

大学英语三级(A级)考试全真模拟试卷

Model Test 1

考生学校_____ 考生姓名_____ 考试时间____月____日至____时

考生须知

- 一、将校名、姓名、准考证号和试卷代号填写在答题卡上。
- 二、所有答案均应做在答题纸上,写在试题册上的答案一律无效。
- 三、用2B铅笔答题。注意保持答题纸卷面整洁、清晰。
- 四、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案,多选作答错处理。选定答案后,在相应字母的中间划一条横线。划线的浓度要盖过字母底色。
- 五、答题纸上红色方框为阅卷评分处,考生自填成绩无效。
- 六、考试时间为120分钟。考试结束时,把试题册和答题纸放在桌上。监考人员收卷后考生才可离开考场。

提 示

- 一、《大学英语三级(A级)考试全真模拟试卷》由十五套试卷组成,由十多所颇有影响的高校大学英语骨干教师编写,内容新颖,覆盖面广,与现行三级(A级)考试难易度相当。试题配有参考答案和详细解答,并配录音文字材料和三盘录音带,是参加三级(A级)考试的考生临考前实战演练的首选题库。
- 二、同学们通过做三级(A级)考试全真模拟试卷,可以了解三级(A级)考试的演练形式、时间以及要求,能更加准确地把握考试动向、命题规律以及试题难易度。
- 三、做题时要科学安排时间,严格按照规定答题,切忌边做题边翻看答案。全部考试时间为120分钟,不得拖延时间。
- 四、做完每套试卷后及时核对参考答案,对于似是而非的题目,要究根到底。对于自己的薄弱环节,要有重点,有针对性地进行复习提高。

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. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After the question there will be a pause of about 15 seconds. During the pause, you must read the 4 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 centre.

Example: You will hear:

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 speakers were talking about some typing the woman had to finish that night. This is most likely to have taken place at an office. Therefore, "A) At an office" is the best answer. You should choose "A)" on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.

1. A) She painted the house herself.
B) She wants the man to paint the house.
C) The painter painted the house for her.
D) The house required no painting.
2. A) Worker. B) Mechanic. C) Typist. D) Waiter.
3. A) At the post office. B) By the window.
C) At a store. D) In a bank.
4. A) She doesn't know how long they will have to wait.
B) They are going to be in Wuhan at eight.
C) They are going to be very late.
D) The train doesn't go to Wuhan.
5. A) He keeps his car in good condition. B) He has an accident.
C) He is careless with his car. D) He likes old cars.
6. A) It is almost time for lunch.
B) Only a few bananas will be eaten at lunch.
C) There are just enough bananas for lunch.
D) There won't be many people for lunch.
7. A) Responsible. B) Unconcerned. C) Confused. D) Upset.
8. A) No one knows how Kate gets to work.
B) She doesn't think the microphone works.
C) She threw the microphone away.
D) It's surprising that Kate could repair the microphone.
9. A) His job is difficult. B) His job is not interesting.
C) He doesn't know how to do his job. D) He only sleeps for a few hours a night.
10. A) 15 minutes. B) 45 minutes. C) 7 minutes. D) 8 minutes.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 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, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the 4 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 centre.

Passage 1

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) It is the name of a man. B) It is the name of a tower.
C) It is the name of a bell. D) It is the name of an expert.
12. A) Bombs. B) Birds. C) Experts. D) Hands.

Passage 2

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

13. A) Happy. B) Sad. C) Unhappy. D) Excited.
14. A) Truck. B) Bus. C) Plane. D) Train.
15. A) Seven years old. B) Seventeen years old.
C) Eleven years old. D) Twelve years old.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question you should complete the answer to it with a word or short phrase. The incomplete answers are printed in your ANSWER SHEET. Now this is the passage.

