicians.
24. Which sentence is not true in the passage?
 - A. As Christianity spread throughout Europe the celebration changed to honor the “Mother Church.”
 - B. Julia Ward Howe wrote the words to “Battle Hymn of the Republic” and first suggested Mother’s day as a day of peace.
 - C. Mr. Jarvis persuaded her Mother’s Church in Philadelphia to celebrate Mother’s Day.
 - D. In 1908 Mother Day was also celebrated in Philadelphia.

25. When was the official announcement proclaiming Mother's Day as a national holiday?
- A. In 1911. B. In 1914. C. In 1907. D. In ancient times.
26. What is the date of the Mother's Day?
- A. At any time of the year. B. The first Sunday of May.
C. On mothers' birthday. D. The second Sunday of May.

Passage Two

There are many things you can do outside a school to prepare yourself for a newspaper job.

Read everything you can, especially newspapers and magazines. Discuss what you read and form your own opinions. When you read an article, notice how it is written as well as what it says. If you don't read a lot and don't think about what you read, your own writing will show it.

You should also take time to discover how your city government works. Go to meetings where laws are being made. Some people think that newspapers deal mostly with murders and other forms of crime, but actually more of the day's news comes from ordinary sources, government offices, business meetings, social clubs, and so on. The more of these you know about the more successful you will be.

27. Which of the following is the advice given in this passage?
- A. About how to improve your writing.
B. About how to write newspaper articles.
C. About how to prepare for a newspaper job.
D. About how to read newspapers and magazines.
28. What should you read in the first place if you want to be a newspaperman?
- A. Newspapers only. B. Newspapers and magazines.
C. Law books. D. some kinds of magazines.
29. What else should you do besides reading articles?
- A. Join a social club.
B. Work in government offices.
C. Do some business work yourself.
D. Find out how your city government works.
30. Where does the day's news come from for the most part?
- A. Ordinary people.
B. Law courts, criminals.
C. Newspapers, magazines.
D. Government offices, business meetings, etc.

Passage Three

Arabs consider it extremely bad manners to start talking business immediately. Even the busiest government official or executive always takes extra time to be polite and offer refreshments. No matter how busy you are, you should make time for this hospitality.

The “conference visit” is a way of doing business throughout the Arab world. Frequently, you will have to discuss your business in the presence of strangers who may not have anything to do with your business. Do not be surprised if your meeting is interrupted several times by people who come into the room unannounced, whisper, or speak softly to the person with whom you are talking and leave. Act as though you do not hear, and never show displeasure at being interrupted.

Patience is an important quality. You may have to wait two or three days to see high-level government officials as they are very busy. Give yourself enough time.

Personal relationships are very important. They are the key to doing business in Arab countries. Try to identify the decision-maker regarding your product or service immediately and get to know him on a friendly basis. Do your homework and be prepared to discuss details of your product or proposal. Be ready to answer technical questions.

Familiarize yourself with the Moslem and national holidays. Avoid a visit during Ramadan, the Moslem month of fasting. Most Arab countries have a six-day workweek from Saturday through Thursday. When matched with the Monday to Friday practice in most western countries, it leaves only three and a half weekdays shared. Remember this in planning your appointments. Moslems do not eat pork. Some are strict about the religion’s prohibition against alcoholic beverages. If you are not sure, wait for your host to suggest the proper thing to drink.

31. The main purpose of this article is to explain _____.
 - A. why you need extra time when you visit Arab countries
 - B. how to be polite when doing business in the Arab world
 - C. why Arab officials are so busy
 - D. how to be hospitable in an Arabic family
32. What have we learned about Arabs from the passage?
 - A. Arabs are considered impolite since they often interrupt meetings.
 - B. Arabs work only three and a half days a week during Ramadan.
 - C. Arabs like to offer visitors refreshments no matter who they are.
 - D. Arabs never serve drinks to their guests.
33. Why are so many sentences in this article in the imperative (祈使的、命令的) mood?
 - A. Because the author is giving you instructions.
 - B. Because the author likes the mood very much.
 - C. Because the author thinks you already know about these customs.

- D. Because the author thinks these customs must be very important.
34. The author of this article has probably _____.
A. never met any Arabs
B. worked in the Arab world
C. had bad experiences in the Arab world
D. had an Arab wife
35. "Conference visit"(Line 1, Para. 2)in this passage means _____.
A. a meeting with strangers
B. a visit by a group of people who attend a meeting
C. a meeting where many people take part in the discussion
D. a business meeting where irrelevant people might be present

Passage Four

Accidents are caused; they don't just happen. The reason may be easy to see: an over-loaded tray, a shelf out of reach, and a patch of ice on the road. But more often than not there is a chain of events leading up to the misfortune—frustration, tiredness or just bad temper—that show what the accident really is, a sort of attack on oneself.

Road accidents, for example, happen frequently after a family quarrel, and we all know that accident-prone people are so often at odds with(和……争执)themselves and the world that they seem to cause accidents for themselves and others.

By definition, an accident is something you cannot predict or avoid, and the idea which used to be current, that the majority of road accidents are caused by a minority of criminally careless drivers, is not supported by insurance statistics. These statistics show that most accidents involve ordinary motorists in a moment of carelessness or thoughtlessness.

