

College English

编著 赵春雨 吴建伟 高昊欣  
主审 陆伟忠

# 大学英语

## 三级同步测试



华东理工大学出版社

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赵春雨 吴建伟 高昊欣 编著

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# 前 言

本书根据《大学英语教学新大纲》的有关要求“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说、写及翻译能力”而编写,因此本试题适用于文理工各类院校,亦可配合全新版的《大学英语综合教程》的学习,考核学生的语言运用能力及对语法、结构和词语用法的掌握程度。为了使学生熟悉四级统考(新题型),本书每套试题都包括了听力理解、听力填空、阅读理解、简短回答问题、词语用法和语法结构、完形填空、英译汉和写作八个部分,每套题所需时间160分钟,满分120分,读者可将总分除以1.2便可以知道自己百分制分数。

由于2001年以后四级考题每年都有新题型,而且不再固定,这就需要在正常课堂教学中,通过对听、说、读、写、译各个方面综合提高,切实提高学生的英语能力。外语学习需要循序渐进,在有了较强语言能力的前提下,通过对各种题型的充分练习,考试成绩一定会有明显提高的。所以不管是希望提高自己的综合能力,还是准备参加四、六级考试的读者都可以通过对此套书的学习得到英语能力的提高。

本书收录十套练习,每套练习后附答案及简要提示或解释,书后附听力部分的录音文字材料。

参与本书编写的还有李菲、刘启明、赵可、韩天等。

编 者

2003年7月

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# Unit 1

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### Section A 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. On a ship.      B. On a plane.      C. In a bus.      D. On a train.
2. A. He is worried about the changes.  
B. He prefers to have the trip next week.  
C. He wants to change the plans.  
D. It makes little difference to him whether the trip will be taken this week.
3. A. By bus.      B. By bike.      C. By taxi.      D. On foot.
4. A. Mountaineering.      B. Racing.  
C. Skiing.      D. Skating.
5. A. 40 cents.      B. 45 cents.      C. 30 cents.      D. 35 cents.
6. A. They couldn't find their tickets.      B. They have left their home.  
C. They are already late.      D. The man found the tickets.
7. A. She doesn't care whether the conditions are good or not.  
B. She thinks the present conditions are good enough.  
C. She wonders about the usefulness of the complaint.  
D. She doesn't think the students should comment on the conditions in the lab.
8. A. The woman is tired of having nothing to do all day.  
B. The man thinks the woman is being lazy.  
C. They have plenty of work to do, but the woman is too lazy to do it.  
D. They are complaining about the work they have to do.
9. A. He liked the plan.  
B. He didn't think much of it.  
C. He just didn't want to hurt the woman.  
D. He was not enthusiastic.
10. A. Tom survived the accident.  
B. Tom was killed in the accident.

- C. Tom's car crashed into someone else's.
- D. It did little damage to Tom's car.

### Section B Compound Dictation

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

A news report says about one in every eight plant groups found on Earth today is in danger of disappearing forever. Wildlife experts who 11 the report say it shows that the world is in trouble since humans depend on plants for food, medicines, and oxygen in the air.

The 12 are the result of a twenty-year study by sixteen organizations around the world. The Smithsonian Institution and the World 13 Union are two of the organizations. The report shows that almost thirty-four thousand kinds of plants are 14. That is more than twelve percent of the 15 two hundred seventy thousand known plant groups.

Plants are considered threatened when there are less than ten thousand 16 plants in the world or when they can be found in 17 than one hundred areas. In the United States, almost thirty percent of the sixteen thousand groups of wild plants are listed as threatened.

18. The experts say many more threatened plants will be added to the list after more study of those areas. 19. The report urges governments and private groups to increase efforts to rescue the threatened plants. 20.

### Part II Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** There are 10 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.

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

In the traditional marriage, the man worked at a job to earn money for the family. Most men worked in an office, a factory, or some other place away from the home. Since the man earned the money, he paid the bills. The money was used for food,



clothes, a house, and other family needs. The man made most of the decisions. He was the boss.

