


COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS BAND 3

大学英语同步水平

练与考

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涂丽萍/主编

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College English Tests Band 3

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前 言

《大学英语同步水平练与考(1—4级)》根据《全国大学英语四、六级教学与考试大纲》所规定的考试题型,依据《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》,分听力、阅读、词汇结构、简短回答及作文等几大项来编写,与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,一学期一册,共分四级。每册有12套考试题,每套试卷都有从听力到作文比较完整的考试题型。本系列属水平能力练习与检测题,可独立用于课堂测试,也可供学生课后自学。参加本套书编写的作者,都是长期从事大学英语教学和四、六级考试指导且成绩优秀的老师。此次编写,作者还将近期教学与考试中出现的新内容、新题型吸收进来,使该套书具有较强的时效性和实用性,可与各高校现行使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》、《大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《21世纪大学英语》、《当代大学英语》和《大学核心英语》等教材配套使用。

3级水平测试题中的听力理解、阅读理解、词汇结构、完形填空、简短回答和作文等与上述教材的3级水平同步,可作3级辅导教材,也可作大学英语3级测试题。

参加本书编写的人员有:万雪琴、王大平、王亚萍、朱琴、华玉香、刘璐、李永莲、李光华、李倩、何一鸣、余蕾、汪凯、宋志俊、陈适、林绪芹、郑高红、胡祥鑫、洪桢、夏月霞、涂丽萍、黄琼、梁琼、童海纳、鄢菁萍、裘正铨、潘淑兰。

由于时间仓促和编者水平局限,书中难免有不足之处,真诚欢迎同行和使用者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2004年7月

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College English Test 1

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. 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 suggested answers 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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the 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 the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer [~~A~~][B][C][D]

1. A) The Palace Museum.
B) The Summer Palace.
C) The Great Wall.
D) The Tian'an men Square.
2. A) Because she fell ill.
B) Because she arrived late.
C) Because she had an important appointment.
D) Because she had no ticket.
3. A) He is a doctor.
B) He is a manager.
C) He is a teacher.
D) He is a salesman.
4. A) She used to like swimming in the swimming pool.
B) She used to like swimming in the sea.

- C) She now likes swimming in the swimming pool.
D) She now dislikes swimming in the sea.
5. A) The boss got very sad.
B) The boss didn't make a promise at all.
C) The boss kept his promise.
D) The boss broke his promise.
6. A) They will be friends after class.
B) She has pencil and paper for him.
C) Nothing. She is already married.
D) She has enough notes for both of them.
7. A) The winter has just begun.
B) Once it starts, it will snow a lot.
C) They are ready for snow.
D) It has been snowing for some time.
8. A) She is on a diet.
B) She nearly diet.
C) She was on diet in the hospital.
D) She was ill.
9. A) She baked the cake herself.
B) She wanted the man to bake the cake.
C) The bakery made the cake for her.
D) She baked it for the man.
10. A) April.
B) June.
C) May.
D) July.

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 on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) They lead an interesting life.
B) They disappear during the night.
C) They fail to reach the top.
D) They earn a lot of money.

12. A) He is important to them.
B) He buys their clothes.
C) He looks after the money.
D) He carries instruments for them.
13. A) Traveling.
B) Enjoying themselves.
C) Paying taxes.
D) Buying the things they need.
14. A) To sleep in.
B) To travel around the country.
C) To carry their clothes.
D) To take their instruments.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) 1860.
B) 1973.
C) 1869.
D) 1643.
16. A) The number of its shops, supermarkets and garages.
B) The number of its employees.
C) The special and unique food.
D) The quality and the price.
17. A) A kind of bacon called "Tendersweet".
B) A cheese section.
C) Clothes.
D) A wine department.

Passage Three

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

18. A) young girl.
B) Smokey the Bear.
C) Burning trees.
D) A young boy.
19. A) The damage of only one house.
B) The death of Smokey the Bear.
C) Many injured fire fighters.
D) Loss of land and homes.
20. A) Because they wanted to.
B) Because the court ordered it.