16. It presents _____.
17. To _____.
18. One of the _____.
19. It affects the people's life from _____.
20. It is _____.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 3 reading passages. Each of them is followed by some questions. For each question there are 4 suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

From 1946 until 1954, the Vietnamese had struggled for their independence from France during the First Indochina War. At the end of this war, the country was temporarily divided into North and South Vietnam. North Vietnam came under the control of the Vietnamese Communists who had opposed France and who aimed for a unified Vietnam under Communist rule. The South was controlled by Vietnamese who had collaborated with the French.

The United States became involved in Vietnam because it believed that if all of the country fell under a Communist government, Communism would spread throughout Southeast Asia and beyond. This belief was known as the "domino (多米诺骨牌) theory." The U. S. government, therefore, supported the South Vietnamese government. This government's policies led to rebellion in the South.

In 1965 the United States sent in troops to prevent the South Vietnamese government from collapsing. Finally, however, the United States failed to achieve its goal, and in 1975 Vietnam was reunified under Communist control; in 1976 it officially became the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. During the conflict, approximately 3 to 4 million Vietnamese on both sides were killed. More than 58,000 Americans lost their lives.

21. At the end of _____, the country was temporarily divided into North and South Vietnam.
A) Vietnam War B) Independence War
C) the First Indochina War D) the Indochina War
22. The United States became involved in Vietnam because it believed that _____.
A) all the world should be under its power
B) it was afraid that the communism would spread throughout Southeast Asia and beyond
C) it supported the division of the South and North

- D) it liked to play "domino"
23. In the sentence "The South was controlled by Vietnamese who had collaborated with the French.", "collaborate" means _____.
A) work together
B) deal with
C) operate with
D) labor with
24. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
A) Vietnam War is the military struggle fought in Vietnam from 1959 to 1975, involving the North Vietnamese in conflict with the United States forces and the South Vietnamese army.
B) In 1965 the United States got involved in the war in order to prevent the South Vietnamese government from collapsing.
C) During the conflict, approximately 1.5 to 2 million Vietnamese on each side were killed and more than 58,000 Americans lost their lives.
D) The U. S. government supported the South Vietnamese government and its policies led to rebellion in the North.
25. What is the best title of the passage?
A) American Policy on Vietnam
B) Vietnam War
C) The Conflict Between the North and the South
D) American's Goal

Kindergarten students are typically four or five years of age. In class, they are introduced to the alphabet, numbers, and colors; they study their bodies, their families, and their communities; they listen to stories read aloud; they make art projects; and they learn about holidays, plants, animals, and other topics in science and social studies. Some kindergartens also teach introductory reading and mathematical skills. Kindergartens tend to offer children a foundation for the development of social skills, self-confidence, motivation, and the process of knowing.

Froebel developed his own ideas about education by combining his belief in scientific observation with his belief in the interconnection of all things. In addition, Froebel was concerned that the spread of industrialization would negatively affect the family, but he believed that kindergartens could increase the status of mothers and children. Froebel's ideas became increasingly popular in the 1840s, but because kindergartens were associated with liberalism and free-thinking, they were banned by the Prussian government after the failure of the liberal revolution of 1848.

- A) An Introduction of the Kindergarten
B) The Origins of the Kindergarten
C) The Foundation of the Kindergarten
D) The Development of the Kindergarten
27. According to the first paragraph, the author tried to tell us _____.
A) kindergarten programs emphasize creative play, social interaction, and natural expression
B) they also teach social skills and provide children with an academic foundation for first grade
C) kindergartens tend to offer children a foundation for the development of social skills, self-confidence, motivation, and the process of knowing