In the traditional marriage, the woman seldom worked away from the house. She stayed at home to care for the children and her husband. She cooked the meals, cleaned the house, washed the clothes, and did other household work. Her job at home was very important.

In recent years, many couples continue to have a traditional relationship of this kind. The man has a job and earns the money for the family. The woman stays at home and cares for the children and the house. Many Americans are happy with this kind of marriage. But some other Americans have a different impression of marriage and family responsibilities.

There are two important differences in male and female roles now. One is that both men and women have many more choices. They may choose to marry or to stay single. They may choose to work or to stay at home. Both men and women may choose roles that are comfortable for them.

A second difference in male and female roles is that within marriage many decisions and responsibilities are shared. The husband and wife may choose to have children, or they may not. If they have children, the man may take care of them some of the time, all of the time, or not at all. The woman may want to stay at home and take care of the children. Or she may want to go to work. Men and women now decide these things together in a marriage. Many married people now share these decisions and the responsibilities of their families.

21. Which of the following is NOT true in the traditional marriage?
- A. Men worked at a job to earn money for the family.
  - B. The woman made most of decisions.
  - C. The woman stayed at home to care for the children.
  - D. The man paid the bills.
22. In recent years \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. young couples reject the traditional relationship
  - B. the woman has a job and earns the money for the family
  - C. the woman doesn't stay at home and care for the children and the house
  - D. the role of men and women has begun to change
23. Men and women now choose all the following EXCEPT to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. marry or to stay single
  - B. work or to stay at home
  - C. have the roles that are comfortable for them
  - D. leave their jobs just because they have children
24. The following are all true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. they may choose to have children or not
  - B. the man may take care of the children some of the time
  - C. the woman may want to go to work
  - D. the woman is the most important person in the house
25. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. The man was the boss in the traditional marriage.
  - B. The woman's job at home was very important in the past.
  - C. Many Americans still have a traditional marriage.
  - D. Everyone tries to get married.

*Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:*

Can animals be made to work for us? Some scientists think that one day animals may be trained to do a number of simple jobs that are now done by human beings. They point out that at circus, for example, we may see elephants, monkeys, dogs and other animals doing quite skillful things. Perhaps you have seen them on the television or in film. If you watch closely, you may notice that the trainer always gives the animal a lump of sugar or a piece of fruit as a reward. The scientists say that many different animals may be trained to do a number of simple jobs if they know they will get a reward for doing them.

Of course, as we know, dogs can be used to guard a house, and soldiers in both old and modern times have used geese to give warning by making a lot of noise when an enemy comes near. But it may be possible to train animals to work in factories. In Russia, for example, pigeons, which are birds with good eyesight, are being used to watch out for faults in small steel balls that are being made in one factory. When the pigeon sees a ball which looks different from the others, it touches a steel plate with its beak. This turns on a light to warn the people in the factory. At the same time a few seeds are given to the pigeon as a reward. It takes three to five weeks to train a pigeon to do this and one pigeon can inspect 3,000 to 4,000 balls an hour.

Apes have been used in America in helping to make cars and scientists believe that these large monkeys may one day gather crops and even drive trains.

26. The writer says that at a circus we can see animals \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. doing clever tricks                      B. doing jobs  
 C. doing useful work                      D. driving a train
27. The writer says that the cleverest animals are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. elephants and monkeys              B. dogs  
 C. geese                                      D. the writer does not tell us
28. Pigeons are used to inspect the small steel balls because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they are clever birds                      B. they can see well

What is an essay? At its best an essay mixes fact with imagination, knowledge with feeling, never giving itself over wholly to one or the other. But its purpose is always the same: to express an opinion. Essays will differ in quality and in kind, in length, in style, in subject. They will range from the very simple to the exceedingly complex. But in the final analysis every essay expresses a personal opinion. This is the critical difference between the essay and the expository(阐述的) theme or the mere report. An essay does not merely record facts or recount experiences; it registers the author's opinion of these facts and experiences.

