

# COLLEGE ENGLISH

## BAND THREE

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总主编 秦旭



# 大学英语 新题型

综

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三级

严华 主编



凤凰出版传媒集团  
译林出版社

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# 大学英语

## 新题型

综合训练 三级

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# 前 言

## PREFACE

教育部于2004年2月在全国180所高校启动了大学英语教学改革,对学生成绩评价体系和方法的改革是其中重要的内容之一。作为全国首批改革试点高校和全国首批大学英语教学改革示范点,扬州大学对大学英语的考试内容、形式和方法进行了大胆而有效的改革,丛书就是此次改革的成果之一。

丛书以全国大学英语考试的新题型为框架,系对我校原使用的《大学英语分级综合训练》讲义改编而成,分1至4级。每册书由10套试题组成,每套包括写作、听力理解(含复合式听力)、阅读理解(含快速阅读)、完型填空以及翻译等内容。翻译部分结合了我校使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》和《大学体验英语》三套教材,旨在巩固课堂教学的内容。书后附有听力部分的录音光盘以及所有试题的参考答案。

丛书系教育部全国大学英语教学改革扩展项目(教高司函[2004]250号)的阶段成果。

全套丛书由俞洪亮策划,秦旭担任总主编。在编写排印过程中,承蒙扬州大学外国语学院、扬州大学教务处给予大力支持和协助,在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中错误难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2008年7月

## 代 序

《圣经·旧约》里有一则关于通天塔的故事。原本世界上只有一种语言,人们为了解天上世界的奥秘,便决定在巴比伦建一座可以通往苍穹的巨塔。上帝知道后,惧怕大家团结一致,便下令让所有参加建塔的人说各自不同的语言。语言不通,彼此无法交流,导致隔膜、猜想和纷争不断,人们建塔的宏愿最终以一场混乱的争斗而结束。从此以后,世界上便有了各种不同的语言。

这只是《圣经》里的一则故事。人类使用不同的语言,当然不是什么上帝的意志。现实中,英语这门国际通用语言,已成为不同民族互相交流、世界文明不断延续、人类对未来世界不断认知的一种工具。国际上公开发表的一流科学论文几乎都使用英语,国际互联网内容中使用英语的占所有语言总量的80%。英语水平甚至被用来作为衡量国民素质、发展水平和综合国力的重要指数。英语语言构建了一个丰富多彩的人文与自然、科学与社会、个人与宇宙的大千世界。可以说,英语本身已经成为一座通天之塔,她直指云霄,让我们每一个努力攀登的人借助它去实现人生的美好理想。

攀登这座巨塔,自然要付出艰辛的努力。也只有在攀登的征途上留下深深足迹的人,才会体会到英语作为一种语言的魅力。欣赏英语佳句、品读英语文本会使我们乐而思学,乐而探究,乐而质疑。

认真学好英语,并不意味着我们可以忽视母语。英语和汉语由于各自属于不同的语言系统,差别甚大。美国意象派诗人庞德(Ezra Pound)(1885-1972)倾慕中华文化,曾试图将中国《诗经》里的诗意涓细无遗地翻译成现代英语,然而,他的这种努力,由于英汉语言的巨大差异,最终没能成功。让我们通过实例来感受英汉两种语言的各自特点和巧妙。

1981年底,《科学美国人》杂志的“数学游戏”专栏编辑马丁·加德纳退休,由D·郝夫斯达德接替,郝夫同时把专栏改名为“算术魔力”。郝夫的第一篇文章写他首次拜访加德纳,看见一张写有“**There no verb in this sentence**”(“此句无动词”)的字条时,一下子感到一种强力的吸引和挑战。他把这类句子称为“自指示”句式,由此引伸和讨论了许多与“自指示”有关的语言、逻辑、艺术和哲学上的命题。

当我们尝试翻译中文古典诗歌时,我们也会感到类似的挑战。一些在我们以中文为母语的人们看来最易懂的诗句,却正是这样的无动词句。《诗经》开篇的《关雎》便是如此:“窈窕淑女,君子好逑”。不难看出,这一诗句少了一个系动词。汉语,特别是古代汉语,常常是不带动词的。系动词在汉语现代诗当中也比英语诗用得少得多。不用系动词,只用一个名词加一个形容词组成一个句子,如“天冷”。如果运用到杜甫的诗中,便有意想不到的妙处。“波漂菰米沉云黑,露冷莲房坠粉



红。”(《秋兴八首》)这里的动词“沉”与“坠”是用来修饰后面的名词的,所以两句仍属于无动词句。将这样的句子译成英语,不知要出多少花样。我所见过的最好的翻译是:“Like lowering clouds, wave-tossed rice grains blackened/From dew-cooled lotus pods, flower pollens dropped red”。