- D) kindergarten is the entering-class level of elementary school or the last year of preschool
28. According to the author which of the following is TRUE?
- A) The first kindergarten was started by Germany educator Friedrich Froebel in 1837 in Blankenburg, Prussia.
 - B) Froebel chose the German term kindergarten (children's garden) because he intended children in his school to grow freely in a garden.
 - C) At the time, almost every children under the age of seven attended school, so Froebel designed his kindergarten for children between the ages of three and seven.
 - D) Froebel's kindergarten was based on the then idea that children's play was significant and the kindergarten became widely admired for its revolutionary teaching methods.
29. "Froebel developed his own ideas about education by combining his belief in scientific observation with his belief in the interconnection of all things.", here the word "interconnection" means _____.
- A) to combine with one another
 - B) to communicate with one another
 - C) to cope with each other
 - D) to move around each other
30. In addition, Froebel was concerned that the spread of industrialization would negatively affect the family, but he believed that _____.
- A) kindergartens could increase the social ability of mothers and children
 - B) kindergartens were associated with liberalism and free-thinking
 - C) they would not be banned by the Prussian government in the future
 - D) kindergartens could increase the social position of mothers and children

Passage 3

Olympic Games, international sports competition, held every four years at a different site, in which athletes from different nations compete against each other in a variety of sports. There are two types of Olympics, the Summer Olympics and the Winter Olympics. Through 1992 they were held in the same year, but beginning in 1994 they were rescheduled so that they are held in alternate even-numbered years. For example, the Winter Olympics were held in 1994 and the Summer Olympics in 1996. The Winter Olympics were next held in 1998, and the Summer Olympics will next occur in 2000.

The Olympic Games began in Athens, Greece, in 1896. The program for the 1896 Games, comprising only summer events (the Winter Olympics were not established until 1924), included about 300 athletes from fewer than 15 countries competing in 43 events in nine different sports. In contrast, the program 100 years later for the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia, included more than 10,000 athletes from more than 190 countries competing in 271 events in 29 different sports.

The Olympic Games are administered by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), which is headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland. The IOC was created in Paris in 1894. IOC members are officially considered to be representatives from the IOC to their own nations, not delegates from their own countries to the IOC. The first IOC members were all from Europe or the Americas, with the exception of one from New Zealand. The committee elected its first Asian member in 1908 and its first African member in 1910. Currently, members from European and North American countries still account for much of the IOC membership. IOC members must retire at the end of the year in which they reach the age of 80, unless they were elected before 1966, in which case they can serve for life.

31. What is the best title of the passage?
- A) The Olympic Games
 - B) The Olympic Games And The International Olympic Committee (IOC)
 - C) The International Olympic Committee (IOC)
 - D) The Winter Olympics And The Summer Olympics
32. According to the author all the following are true EXCEPT _____.

- A) the Winter Olympics were held in 1994 and the Summer Olympics in 1996
 B) the Winter Olympics will be next held in 2002, and the Summer Olympics will next occur in 2004
 C) the first IOC members were all from Europe or the Americas
 D) if IOC members were elected before 1966, they can serve for life
33. "Through 1992 they were held in the same year, but beginning in 1994 they were rescheduled so that they are held in alternate even-numbered years.", "rescheduled" here means _____.
 A) replanned B) rethought C) retired D) reheld
34. In the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia, how many athletes from more than 190 countries did compete in 271 events in 29 different sports _____.
 A) beyond 10,000 B) less than 10,000
 C) no more than 10,000 D) 10,000
35. IOC members stand for _____.
 A) themselves B) their own country
 C) the International Olympic Committee D) nothing

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will read a passage. Read it carefully and then answer the questions after it in the fewest possible words on ANSWER SHEET.

Passage 4

Thanksgiving Day, legal holiday observed annually in the United States on the fourth Thursday of November. In Canada, Thanksgiving falls on the second Monday in October. Most people celebrate Thanksgiving by gathering with family or friends for a holiday feast. Thanksgiving was first celebrated by Pilgrims (英国清教徒) and Native Americans in colonial New England in the early 17th century. Its actual origin, however, probably traces to harvest festivals that have been traditional in many parts of the world since ancient times. Today Thanksgiving is mainly a celebration of domestic life, centered on the home and family.

Many activities commonly associated with Thanksgiving are derived from much older traditions of celebrating the autumn harvest. Today, many communities also decorate their churches with fruits, flowers, and vegetables at Thanksgiving, much as European communities have for centuries during the autumn harvest season.

