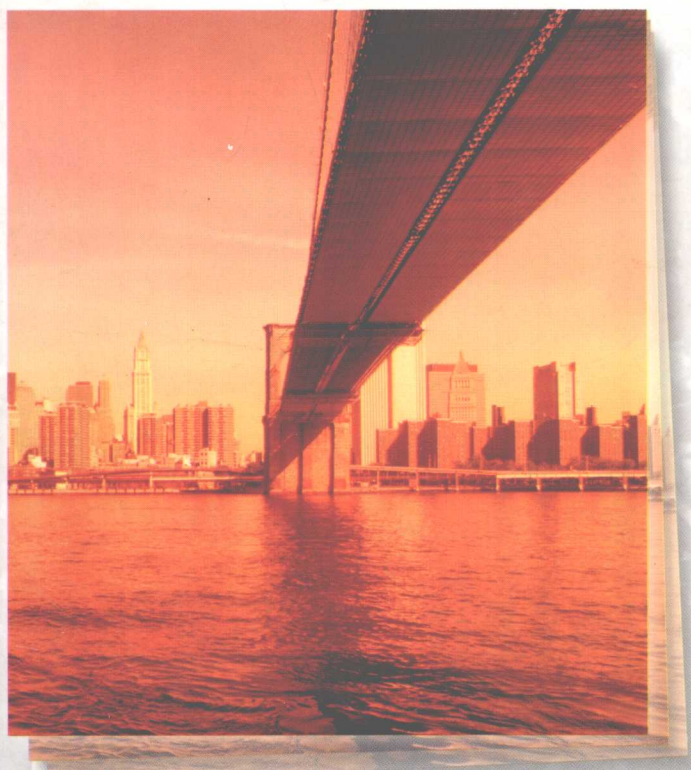


普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材  
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

# COLLEGE ENGLISH

*Integrated Course 3*



上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

全新版

New

大学  
英语

综合教程

3

学业测试

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## *Integrated Course 3*

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## 编者的话

本书是根据《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程第三册的内容进行设计的一本与大学英语四级(CET4)考试题型一致的大学英语测试习题集。本书的目的是帮助所有学习《大学英语》(全新版)的学生以及自学者们更好地掌握所学的书本知识。

本书共有十套测试卷,每套测试卷分为A、B两级。Test One至Test Four(A、B级)共八套测试卷,覆盖第三册教材Unit One至Unit Four四课课文中所学的内容;Test Five至Test Eight(A、B级)共八套测试卷,覆盖第三册教材Unit Five至Unit Eight四课课文中所学的内容;Test Nine和Test Ten(A、B级)共四套测试卷,用于对《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程第三册所学内容掌握程度的综合检测。

本书每套测试卷分别由五大部分组成。

A级:第一部分为听力理解,分为Section A(Ten Short Conversations)和Section B(Three Passages);第二部分为阅读理解,其中第四篇为简短回答(Short Answers),要求对每个问题的回答用字不超过十个字;第三部分为词汇与结构;第四部分为完形填空(选择题型);第五部分为命题写作(给中文提示)。

B级:第三部分、第五部分与A级卷相同。第一部分听力理解中的Section B为复试听写(Compound Dictation);第二部分为阅读理解,要求将第四篇短文中五句带下划线的句子译成中文;第四部分为改错(要求指出错误并予以改正)。

在本书的编写过程中,我们根据当今先进的语言测试理论来设计和编写测试题,严格按照《大学英语》(全新版)的教学要求,力求达到作为针对课本学习的测试题的信度和效度;充分体现《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,不超纲,也不降低要求。然而,限于我们的水平,书中肯定有不少疏漏之处,我们恳切希望使用本书的教师和同学提出批评和建议。

**综合教程(3) 学业测试**

本书由上海财经大学五位英语教师共同努力完成, 主编冯善萍。

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## Test One

(A)

### I. Listening Comprehension

(20%)

#### 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. 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. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center.

**Example:** You will hear: **M:** Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

**W:** Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

**Q:** Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

You will read: A) At an office.

B) In a waiting room.

C) At an airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at an office. Therefore, A) "At an office" is the best answer. You should choose **[A]** and mark it with a single line through the center.