It is not always clear, either, what sort of conditions make people more likely to have an accident. For instance, the law requires all factories to take safety precautions and most companies have safety committees to make sure the regulations are observed, but still, every day in Britain, some fifty thousand men and women are absent from work due to an accident. These accidents are largely the result of human error or misjudgement—noise and fatigue, boredom or worry are possible factors which contribute to this. Doctors who work in factories have found that those who drink too much, and those who have a high anxiety level, run three times the normal risk of accidents at work.

36. This passage is most probably be taken from _____.
A. a research paper
B. a science fiction
C. a popular magazine
D. a report of a manufacturer
37. "Accident-prone" here(in Paragraph 2)means _____.
A. likely to have accidents
B. injured in accidents

- C. likely to die in accidents D. responsible for road accidents
38. The passage suggests that _____.
 A. accidents mostly result from slippery roads
 B. accidents are usually caused by psychological factors
 C. few factories appreciate safety precautions owing to lack of money
 D. about 50,000 people lose their lives at work in Britain every day
39. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor of accidents in this passage?
 A. Mood. B. Tiredness. C. Carelessness. D. Weather.
40. What do you think would be the best title for the passage?
 A. Accidents and Anxiety.
 B. How Accidents Are Caused.
 C. A Study of Accidents.
 D. How to Prevent Accidents on Roads and in Factories.

Part III 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.*

Sports changed with the season. People do not often play the same games in winter as in summer. 41 is fun in warm weather, but when it gets 42, it's time to change to other sports. People talk 43 sports seasons. Baseball is only 44 for a few months of the year. This is called "baseball season."

Games and sports often grow 45 the work people do. In Portugal many people work 46 fish. They fish from boats. Sometimes they 47 their boats for racing.

Arabians are famous 48 their horses. They use 49 to travel over the huge plains. Horseback riding is a very 50 sport in countries like Morocco. 51 men ride horses 52 great speeds, they often stand up.

Cowboy in USA and gauchos of Argentina use their horses 53 their work. They also use them for their sports. They ride, jump, use ropes to catch other animals—all 54 horseback.

In Scandinavia, the lumberjacks have an interesting sport 55 logthrowing. The player must throw a huge log as 56 as he can. It is a sport for only the very strong!

Hunting and fishing are 57 for many people 58 must get their food this way. But for other people they are sports. How nice it is to go 59 60 there is no school!

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------|------------|
| 41. A. Sailing | B. Sail | C. Sailed | D. To sail |
| 42. A. hot | B. cold | C. warm | D. dry |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 43. A. with | B. about | C. over | D. in |
| 44. A. playing | B. play | C. played | D. plays |
| 45. A. out of | B. into | C. to | D. up |
| 46. A. catching | B. to catch | C. caught | D. to be caught |
| 47. A. use | B. used | C. uses | D. using |
| 48. A. in | B. from | C. with | D. for |
| 49. A. cows | B. horses | C. fish | D. boats |
| 50. A. exiting | B. excite | C. excite | D. to excite |
| 51. A. Where | B. When | C. How | D. Why |
| 52. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. with |
| 53. A. as | B. for | C. with | D. around |
| 54. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. under |
| 55. A. called | B. to call | C. calling | D. to call |
| 56. A. farther | B. farthest | C. much farther | D. far |
| 57. A. work | B. assignment | C. job | D. burden |
| 58. A. who | B. when | C. whom | D. what |
| 59. A. fishing | B. fish | C. boat | D. boating |
| 60. A. because | B. when | C. although | D. so that |

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 (not exceeding 10 words).*

People who try to quit smoking often feel edgy and have trouble staying focused. Now psychologists have zeroed in on a likely biological explanation: Nicotine withdrawal affects the smoker's sense of time. When researchers measured time perception in nonsmokers and smokers, they found that both were fairly accurate in their estimates of a 45-second period. However, when the smokers repeated the test after abstaining from cigarettes for 24 hours, their average perception of the same time interval was about twice as long.

On a subconscious level, people process information moment by moment, says lead author Laura Cousino Klein. But if their sense of time is off, they may become impatient.

Things that usually seem to happen quickly can appear to take a frustratingly long time. For example, Klein says, "If you feel it's taking the person in the car in front of you too long to step on the gas when the light changes from red to green, you may get very angry."

Klein, an assistant professor of biobehavioral health at Penn State University in University Park, believes that if smokers know to expect this kind of impairment when they

quit, they may be better able to cope. She is studying how long this effect of nicotine withdrawal lasts.

- 61. What subject do the psychologists study recently?

- 62. What does the word “edgy”(in Paragraph 1) mean?

- 63. What’s the difference of time perception between the nonsmokers and smokers?

- 64. Who is Laura Cousino Klein?

- 65. What is this passage mainly about?

Part V Writing:

Directions: *For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic of Traveling. You should write at least 100 words , and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below :*

- 1. 旅游已成为人们喜爱的休闲活动。
- 2. 原因是什么?
- 3. 我的观点。