- C) Because no one else could.
- D) Because the child asked them to.

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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the letter.*

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Rabbits were first introduced into Australia by British settlers in the middle of the 19th century. The reason for their introduction may have been in order to provide a source of food, or for sport, or simply as pets. Whatever the reason, they eventually caused a devastating ecological disaster.

They soon escaped from captivity and began to multiply very rapidly, especially because they had few natural enemies in the Australian environment. At the time, sheep farming was the mainstay of the Australian economy. But the rabbits ate up huge areas of the vegetation needed by the sheep. As a result, sheep farming and thus the Australian economy as a whole began to suffer enormously.

The damage done by the rabbits was more than to simply deprive the sheep of their source of food. They also turned thousands of square kilometers into dustbowls, and caused some native species of mice and other browsing animals to become extinct.

It was only by 1950 that the rabbits were controlled, with the introduction of the disease myxomatosis(多发粘液瘤病), which killed them off rapidly in large numbers. Even then, the complex unforeseen chain of events surrounding them did not end. The spectacular success of myxomatosis as a means of cutting down on rabbits led to its introduction into great numbers as expected, but the weeds previously eaten by the rabbits started to spread rapidly. In addition, the mice and beetle populations dropped sharply because foxes began to eat more of them in the absence of rabbits. And so on, all the way down the food chain.

21. After the rabbits were introduced into Australia, _____.
- A) they provided a new means of entertainment
 - B) they provided a new food for the locals
 - C) they caused the ruinous ecological disaster
 - D) they caused the natural disaster
22. The word "multiply" in the first line of the second paragraph means _____.
- A) increase
 - B) breed
 - C) enlarge

- D) nurture
23. After the controlling of the rabbits, what happened?
- A) The problem has been settled.
- B) It began to influence the economy of Australia.
- C) It also caused the ecological disaster.
- D) The natural balance recovered.
24. Which of following statement is false?
- A) The only problem of introducing rabbits is to deprive the sheep of their food.
- B) The mice died out because the rabbits were introduced.
- C) The weeds spread rapidly because the introduction of myxomatosis.
- D) Sheep-farming is the most important industry in Australia.
25. Which of the following can be the best title in the passage?
- A) Rabbits Plague.
- B) An Ecological Disaster.
- C) The Settlers in Australia.
- D) Food Chain.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

It is being increasingly recognized that the way many modern buildings are constructed and maintained is leading to poorer health among the people who worked in them.

The main problem is the way that air is handled. In the past, it was possible to open a window for relief from the smoker at the next desk. Nowadays, however, many buildings are sealed because air-conditioning and ventilation are supposed to eliminate problems. But, as the frequent black streaks on the ceiling near air vents show, much of the dirt in the air is merely being recycled and therefore constantly breathed by the inhabitants of the building.

Most office blocks have air ducts and vents running right through them. These can become full of dust and pollutants such as fumes from cigarettes and photocopiers and chemicals like formaldehyde leaking from carpets or adhesives from materials used to construct the building, and so on. These substances can stay in the air for years.

Unfortunately, energy conservation can make the problem worse. Switching off air-conditioning and heating at night causes condensation. This creates the damp conditions that help bacteria and fungi to grow. When the system comes on again in the morning, they are sprayed into the building. One third of buildings operate on perpetually recycled air.

One study has claimed that 80% of air-conditioned office blocks are 'sick' — in other words, staff complain of headache, allergies, rashes, nausea and lethargy. However, other studies have shown that workers in normally ventilated offices sometimes have the same symptoms. Thus there must be factors other than air-conditioning which are also to blame.