英语一般是要有动词在句子里的,而且动词还有性、数、时态、语气等多种语法功能,使得动词在句中的作用异常重要。然而这种英语语法的限制,并不存在汉语诗句中。发现这一点的,也是诗人庞德。他对中国古代汉语诗句中的这个特点极为醉心,甚至认为西方应该学习这种不含动词、不合英语语法的写诗方法。我们的古人注重这种“自指示”或者说“自敛”的诗意,这使得诗句有一种朦胧的意境。如此意境,向为诗家所求。孔子说:“诗无达诂”;司空图说:“超以象外,得其环中,持之匪强,来之无穷”;严羽说:“言有尽而意无穷”。他们都是在言喻这种自敛的诗意和返朴归真的诗风。现代汉语多动词,特别是受西方语法分析的影响,已经很接近英语这一类语言的动词使用频率和覆盖范围了。由此看来,英汉两种语言又是相互影响的。也许只有在对语言的这种欣赏和陶醉之中,你才能领略到英汉两种语言各自的美。

时常听同学们抱怨:英语学得好坏关键在教师。此话未必完全没有道理。听一堂好课如品香茗,其中透出的味道,大有让人不忍卒听之感。然而,当下的教学已远离握槊怀铅的时代,多媒体、网络等现代教育技术对语言教学产生的作用可谓是革命性的,它带来了三个方面的转变:一是语言学习的实用化,英语实际应用能力,尤其是听说能力,已经成为现代人的一种必备技能;二是教学资源的扩展化,教师和学生可以利用电脑随时在网上各取所需;三是教学手段的多样化,由单一媒体拓展为多种媒体的有机结合。大学英语教学,作为提高学生英语水平、增强沟通交流本领的重要途径,理当顺应这一发展趋势,加快自身的变革。从2004年开始,教育部决定在全国实施大学英语教学改革试点工作,我校等180所高校被遴选作为首批试点高校。全校上下对这一工作无不高度重视,成立了领导小组,从教学大纲、改革方案和设备投入等都做了大量行之有效的工作。在此基础上,我校的教改实验报告通过了教育部的验收,又被遴选为全国60所大学英语教学改革示范点候选高校之一。2006年4月,教育部正式批准扬州大学等31所高校成为全国大学英语教学改革示范点。从180到60,再到31,这三个数字折射出扬大人在大学英语教学改革的道路上迈出的坚实步履。

英语是可以教的,更是学出来的。当前,对大学英语教学高度重视、齐抓共管、保障有力的氛围在我校已经形成,我们应当十分珍惜这得之不易的局面。与此同时,我们教学改革的内涵还有待进一步深化,我校大学英语教学的质量还有待进一步提高,我们的教学与社会实际需求之间还存在严重的脱节。一切从学生的实际出发,一切从社会的实际需要出发,将是我们今后教改工作的着眼点。加快改革和创新的步伐,是我们的唯一选择。让我们携起手来,共建这座通天之塔;让我们共同努力,教学相长,期待用英语自如地进行心灵的沟通和感情的交流。我坚信,当我们能用英语深入地了解世界的变化与进步,并借他山之石使自己个人进步并获得发展之后,我们在英语教与学上所洒下的汗水都是值得的。

秦 旭  
2007年7月

# 目 录

## CONTENTS

### Test One

---

Part 1 Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	(1)
Part 2 Listening Comprehension	(3)
Part 3 Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	(7)
Part 4 Cloze	(12)
Part 5 Translation	(14)

### Test Two

---

Part 1 Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	(15)
Part 2 Listening Comprehension	(17)
Part 3 Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	(21)
Part 4 Cloze	(26)
Part 5 Translation	(27)

### Test Three

---

Part 1 Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	(29)
Part 2 Listening Comprehension	(32)
Part 3 Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	(35)
Part 4 Cloze	(40)
Part 5 Translation	(41)

### Test Four

---

Part 1 Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	(43)
Part 2 Listening Comprehension	(46)
Part 3 Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	(49)

Part 4 Cloze .....	(55)
Part 5 Translation .....	(56)

### Test Five

Part 1 Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) .....	(57)
Part 2 Listening Comprehension .....	(59)
Part 3 Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) .....	(63)
Part 4 Cloze .....	(68)
Part 5 Translation .....	(70)

### Test Six

Part 1 Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) .....	(71)
Part 2 Listening Comprehension .....	(73)
Part 3 Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) .....	(77)
Part 4 Cloze .....	(82)
Part 5 Translation .....	(83)