The methods an essayist may use to express his opinion vary enormously, depending to some extent upon the author's particular view of life, his way of looking at things. He may put his opinion forward seriously or humorously, scientifically or imaginatively, formally or informally. He may state it explicitly, or he may imply it subtly (微妙地). But opinion is always present. It is at the heart of every essay.

31. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. An essay is a mixture of fact and imagination, knowledge with feeling.

- Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

People who keep appointments are considered dependable. If people are late for job interviews, appointments, or classes, they are often viewed as unreliable and irresponsible. In the business world, "time is money" and companies may fine their executives for tardiness to business meetings. Of course, it is not always possible to be punctual. Social and business etiquette(礼节) also provides rules for late arrivals. Calling on the telephone if one is going to be more than a few minutes late for scheduled appointments is considered polite and is often expected. Keeping a date of a friend waiting beyond ten to twenty minutes is considered rude. On the other hand, arriving thirty minutes late to some parties is acceptable.

36. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. promptness      B. time      C. etiquette      D. culture

37. If a person is late for business meeting, he may be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fired B. criticized by his boss  
 C. required to apologize D. made to pay
38. Social etiquette in the United States allows people to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. be a few minutes late for interviews  
 B. be up to a half-hour late for some parties  
 C. keep a friend waiting for less than 30 minutes  
 D. come a few minutes earlier to any appointment
39. The last sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people are expected to arrive on time and meet deadlines in any culture  
 B. conditions decide how people spend time  
 C. regular timetable suits every culture  
 D. different cultures require different attitudes toward time
40. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
 A. To be a few minutes late for scheduled appointments is not considered rude.  
 B. It is not easy to be punctual all the time.  
 C. In different situations, people have different expectations for punctuality.  
 D. People in the United States value time very much.

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

**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.

41. He was never successful although he remained one of those who \_\_\_\_\_ fame and fortune during his life.  
 A. preserve B. persist C. pursue D. rescue
42. Sometimes a city has a natural \_\_\_\_\_, for example, if it is on an island or beside a river.  
 A. boundary B. border C. terminal D. territory
43. My father gave up smoking by \_\_\_\_\_ the number of cigarettes every day.  
 A. cutting back B. cutting in C. cutting off D. cutting out
44. We can \_\_\_\_\_ with four computers now, but we'll need more in the future when there are more staff members coming to our company.  
 A. get down B. get by C. get away D. get over
45. \_\_\_\_\_, your essay is not bad, but you'd better pay more attention to your choice of words next time.  
 A. Under any circumstances B. In that case

- A. be pulling                      B. have pulled

- C. have been pulled                      D. be pulled
60. I want you to tell my friend your very interesting experience \_\_\_\_\_ you have told it to me.  
A. the way              B. the manner              C. just like              D. the same as
61. He \_\_\_\_\_ he loved her. Their marriage was decided in their childhood.  
A. married her not because              B. didn't marry her because  
C. married her because              D. married her because not
62. I met an old friend of mine in the street \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the other day              B. some day  
C. in these days              D. of the day
63. Scientists believe one of the main causes of the earth's troubles to be the world \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to be seriously overpopulated  
B. seriously overpopulating  
C. having seriously overpopulated  
D. being seriously overpopulated
64. He is a qualified surgeon and good at the most elaborate operations, but \_\_\_\_\_ organizational work, he is not the least competent.  
A. as far as                      B. in case of  
C. regardless of              D. when it comes to
65. I think your sister \_\_\_\_\_ known \_\_\_\_\_ to spend all her money on fancy goods.  
A. should have ... other than              B. has ... rather than  
C. should have ... better than              D. has ... more than
66. His mother prefers that he \_\_\_\_\_ a different university.  
A. attend              B. attends              C. attended              D. will attend
67. \_\_\_\_\_, he concentrated on his work and soon finished it.  
A. With a great weight taken off his mind  
B. A great weight taking off his mind  
C. With a great weight taking off his mind  
D. A great weight was taken off his mind
68. \_\_\_\_\_ he had said it he knew what a mistake he had made.  
A. In the minute                      B. To the minute  
C. A minute                      D. The minute
69. Would you have paid \_\_\_\_\_ for the bicycle if the salesman had insisted?  
A. much twice                      B. twice as much  
C. twice than                      D. as much twice
70. Nobody except the family members and their relatives \_\_\_\_\_ permitted to attend the ceremony.  
A. being              B. are              C. is              D. have been