In keeping with the idea of celebrating a plentiful harvest, preparing and eating a large meal is a central part of most Thanksgiving celebrations. Thanksgiving menus usually include turkey, bread-crumbs stuffing (面包屑填料), cranberry sauce (越桔沙司), mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes, and pumpkin pie. These simple foods recall the countryside life of the Pilgrims. Additionally, most of these foods are native to North America. Later groups of immigrants to North America often adapted the traditional holiday menu to fit their own tastes. For example, many Italian American Thanksgiving meals include Italian specialties, such as pasta and wine.

Many Americans digest their holiday meal while watching football games on television. Traditionally, two National Football League (NFL) teams, the Detroit Lions and the Dallas Cowboys, host games on Thanksgiving Day. High viewership of these holiday games has made football an American Thanksgiving tradition.

36. What is the traditional origin about Thanksgiving Day?
 37. Where was the Thanksgiving celebrated firstly?
 38. What is the central part of most Thanksgiving celebrations?
 39. If immigrants to North America are Chinese, what do the Chinese American Thanksgiving meals include?
 40. Why do American Thanksgiving menu include such food as turkey, bread-crumbs stuffing, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes, and pumpkin pie?

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 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 centre.*

41. The fishing boat _____ on the beach.
A) hang about B) hang on C) hang up D) hang back
42. All children _____ a loud laugh when their father told them the funny story.
A) let off B) let down C) let out D) let up
43. My car _____ yesterday.
A) broke out B) broke down C) broke up D) broke of
44. Some of the advice has been _____ as they are quite impracticable.
A) turned out B) turned on C) turned in D) turned down
45. He was actually _____ for the accident, though it had not in fact been his fault.
A) accused B) blamed C) condemned D) criticized
46. I bought this fifteenth-century watch at a quite _____ price.
A) cheap B) expensive C) costly D) reasonable
47. Staying alone in the house she was _____ when she heard someone knocking at the door.
A) startled B) afraid C) feared D) frightened
48. We _____ our new house with new materials and fashionable paintings.
A) provide B) purchase C) equip D) install
49. In his speech the President said that GPS went up for five _____ years.
A) successful B) successive C) continual D) continuous
50. It is reported that there is no better _____ for human's hands.
A) alternative B) equivalence C) exchange D) substitute
51. The banker checked the machine _____ but could find nothing wrong with it.
A) entirely B) throughout C) thoroughly D) wholly
52. If you want to get the job, firstly, you should have a(n) _____ examination.
A) introductory B) possible C) primary D) preliminary
53. We are getting excited and looking forward to _____ the new movie and the movie stars.
A) see B) seeing C) be seeing D) having seen
54. You _____ him the news; it just made him sad.
A) don't need to tell B) didn't need to tell
C) needn't tell D) needn't have told
55. The headmaster _____ us that the school would be closed for one day next week.
A) informed B) instructed C) told D) noticed
56. Tom, one of my students, had his term paper _____ as soon as he finished _____ it.
A) to be typed, to write B) being typed, writing
C) typed, to write D) typed, writing
57. Mary had always refused to cooperate with others because she believed that she could do better
_____.
A) single-handed B) than anybody
C) in person D) all her own
58. _____ at the school, a car picked him up to an unknown place.
A) While arriving B) Having arrived C) When he arrived D) On its arrival
59. The boy claimed _____ the man outside the school.
A) to see B) that he saw C) to have seen D) that he has seen
60. My teacher _____ my decision to study science.
A) influenced B) affected C) touched D) impressed

Section B

Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

61. Believe it or not, last year, Tom _____ (earn) twice as much as his sister, who was a white-collar in a big company.
62. The days whenever you _____ (travel) without a passport are a thing of the past.
63. Seeing that there was no possibility of _____ (avoid) a crash, the fisherman decided to dive into the sea.
64. Not until he _____ (remove) his shoes, did he enter one of the low-ceilinged rooms of the Japanese house.
65. It was those years that I _____ (visit) my home town and I was determined to enjoy my stay.
66. You can borrow my dictionary unless you _____ (return) it to me tomorrow.
67. If this company _____ (have) such a good reputation, I would not have come here.
68. She promised her brother that she _____ (write) to him.
69. The interesting thing is that even today a number of Londoners _____ (set) their watches by Big Ben.
70. He said it would rain, but I disagreed with him—I was sure it _____ (rain).