Some researchers feel that stress may be important in understanding the causes of sick building syndrome. For example, it may be that with the change from typewriters to word processors in many offices, workers are 'chained' to their machines. These working conditions cause stress, and people under stress are much more aware of physical discomfort and are much more likely to suffer from headache, eyestrain, sore throats and other symptoms of sick building syndrome.

Some scientists have found that another possible cause of the problem is sensitivity to everyday materials such as carpet fibers and furniture adhesives. An international conference on health and buildings in Stockholm last year was told that 40% of people in Sweden had some form of common allergy to such materials. When many people are put in a building full of such materials, it is therefore natural that some of them will react negatively.

Finally, another view is that the problem *stems* not *from* air-conditioning but air changing. According to this explanation, managers of buildings are so incompetent or ignorant about them that they do not ensure workers have enough clean air. Normal maintenance, such as cleaning ducts regularly, is neglected, and air is constantly recycled instead of being exchanged.

26. According to the author, sick work places result from _____.
A) the air-conditioning and ventilation
B) the air-conditioning and air changing
C) the many factors including air-conditioning, stress, sensitivity to the materials and air exchanging
D) the way that the buildings are constructed and maintained
27. The second paragraph told us that _____.
A) the old-typed windows can be opened and closed freely for ventilation while the air in the modern buildings recycled
B) the air in the old-typed building recycled while the windows in new buildings can be opened and closed freely for ventilation
C) the air in the old-typed building recycled while the air in the new building can clean the air by air-conditioning and ventilation
D) the air in the old or new buildings can be cleaned in different ways
28. It can be learned from the passage that _____.
A) an international conference held in Sweden that 40% of people in Sweden suffered from rashes and lethargy
B) Some pollutants from materials used to construct the building may stay in the air for several month
C) The people in normally ventilated buildings tend to be healthy
D) The damp circumstances will help the bacteria develop
29. The phrase "stem from" in the last paragraph probably means "_____".

- A) originate from
- B) build from
- C) be made from
- D) recover from

30. What's the best title of the passage?

- A) Ventilation and Air-Conditioning.
- B) Sick Work Places.
- C) Air-Conditioning and Air Changing.
- D) The Problems in the Office Buildings.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Unlike most of the other non-foolish holidays, the history of April Fool's Day, sometimes called All Fool's Day, is not totally clear. There really wasn't a "first April Fool's Day" that can be pinpointed on the calendar. Some believe it sort of evolved simultaneously in several cultures at the same time, from celebrations involving the first day of spring.

The closest point in time that can be identified as the beginning of this tradition was in 1564, in France. Prior to that year, the new year was celebrated for eight days, beginning just after the first day of spring. The celebration typically ended on April 1. With the reform of the calendar under Charles IX, the Gregorian Calendar was introduced and New Year's Day was moved to January 1.

However, communication being what they were in the days when news traveled by foot, many people did not receive the news for several years, the more obstinate crowd, refused to accept the new calendar and continued to celebrate the new year on April 1. These backward folk were labeled as "fools" by the general populace. They were subject to some ridicule, and were often sent on "fools errands" or were made the butt of other practical jokes.

This harassment evolved, over time, into a tradition of prank-playing on the first day of April. The tradition eventually spread to England and Scotland in the eighteenth century. It was later introduced to the American colonies of both the English and French. April Fool's Day thus developed into an international fun feast, so to speak, with different nationalities specializing in their own brand of humor at expense of their friends and families.

Mexico's counterpart of April Fool's Day is actually observed on December 28. Originally, the day was a sad remembrance of the slaughter of innocent children by King Herod. It eventually evolved into a lighter commemoration involving pranks and trickery.

Pranks performed on April Fool's Day range from the simple (such as saying, "Your shoe's untied!"), to the elaborate. Setting a roommate's alarm clock back an hour is a common gag. Whatever the prank, the trickster usually ends it by yelling to his victim, "April Fool!"