### Test Seven

Part 1 Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) .....	(85)
Part 2 Listening Comprehension .....	(88)
Part 3 Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) .....	(92)
Part 4 Cloze .....	(97)
Part 5 Translation .....	(98)

### Test Eight

Part 1 Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) .....	(100)
Part 2 Listening Comprehension .....	(102)
Part 3 Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) .....	(106)
Part 4 Cloze .....	(111)
Part 5 Translation .....	(113)





## Test Nine

---

Part 1 Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) .....	(114)
Part 2 Listening Comprehension .....	(116)
Part 3 Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) .....	(120)
Part 4 Cloze .....	(125)
Part 5 Translation .....	(126)

## Test Ten

---

Part 1 Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) .....	(127)
Part 2 Listening Comprehension .....	(129)
Part 3 Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) .....	(133)
Part 4 Cloze .....	(138)
Part 5 Translation .....	(139)
参考答案 .....	(141)
Tape Script .....	(161)

# Test One

## Part 1 Reading Comprehension

### (Skimming and Scanning)

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions.

For questions 1–7, mark

**Y** (for **YES**) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

**N** (for **NO**) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

**NG** (for **NOT GIVEN**) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

### Youth of Today

—No savings, no pension, huge debts—

Leaving school or university means financial independence—but does it also mean debt? Some experts say the young should take some care.

It is life, but not as we know it. As this year's school leavers and graduates in Britain move on to further education or work, tasting financial independence for the first time, they show signs of being entirely different to previous generations in their attitudes to money, according to information collected by Cash. Used to debt but more affluent than previous generations, the current crop of 16- to 24-year-olds is a complex sector of society. But if they can handle their debts, these 7.5 million young adults have the potential to become quite sophisticated on money matters.

Cash looked for the financial hallmarks of this group.

They are going to be big spenders and will be targeted heavily by retailers. "The market for products and services aimed at this group has continued to thrive," concludes research organization Mintel in its recent report for retailers "Selling to and Profiting from the Under 25s". This is "partly because the period during which people are young, free and single, unencumbered (不受妨碍的) by parents and /or children has expanded to the late twenties and early thirties," it says.

While 13 percent of the population regularly pays their utility (公共设施), credit card and other bills late, this proportion rises to a remarkable 64 percent for 18- to 24-year-olds, according to research conducted among 1,000 adults by uSwitch.com. In theory, this suggests that more than 4 million of them are heading for such poor credit ratings that they will find it difficult to borrow in the future. But lenders may become more flexible in their lending terms rather than lose out on this huge sector of the consumer market.

Nearly one in three (28 percent) of people under 35 "do not consider their future financial



Credit card companies have made debt far too accessible, she believes. It could be that lending is more strictly regulated by the authorities in future. The Liberal Democrats are increasingly concerned at the easy availability of credit and this issue could well move up the political agenda. The location of cash machines in pubs does not help, especially for a generation that drinks heavily. Budgeting is hard for students who have to pay mobile phone and many other bills monthly but whose income in the form of Student Loans comes in at the start of term.

But there are many cases of students getting into debt and then finding a way out of the mess, usually by getting a job. Along the way, they learn how to budget and how to avoid temptation by, for instance, leaving their plastic at home.

Parents may not even be aware, in many of these cases, that their children have got into debt and then scraped their way out. And people like these, who learnt the hard way, have an understanding of money which is probably deeper than that of people who have never had difficulties.

1. According to the Cash study, the young adults in Britain today form a complex sector of society because they lead a more affluent life by overdrawing their credit card.
2. There are 13 percent of young adults who regularly pay their bills late.
3. Over ninety percent of 18- to 25-year-olds have got their own mobile phones.
4. It is predicted that there will be more credit card users among young people than among older people.
5. The average graduate debt will be greatly increased in the coming five years.
6. Most young people didn't receive enough financial education from their parents.
7. The passage suggests that parents should always help their children in paying their debt.
8. Compared with previous generations, the current graduates have very different attitudes to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. At the time when their parents were young, a lot of modern necessary equipment owned by young people now was regarded as \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The last thing most young people think they are still too young to bother about is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part 2 Listening Comprehension



### Section A Conversations

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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.