## Part IV 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 fits into the passage.

Many teachers believe that the responsibility for learning lies with the student. 71 a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the 72 in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or take an examination. The 73 student is considered to be 74 who is motivated to learn for the sake of 75, not the one interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes homework is returned 76 brief written comments but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given, the student is 77 for learning the material assigned. When research is 78, the professor expects the student to take it actively and to complete it with 79 guidance. It is the 80 responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain 81 a university library works; they expect students, 82 graduate students, to be able to exhaust the reference 83 in the library. Professors will help students who need it, but 84 that their students not be 85 dependent on them. In the United States, professors have many other duties 86 teaching, such as administrative or research work. 87 the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is 88. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student either 89 a professor during office hours 90 makes an appointment.

- |                     |                |                |                 |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 71. A. If           | B. Although    | C. Because     | D. Before       |
| 72. A. suggestion   | B. context     | C. abstract    | D. information  |
| 73. A. poor         | B. ideal       | C. average     | D. disappointed |
| 74. A. such         | B. one         | C. any         | D. some         |
| 75. A. fun          | B. work        | C. learning    | D. prize        |
| 76. A. by           | B. in          | C. for         | D. with         |
| 77. A. criticized   | B. innocent    | C. responsible | D. dismissed    |
| 78. A. collected    | B. distributed | C. assigned    | D. finished     |
| 79. A. maximum      | B. minimum     | C. possible    | D. practical    |
| 80. A. student's    | B. professor's | C. assistant's | D. librarian's  |
| 81. A. when         | B. what        | C. why         | D. how          |
| 82. A. particularly | B. essentially | C. obviously   | D. rarely       |
| 83. A. selections   | B. collections | C. sources     | D. origins      |
| 84. A. hate         | B. dislike     | C. like        | D. prefer       |
| 85. A. too          | B. such        | C. much        | D. more         |



- |                  |              |                |                 |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 86. A. but       | B. except    | C. with        | D. besides      |
| 87. A. However   | B. Therefore | C. Furthermore | D. Nevertheless |
| 88. A. plentiful | B. irregular | C. limited     | D. flexible     |
| 89. A. greets    | B. annoys    | C. approaches  | D. attaches     |
| 90. A. or        | B. and       | C. to          | D. but          |

## Part V Writing

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **My Opinion on Private Car**. You should base your composition on the following outline and write no less than 120 words.

**Outline:**

1. 目前在中国,越来越多的人愿意购买私车。
2. 然而,拥有私车也有弊端。
3. 我的看法。

## Unit 2

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A 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. On a train.      B. On a plane.      C. On a ship.      D. On a bus.
2. A. The hotel is far away.  
B. He couldn't tell the woman how to get there because he is also a stranger here.  
C. Only a taxi driver knows the place.  
D. There is no bus route between the place and the hotel.
3. A. The title was *African Art Today*.  
B. *Heart Surgery in Africa* was the title.  
C. The title was *I Left My Heart in Africa*.  
D. The title was *Africa's New Heart*.
4. A. Cooking a nice dinner.      B. Watching a play on TV.  
C. Going to the theater.      D. Having a holiday.
5. A. 10 minutes.      B. 20 minutes.      C. 30 minutes.      D. 40 minutes.
6. A. He will check his account.  
B. He will pay the bill by a check.  
C. He will have the goods charged.  
D. He will give cash for the goods.
7. A. She thought it was boring.  
B. It was worse than what she had expected.  
C. She thought it was a failure.  
D. She thought it was wonderful.
8. A. A customer.      B. A saleswoman.  
C. A waitress.      D. An operator.
9. A. She will not go with others.  
B. The richest is unnecessarily the happiest.  
C. Most of people are unhappy.