April Fool's Day is a "for-fun-only" observance. Nobody is expected to buy gifts or to

take their “significant other” out to eat in a fancy restaurant. Nobody gets off work or school. It’s simply a fun little holiday, but a holiday on which one must remain forever vigilant, for he may be the next April Fool!

31. On April Fool’s Day, people _____.
A) are usually expected to send gifts to others
B) are usually invited to dine out
C) usually keep alert
D) take several days off
32. According to the passage, the people continued to celebrate the new year on April 1 because _____.
A) they did not receive the news because of poor communication
B) they were too stubborn to accept the new calendar
C) they were fooled by the public
D) both A) and B)
33. It can be inferred that _____.
A) April Fool’s Day began in France, then England and Scotland, finally was introduced to America.
B) April Fool’s Day began in France, then England, Scotland and Mexico, finally was introduced to America.
C) April Fool’s Day began in France, then England, Scotland and America, finally was introduced to Mexico.
D) April Fool’s Day began in Mexico, then England and Scotland, finally was introduced to America.
34. Mexico’s April Fool’s Day began with _____.
A) The French’s April Fool’s Day
B) a sad remembrance of the exiling innocent children by King Herod
C) a lighter commemoration involving pranks and trickery
D) the commemoration of the killing of the innocent children by King Herod
35. The word “trickster” most probably means “_____”.
A) swindler
B) prank
C) deceive
D) fool

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Fake teeth, denture (一副假牙) glue and sucking on bald gums may soon become a thing of the past, say a group of British scientists working on a procedure that makes teeth grow from stem cells implanted in the gum.

The scientists at King's College, London announced Monday they had made a breakthrough in mice, coaxing stem cells to grow into teeth within only a few weeks.

The procedure entails taking stem cells from a living being, nurturing them in a laboratory until they form a ball of new cells known as a bud, and inserting the bud into the gum where the new tooth is needed.

The researchers estimate human teeth in adults could take about two months to develop fully.

Stem cells are undifferentiated cells that have the potential to grow into other kinds of cells in the body, and are often used in biological research.

The college has set up a private company, Odontis, to develop the venture, and was given a start-up grant of 500,000 pounds to work toward a commercial product for humans, the BBC reported.

Testing on humans could begin in about two years.

"There is no reason why it shouldn't work in humans, the principles are the same," Paul Sharpe, a specialist in the field of regenerative dentistry and the developer of the technique, told the Guardian newspaper.

If proven successful, the procedure could be a boon (实惠, 福利) for Britain, where people over 50 lose on average 12 of their 32 teeth.

Sharpe says the procedure could have advantages over false teeth that require a metal post to be driven in the jaw.

"That surgery can be expensive and you need to have good solid bone in the jaw and that's a major problem for some people," said Sharpe.

The cost of growing a real tooth should also be no more than that of a synthetic implant, between 1,500 and 2,000 pounds.

The optimistic scientists say they hope to make the technology available to the general public within five years.

"A key advantage of our technology is that a living tooth can preserve the health of the surrounding tissues much better than any artificial prosthesis," Sharpe told the BBC.

"Teeth are living, and they are able to respond to a person's bite."

36. The passage is mainly concerned with _____.

- A) the living teeth which could respond to a person's bite
- B) the traditional method of fixing fake teeth
- C) the growth of the stem cells
- D) the importance of the living teeth

37. The main problem for the people to transplant teeth is _____.

- A) the large sum of money
- B) the metal posts into the jaw
- C) the survival of stem cells

- D) the strong bone in the jaw
38. It can be learned from the passage that _____.
 A) in Britain, people lose their 12 teeth out of their 32 teeth
 B) the process of developing the living teeth in mice is longer than that in human jaw
 C) the traditional way of fixing false teeth is to put the metal post into the jaw and sucking on bald gums with denture glue
 D) the theory of living teeth applying in the mice doesn't work in human
39. The important benefit of the living teeth is that _____.
 A) the new technology is available to the common people
 B) the new technology can keep the surrounding tissues of the teeth better than the traditional one
 C) the living teeth can respond to a person's bite
 D) the procedures of growing and developing living teeth is simpler than that of false teeth
40. The first step of growing the living teeth is _____.
 A) to nurture the stem cells in a lab
 B) to take stem cells from a living being
 C) insert the bud into the gum where the tooth is needed
 D) to form a ball of new cells known as a bud