## 综合教程(3) 学业测试

1. A) In a bus.  
C) In a hospital.
- B) In a restaurant.  
D) In a shop.
2. A) That man and Paul.  
C) Phil and Carol.
- B) Carol and Paul.  
D) Paul and Phil.
3. A) She has temporarily forgotten its name.  
B) It's very popular.  
C) She's been singing along with the music all day.  
D) The name is difficult to pronounce.
4. A) To San Diego.  
C) To Los Angeles.
- B) To New York.  
D) To San Francisco.
5. A) Get some information.  
C) Borrow some money.
- B) Buy a heater.  
D) Pay the rent.
6. A) Repairing the radio.  
C) Chatting with friends.
- B) Listening to the broadcast.  
D) Playing cards.
7. A) The man is silly.  
C) They will let the thing pass.
- B) The woman will complain.  
D) The manager is very angry.
8. A) The man forgot to do it.  
B) The man remembered doing it.  
C) The man reminded the woman to do it.  
D) The man forgot to remind the woman.
9. A) Employment increased last month.  
B) Employment decreased last month.  
C) It neither increased nor decreased.  
D) It's not clear whether employment increased or decreased last month.
10. A) Because she wants to do her exercises.  
B) Because she wants to go to school.  
C) Because she wants to finish some letters.  
D) Because she wants to see a friend.

**Section B**

**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). Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center.

**Passage One**

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

11. A) In a store. B) At a market.  
C) In a shop. D) On a bus.
12. A) Behind a fat woman. B) In front of a man.  
C) Between two people. D) Beside a fat man.
13. A) There was neither money nor her return ticket in it.  
B) There was nothing in it.  
C) There was no chocolate left.  
D) There was an empty wallet in it.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) Tom was not allowed to drink by his father.  
B) Tom was too young.  
C) Tom didn't like to drink in a public bar.  
D) Tom would be a troublesome boy in the bar.
15. A) Not to drink too much.  
B) To watch the lights in the bar becoming double.  
C) To relax himself in the bar after hard work.  
D) To make new friends in his usual bar.
16. A) One. B) Two.  
C) Three. D) Four.



### 综合教程(3) 学业测试

17. A) The father wanted to warn his son not to drink too much.  
B) The son drank too much.  
C) The father drank too much already.  
D) There was something wrong with Tom's eyes.

### Passage Three

**Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

18. A) Something from another world.  
B) Messages from some outside sources.  
C) Some of our feelings.  
D) A curious look into the future.
19. A) Something comfortable happens to him.  
B) He is staying in freezing surroundings.  
C) Some people are making noise.  
D) He has nothing on at all.
20. A) Dreams and life.  
B) Ways of dreaming.  
C) Meanings of dreams.  
D) Cause of dreams.

## II. Reading Comprehension

(40%)

### Passage One

Doing business beyond our borders is now commonplace. Procter & Gamble is selling disposable diapers in Asia; Rubbermaid would like to see its plastic products in all European kitchens; and Unilever promotes its detergents around the world. As markets expand, national boundaries mean less and less. When the German manufacturer Daimler-Benz, makers of Mercedes luxury cars, merges with Chrysler, one executive commented: "There are no German and American companies. There are only successful and unsuccessful companies."

To be successful in this interdependent global village, North American companies are increasingly finding it necessary to adapt to other cultures. In China and Korea, Procter & Gamble learned to promote unisex white

diapers. Although North Americans preferred pink for girls and blue for boys, Korean and Chinese housewives don't like the idea. In a society where intense sexism favors boys, shoppers preferred white diapers that did not signal their child's sex.

What's caused this rush toward globalization of markets and blurring of national identities? One significant factor is the passage of favorable trade agreements. The *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade* (GATT) promotes open trade globally, while *North American Free Trade Agreement* (NAFTA) expands free trade among Canada, the United States, and Mexico. NAFTA created the largest and richest free-trade region on earth. The opening of Eastern Europe and the economic growth in Russia have also fueled the progress toward expanding world markets.

21. According to the passage, more and more companies \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are expanding their overseas markets  
B) are selling goods to Eastern Asia  
C) are doing business with European countries  
D) are benefiting from NAFTA 3 2
22. It follows that as market expands, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) there are fewer and fewer conflicts between countries  
B) there is no boundary between different countries  
C) there are more and more successful companies  
D) there are more and more multinational corporations
23. P & G only sells white diaper in China and Korea \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) for people there don't like pink color  
B) because people there think it unnecessary to use different colors  
C) because it wants to cut down the costs  
D) because it has to cater to the local people's demands
24. NAFTA covers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) China and Korea  
B) Canada and Germany  
C) the U. S. and Mexico  
D) Britain and the U. S.
25. Which is not listed as a factor contributing to the growth of world markets?  
A) The economic growth in Russia.