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully, and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

Service enterprises include many kinds of familiar businesses. Examples include dry cleaners, shoe repair stores, barber shops, restaurants, hospitals, and hotels. (71) In many cases service enterprises are moderately small because they do not have mechanized services and limit service to only as many individuals as they can accommodate at one time. For example, a waiter may be able to provide good service to four tables at once, but with five or more tables, customer service will suffer.

(72) In recent years the number of service enterprises in wealthier free-market economies has grown rapidly, and spending on services now accounts for a significant percentage of all spending. For example, private services accounted for about 20 percent of U. S. spending in 1994. Wealthier nations have developed postindustrial economies, where entertainment and recreation businesses have replaced most raw material business such as the mining, and some manufacturing industries. Many of these industries have moved to developing nations, especially with the rise of large multinational corporations. As postindustrial economies have accumulated wealth, they have come to support systems of leisure, in which people are willing to pay others to do things for them. (73) In the United States, vast numbers of people work fixed schedules for long hours in indoor offices, stores, and factories. (74) Many employers pay high enough wages so that employees can afford to balance their work schedules with purchased recreation. (75) People in the United States, for example, support thriving travel, theme park, resort, and recreational sport businesses.

Part V Translation from Chinese into English (30 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short paragraph about "Notice on an English Evening"; When you translate, you should try to use the correct structure, words and phrases in translation.

通知

兹定于本周五(12月24日)晚上7点钟在学院会议室举行英语晚会,节目有时装表演、唱、朗诵、话剧、讲故事等。随后将举行圣诞舞会,时间将持续到次日凌晨。欢迎院内外学生踊跃参加,入场券可到学生会301室领取。

英语系学生会
1990年7月3日

大学英语三级(A级)考试全真模拟试卷

Model Test 2

考生学校_____ 考生姓名_____ 考试时间____月____日____时至____时

.....

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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. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After the question there will be a pause of about 15 seconds. During the pause, you must read the 4 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 centre.*

Example: You will hear:

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 speakers were talking about some typing the woman had to finish that night. This is most likely to have taken place at an office. Therefore, "A) At an office" is the best answer. You should choose "A)" on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

1. A) The man will probably go to Norway for his vacation.
B) The man will probably wait until summer to go to Finland.
C) The man will probably not go to Norway for his vacation.
D) The man will probably stay home during his vacation.
2. A) She has not heard of Professor Sam.
B) She is a good friend of Professor Sam's.
C) She has not heard of Professor Sam's brother.
D) She does not meet Professor Sam's brother.
3. A) They are too expensive.
B) They are very rewarding.
C) They are too easy.
D) They are given by a strict teacher.
4. A) He must hand in a full report on the theatre.
B) He is too busy to go along.
C) He has to wash his hands first.
D) He has already seen the whole theatre.
5. A) Their taste is different.
B) She doesn't like to eat.
C) The restaurant is not open late.
D) She only eats good things.
6. A) Mary fell during the race.
B) She did very well in the race.
C) She was one of the slower runners.
D) Mary finished directly behind the quickest runner.
7. A) He wants to eat immediately.
B) He wants to know when the game will be over.
C) He's worried about what time it is.
D) He's afraid he's angry.
8. A) Indifferent.
B) Worried.
C) Happy.
D) Angry.
9. A) 22 minutes.
B) 32 minutes.
C) 12 minutes.
D) 2 minutes.
10. A) 70 dollars.
B) 60 dollars.
C) 50 dollars.
D) 40 dollars.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 2 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, there will*

be a pause. During the pause, you must read the 4 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 centre.