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. Do we have _____ fuel for this journey?
 A) deficient B) sufficient
 C) proficient D) efficient
42. He couldn't come to terms with the fact that he has not much chance of winning;
 _____.
 A) although he decided to have another try
 B) so that he decided to have another try
 C) even though he decided to have another try
 D) so he decided to have another try
43. Don't miss this _____: it may never come again.
 A) possibility B) opportunity
 C) probability D) necessity
44. The skier's red clothes _____ against the white snow.

- C) work up to D) live up to
57. _____ with gratitude, he fell to his knees.
A) Conquered B) Overwhelmed
C) Controlled D) Governed
58. I would rather shoot myself _____ I apologized to him.
A) even B) when
C) unless D) before
59. _____, cartoon movies appeal to many adults, too.
A) They being made for children B) Though being made for children
C) Though made for children D) Made for children
60. Detectives _____ from the clues who had committed the crime.
A) induced B) deduced
C) reduce D) produced
61. We were all in _____ of laughter at his jokes.
A) gusts B) flashes
C) fits D) strokes
62. She was angry at being _____ the opportunity to see me.
A) refused B) declined
C) denied D) rejected
63. You must _____ the application to the council for approval before Friday.
A) submit B) provide
C) offer D) supply
64. Who are you _____ to?
A) telling B) saying
C) conversing D) talking
65. The telephone wire has got _____.
A) twisted B) revolved
C) woven D) rolled
66. You don't have to take this course, since it's _____.
A) elected B) compulsory
C) optional D) alternative
67. Did it ever _____ to you that he might be your brother?
A) strike B) occur
C) happen D) emerge
68. Social scientists say that what you're called can _____ your life.
A) affect B) effect
C) reflect D) infect
69. The World Cup Final is being _____ live to over fifty countries.

- A) transferred B) transmitted
C) transcended D) transported
70. It is laid _____ that all applicants must sit for a written exam.
A) off B) down
C) out D) aside

Part IV**Cloze****(15 minutes)**

Direction: 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.

Because college is so expensive, I know I will have to major in a practical field that can give me a 71 life. That will probably be something in science or business. 72 while I'm here, I want to study the violin as well.

I have played the violin since I was in sixth grade, 73 I didn't always love it. In the beginning, it was my parents' idea for me to learn the violin. First, they bought me a violin, which 74 made me feel obligated to play it. After all, they had invested several hundred dollars in it. My mother, who had been a pianist 75 she married my father, required me to practice an hour each day. I hated this, I would hear my friends 76 outside as I played a few notes, then stare 77 at the little clock on my bedroom dresser. Why wouldn't the hands move 78? I remember one time I 79 the idea of moving the hands 80 about fifteen minutes. I knew my mother would say it hadn't been an hour, but I thought I could say, "But my clock 81 4:00 when I went into my room and now it says 5:00." 82, she never asked me why I had stopped 83. Maybe she was 84 after having had to listen to my screeches (刺耳声) on the violin.

My attitude changed 85 I finally became 86 to play some of the classical composers. Suddenly it became very 87 for me to get it right. I no longer heard what was going on 88 with my playmates while I practiced. I was 89 in the music. I would repeat 90 bars (小节) again and again, sometimes just for the pleasure of hearing the notes trickle (涓涓细流) like running water or jump like crickets.

71. A) secure B) safe
C) quiet D) easy
72. A) So B) For
C) But D) Furthermore
73. A) therefore B) but
C) so D) still
74. A) automatically B) inevitably
C) unbelievably D) naturally