## 综合教程(3) 学业测试

- B) The passage of favorable trade agreements.
- C) The differences in consuming habits that people have.
- D) Eastern European countries' open-door policies.

## Passage Two

Verbal skills in another culture can generally be mastered if one studies hard enough. But nonverbal skills are much more difficult to learn. Nonverbal behaviors mainly include eye contact, facial expression, posture, gestures, and the use of time, space, and territory. The messages sent by body language and the way we arrange time and space have always been open to interpretation. When cultures differ, it becomes very difficult to understand nonverbal behaviors.

In western cultures, for example, people perceive silence as a negative trait (品质). It suggests rejection, unhappiness, depression, regret, embarrassment, or ignorance. However, the Japanese admire silence and consider it a key to success. A Japanese proverb says, "Those who know do not speak; those who speak do not know." Silence is equated with wisdom.

Gestures can also create different reactions in different cultures and thus one must be careful in using and interpreting them. In some societies it is extremely bad pointing one's finger as in giving directions. Other hand gestures can also cause trouble. The "thumbs up" symbol may be used to indicate approval in many countries, but in Iran and Ghana it is a vulgar (粗俗的) gesture.

As businesspeople increasingly interact with their counterparts from other cultures, they will become more aware of these differences. Some behaviors are easy to warn against, such as touching people from the Middle East with the left hand. However, learning all of them is impossible, and such lists are merely the tip of the cultural iceberg.

26. Non-verbal behaviors don't include \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A) posture
- ☐ B) facial expressions
- ☒ C) making an address
- ☐ D) the use of space

27. Differences in \_\_\_\_\_ will lead to differences in communications.

- ☒ A) cultures
- ☐ B) languages
- ☒ C) verbal skills
- ☐ D) habits

## II. Reading Comprehension

28. The Japanese agree that silence is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) good manner                      B) unhappiness  
C) depression                      D) ~~little~~ knowledge
29. It can not be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) different cultures have different interpretations of similar gestures  
B) it is good for the businesspeople to know of the different meanings of similar gestures  
C) ~~western~~ cultures are distinctively different from oriental cultures  
D) nonverbal behaviors are more complicated than verbal behaviors
30. We may not find \_\_\_\_\_ in the cultural iceberg.  
A) those verbal skills people may use  
B) ~~the~~ cultural dos and don'ts  
C) those nonverbal skills used by people  
D) the good hygienic habits people have

**Passage Three**

The Baroque era witnessed the development of a major innovation in music — opera, drama that is sung to orchestral accompaniment. By combining music, acting, poetry, dance, scenery, and costumes, this unique fusion of many arts creates a theatrical experience of overwhelming excitement and emotion. Since its beginnings in Italy around 1600, opera has spread to many countries, and even today it remains a powerful form of musical theater.

An opera's characters and plot are revealed through song, rather than the speech used in ordinary drama. Once we accept this conversation, opera offers great pleasure; its music both delights the ear and heightens the emotional effect of the words and story. Music makes even a complicated plot believable by depicting mood, character, and dramatic action. It's the flow of the music that carries the plot forward. In opera, the music is the drama.

Opera demands performers who can sing and act simultaneously. On stage are star solo singers, secondary soloists, a chorus, and sometimes dancers — all in costume. Besides the chorus of professional singers there may be "supers" who don't sing but who carry spears, fill out crowds, drink wine, and generally add to the opera's effect. In the orchestra pit are



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the instrumentalists and the conductor, whose awesome responsibility is to hold everything together. A large opera's personnel, in fact, may reach a startling total of several hundred people.

31. Opera first appeared \_\_\_\_\_.

A) in the Baroque era

B) in France

C) in Rome

D) in the 15th century or so

32. What is the meaning of "fusion" in the first paragraph?

A) Combination.

B) Utilization.

C) Adoption.

D) Practice.

33. One difference between opera and ordinary drama is that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the former enjoys higher prestige

B) the latter caters to more people

C) the former carries on with singing

D) the latter is more often adapted to the big screen

34. According to the passage, the most important element in opera is \_\_\_\_\_.

A) speech

B) music

C) acting

D) setting

35. "Supers" \_\_\_\_\_ in the opera.