Passage 1

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Plants. B) Sun. C) Animals. D) Human beings.
12. A) Breaking up. B) Dying out. C) Stopping. D) Disappearing.

Passage 2

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

13. A) They went to the theater. B) They stayed at home talking.
 C) They went to the cinema. D) They washed the dishes at home.
14. A) A woman. B) A man. C) A driver. D) A actress.
15. A) They were having a joke.
 B) They were washing the dishes.
 C) They were running for the first who will not wash the dishes.
 D) They were running for the first who will wash the dishes.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question you should complete the answer to it with a word or short phrase. The incomplete answers are printed in your ANSWER SHEET. Now this is the passage.

16. Listening to _____.
17. In _____.
18. To _____.
19. This is probably because _____.
20. This will lead to _____.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: In this section, there are 4 reading passages. Each of them is followed by some questions. For each question there are 4 suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

English is the official language of the United Kingdom and is the first language of the vast majority of its citizens. The use of language is extremely important to Britain's class structure. Some educated English people, regardless of their class origin, strive to free themselves of regional or local accents in order to sound like educated English-speaking people. Some people in England regard regional accents and slang as substandard. On the other hand, many local people, such as Cockneys in East London and people in northern England, enjoy their particular way of speaking, regarding it as warmer and friendlier than standard English.

Scottish people appreciate the Scottish accent so much they insist the BBC carry programs with Scottish-accented speakers. The Celtic language, an ancient tongue, continues to be spoken in Scotland by some people, usually those in the more remote areas of the country. Approximately 80,000 Scots speak Scottish Gaelic, a type of Celtic language. English is the main language in Northern Ireland, although at least some of the Roman Catholic minority speak Irish, another Gaelic dialect, as a second language.

The ancient Celtic language of Wales is strongly tied to the cultural nationalism of the region. At the time of the 1991 census (人口调查), about 20 percent of the Welsh population could speak Welsh. Welsh is spoken in northern and western Wales much more than in southern Wales, where many English people have relocated. Many schools in Wales offer bilingual education, and there is a Welsh-language television channel. In 1993, after long and considerable struggle by Welsh nationalists, the government

made Welsh a joint official language with English in Wales for use in the courts, the civil service, and other aspects of the government department.

21. According to the passage, which of the following sentence is NOT true?
- A) English is the official language of the United Kingdom.
 - B) English is spoken by the vast majority of world citizens.
 - C) The use of language is extremely important to Britain's class structure.
 - D) Some educated English people, regardless of their class origin, strive to free themselves of regional or local accents in order to sound like educated English-speaking people.
22. "Some people in England regard regional accents and slang as substandard." "substandard" means _____.
- A) not as good as the average
 - B) low standard
 - C) low social status
 - D) acceptable
23. Scottish people appreciate the Scottish accent so much they insist _____.
- A) the BBC carry programs with Scottish
 - B) the BBC carry programs with Scottish speakers
 - C) the BBC carry programs with non-Scottish-accented speakers
 - D) the BBC carry programs with speakers whose pronunciation is Scottish dialect
24. At the time of the 1991, if the Welsh is 10 million, how many Welsh population could speak Welsh?
- A) 10 million.
 - B) 1 million.
 - C) 2 million.
 - D) 0.2 million.
25. What does "bilingual education" (Para 3) probably mean?
- A) Many schools in Wales offer education in English and French.
 - B) Many schools in Wales offer education in English and Scottish.
 - C) Many schools in Wales offer education in English and Welsh.
 - D) Many schools in Wales offer education in English and Irish.

Passage 2

Because humans are at the top of the food chain, they are particularly vulnerable to the effects of nondegradable(不可能降解的) pollutants. This was clearly illustrated in the 1950s and 1960s when residents living near Minamata Bay, Japan, developed nervous disorders, shaking, and paralysis(瘫痪,麻痹) in a mysterious widespread. Over 400 people died before authorities discovered that a local industry had released mercury(水银,汞) into Minamata Bay. This highly toxic element stored up in the bodies of local fish and eventually in the bodies of people who consumed the fish. More recently research has revealed that many chemical pollutants are harmful to the human beings.