11. A) She won't do favors for others.  
B) She'll return the book on her way to work.  
C) She can't return the book for the man.  
D) She works at the school library.
12. A) To put his call through to the director.  
B) To arrange an appointment for him to see the director.  
C) To tell the director about the work he is doing.  
D) To go and see if the director can meet him right now.
13. A) She wants to further her study right away.  
B) She wants to quit her graduate course.  
C) She hasn't decided if she'll study for her master's degree.  
D) She'll find a job right after graduation.
14. A) He'll drive the woman to school.  
B) He'll ride his bicycle to school, too.  
C) He'll join her in her exercise class.  
D) He'll teach the woman how to ride a bicycle.
15. A) They're colleagues. B) They're friends.  
C) They're classmates. D) They're twins.
16. A) Water her flowers while she's away.  
B) Buy her some flowers and take care of them.  
C) Clean her house while she is on business.  
D) Water her flowers in his spare time.
17. A) He doesn't have any questions for her.  
B) He won't be able to take a trip.  
C) He can study during the spring break.  
D) He hasn't decided if he can take a trip.
18. A) His father told him to go to medical school.  
B) His father studied medicine when young.  
C) His father taught in a medical school.  
D) His decision surprised his father.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

19. A) Because she doesn't want to give up her major.  
B) Because she doesn't love him any more.  
C) Because she doesn't want to quit her job.  
D) Because she doesn't want to have kids.
20. A) To go to college. B) To stay at home.  
C) To bear a child. D) To work at a company.



23. A) "How much do you know?"  
B) "What can your boyfriend do?"  
C) "Who gets the correct answer?"  
D) "Which sports star do you know best?"
24. A) To see how much you really take care of others.  
B) To see how much you really love your family.  
C) To see how much you really understand your boyfriend or your husband.  
D) To see how much you really know about a friend or a family member.
25. A) If he can sing.  
B) If he can fix a car.  
C) If he likes sports.  
D) If he can ice skate.



## 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).

### Passage One

**Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. A) In 1978.  
C) In 1996.
27. A) English and Spanish.  
C) Spanish and Portuguese.
28. A) About 30 miles.  
C) At least 7000 miles.
- B) In 1987.  
D) In 2000.
- B) English and Italian.  
D) Spanish and Japanese.
- B) Almost 2000 miles.  
D) About 9000 miles.

## Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) They are symbols of showing love. B) They mean eternal friendship.  
C) They are meant for room decoration. D) They represent a happy life.
30. A) Because it is well known as a symbol. B) Because Charles II of Sweden introduced it to Europe.  
C) Because it is a special term in "the language of flowers".  
D) Because it is the favorite flower of Venus, goddess of love.
31. A) Lace handkerchiefs were used for passing message of love.  
B) Lace handkerchiefs would encourage man to express his love.  
C) Lace handkerchiefs were used by woman as an introduction to man.  
D) Lace handkerchiefs were used as a symbol of beauty and passion.

## Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) Its topic and detail. B) Its brevity and free style.  
C) Its occasion and length. D) Its duration and focus.
33. A) When they are in a meeting. B) When they arrive at the office.  
C) When they are on the elevator. D) When they are repairing equipment.
34. A) To stop the conversation abruptly.  
B) To say that you don't like the topic.  
C) To state that it's not the right place to talk.  
D) To make some excuses to leave politely.
35. A) Suggest another time for the talk.  
B) Tell him you are not interested.  
C) Stop to talk with the person for a while.  
D) Ask the person to leave immediately.
36. B) Tell him you are not interested.  
C) Stop to talk with the person for a while.  
D) Ask the person to leave immediately.



## Section C Compound Dictation

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you





nineteenth-century Europe settlers of the American West, was to find a piece of land, build a house for one's family, and start a farm. These small 49 were portraits of independence: the entire family - mother, father, children, even grandparents - living in a small house and working together to support each other. Everyone understood the 50 importance of family cooperation and hard work. Although most people in the United States no longer live on farms, the ideal of home 51 is just strong in the twentieth century as it was in the nineteenth. When U.S. soldiers came home after World War II, for example, they dreamed of buying houses and 52 families. So there was a tremendous boom in home building. The new houses, typically in the suburbs, were often small and nearly 53, but they satisfied a deep need. Many saw the single-family house as the basis of their way of life.

As more women entered the labor force, the family spent even less time together. But the picture is changing: people can now telecommute, or work at home, while being 54 to the office by means of their computer. More and more people can now stay at home. So the old 55 could change from "Home, sweet home" to "Home, sweet office", but the 56 on the cherished home will most likely stay the same.

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A) households  | I) identical      |
| B) complex     | J) ownership      |
| C) reality     | K) real           |
| D) emphasis    | L) life and death |
| E) starting    | M) vital          |
| F) aspect      | N) expression     |
| G) cooperation | O) linked         |
| H) connecting  |                   |



## Section B

**Directions:** There are 3 reading passages in this section. 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

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Perhaps the most important defining characteristic of a human being is culture. The term culture as used here is not limited to operas, paintings, and other artistic endeavors. These are seen by anthropologists (人类学家) as examples of culture: culture itself is the customary manner in which human groups learn to organize their behavior and thought in relation to their environment. Defined in