A) are the most important role

B) do many things

C) perform superbly

D) are the professional singers

**Passage Four: Read the following passage and answer each question within 10 words.**

Each society has a family system, although not every society has organized and relatively independent religious, economic, political, educational, and medical institutions. Social relationships between adult males and females can be organized within families by emphasizing either spouse or kin relationships. In the nuclear family arrangement, spouses and their offspring constitute the core relationship; blood relatives are functionally marginal. In contrast, in the extended family arrangement, kin — individuals related by common ancestry — provide the core relationship; spouses are functionally marginal. The nuclear family pattern is the preferred arrangement for most

## III. Vocabulary and Structure

Americans. In the course of their lives, Americans typically are members of two nuclear families. First, a person belongs to a nuclear family that consists of oneself and one's father, mother, and siblings (兄弟姐妹), what sociologists call the family of orientation. Second, since over 90 percent of Americans marry at least once, the vast majority of people are members of a nuclear family that consists of themselves and a spouse and children.

Extended families are found throughout the world. In one case, that of the Nayar — a warrior group in pre-British southwestern India — spouse ties were virtually absent. Usually, a Nayar woman took a ritual husband chosen for her by a neighborhood assembly. The union was recognized in a ceremony during which the husband tied a gold ornament around the neck of his bride. After three days, the woman was ritually separated from her "husband" and was then free to take on a series of "visiting husbands" or "lovers". Although a woman's lovers gave her regular gifts they did not provide her with support. When a woman had a child, one of the men — not necessarily the biological father — paid a fee to the midwife. However, the man assumed no economic, social, legal, or ritual rights or obligations toward the child: It was the mother's blood relatives who took responsibilities for the child.

36. What is a nuclear family?
37. What are the core relationships in an extended family?
38. What kind of family do most Americans prefer?
39. Who paid the midwife in the Nayar group?
40. Who raised the child in the Nayar group?

## III.

## Vocabulary and Structure

(15%)

41. The quicksilver sniper felled victim after victim with a single, long-



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- distance shot, then \_\_\_\_\_ quickly as a mist in a morning breeze.  
A) faded out  
B) vanished  
C) blinked  
D) orbit
42. "It's making me totally nervous," says Keith Schenk, 34, who works in a jail medical unit in \_\_\_\_\_ Maryland. "I'm looking over my shoulder all the time."  
A) suburban  
B) rotary  
C) wicked  
D) unanimous
43. Luck is on investigators' minds, too. With scant (不足的) leads, \_\_\_\_\_ of previous serial-killer manhunts (追捕) say police may have to wait to get lucky.  
A) veterans  
B) suspects  
C) dweller  
D) friskers
44. Pfizer's (美国辉瑞公司的) patent in China, which is valid until 2014, could bar \_\_\_\_\_ producers from a market worth around 200 billion yuan.  
A) vulnerable  
B) domestic  
C) diligent  
D) pessimistic
45. We can \_\_\_\_\_ with four computers at the moment, but we'll need a couple more when the new staff arrive.  
A) go for  
B) go off  
C) get through  
D) get by
46. Teachers are striking in protest at the pay settlement \_\_\_\_\_ by the government this year.  
A) added  
B) stressed  
C) forced  
D) imposed
47. NASA said it is unknown what the object was, but the possibility that it could have been ice from a waste water vent sent investigators back to a detailed search for evidence that the shuttle may have formed ice throughout its \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) devotion  
B) mission  
C) surveillance  
D) commitment

48. Foreign cars have \_\_\_\_\_ the UK markets.  
A) swamped B) abolished  
C) striped D) authorized
49. These measures will increase the club's ability to \_\_\_\_\_ income.  
A) inherit B) secure  
C) generate D) enhance
50. The smell of cigarette smoke \_\_\_\_\_ what he had suspected: there had been a party in his absence.  
A) confirmed B) insured  
C) supplement D) guarantee
51. Meanwhile, more mundane business opportunities beckon: mining the moon's resources for materials and energy, building lunar factories, and ferrying tourists into \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) terminal B) sunset  
C) orbit D) wilderness
52. It goes without \_\_\_\_\_ that China and the United States have differences on certain international issues.  
A) telling B) writing  
C) speaking D) saying
53. We shall not yield to any outside pressure or enter into \_\_\_\_\_ with any big power or group of countries, nor shall we establish any military bloc, join in the arms race or seek military expansion.  
A) arrangement B) terror  
C) discussion D) alliance
54. A helicopter flies by the \_\_\_\_\_ movement of its blades.  
A) wicked B) extravagant  
C) rotary D) vulnerable
55. Registering first in the blood with \_\_\_\_\_ effect, the love that endures takes up residence in the soul, which in this way, becomes something far more powerful than bone and flesh.  
A) blessing B) dizzying  
C) unwilling D) puzzling