Pollution also has a dramatic effect on natural resources. Ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, and rivers perform many important services for the earth's environment. They improve water and air quality, provide living places for plants and animals, and provide food and medicines. Any or all of these ecosystem functions may be impaired or destroyed by pollution. Moreover, because of the complex relationships among the many types of organisms and ecosystems, environmental pollution may have far-reaching consequences that are not immediately obvious or that are difficult to predict. For instance, scientists can only point out some of the potential impacts of the decrease of the ozone layer(臭氧层), the protective layer in the atmosphere that shields the earth from the sun's harmful rays.

26. The best title for this passage would be _____?
- A) Pollution
 - B) Impact of Pollution
 - C) Affect of Pollution
 - D) Pollutants
27. In the sentence "Because humans are at the top of the food chain, they are particularly vulnerable to the effects of nondegradable pollutants.", "vulnerable" probably means _____.
- A) defenseless
 - B) protected
 - C) strong
 - D) fragile
28. The "Minamata Bay" example in the first paragraph proved that _____.
- A) if mankind do something harmful to the environment, vice versa, the indeed victims are themselves
 - B) a local industry which had released mercury into Minamata Bay was the real murderer

C) how this highly toxic element stored up in the bodies of local fish and eventually harmful to the bodies of people who consumed the fish

D) the theory of pollution

29. What does the second paragraph tell us?

A) Environmental pollution may have far-reaching consequences.

B) Any or all of these ecosystem functions may be impaired or destroyed by pollution.

C) Ecosystems perform many important services for the earth's environment.

D) Pollution also has a great influence on natural resources.

30. In the last sentence "scientists can only point out some of the potential impacts of the decrease of the ozone layer, the protective layer in the atmosphere that shields the earth from the sun's harmful rays." The word "shield" means _____.
A) cloak B) guard C) defend D) protect

Passage 3

In 1995 about 700,000 robots were operating in the industrialized world. Over 500,000 were used in Japan, about 120,000 in Western Europe, and about 60,000 in the United States. Many robot applications are for tasks that are either dangerous or unpleasant for human beings. In medical laboratories, robots handle potentially dangerous materials, such as blood or urine samples(尿样). In other cases, robots are used in repetitive, unchangeable tasks in which human performance might degrade over time. Robots can perform these repetitive, high-precision operations 24 hours a day without fatigue. A major user of robots is the automobile industry. General Motors Corporation uses approximately 16,000 robots for tasks such as spot welding(点焊), painting, machine loading, parts transfer, and assembly. Assembly is one of the fastest growing industrial applications of robotics. It requires higher precision than welding or painting and depends on low-cost sensor systems and powerful inexpensive computers. Robots are used in electronic assembly where they load microchips on circuit boards.

Activities in environments that cause great danger to humans, such as locating sunken ships, clean-up of nuclear waste, exploring for underwater mineral deposits, and active volcano exploration, are ideally suited to robots. Similarly, robots can explore distant planets. NASA's Galileo, an unmanned space probe, traveled to Jupiter in 1996 and performed tasks such as determining the chemical content of the Jovian atmosphere.

Robots are being used to assist surgeons in installing artificial hips, and very high-precision robots can help surgeons with delicate operations on the human eye.

31. Which of the following is the best topic about this article?

A) Robots

B) Uses of Robots

C) Development of Robots

D) Advantages of Robots

32. According to the article, which of the following is NOT true?

A) In 1995 about 700,000 robots were operating in the industrialized world.

B) Why people use the robots is that they are neither dangerous nor unpleasant.

C) In medical laboratories, robots can be used to handle potentially dangerous materials, such as blood or urine samples.

D) In other cases, robots are used in repetitive, unchangeable tasks in which human performance might degrade over time.

33. In the sentence "Robots can perform these repetitive, high-precision operations 24 hours a day without fatigue." the word "fatigue" can be explained as _____.
A) rest B) paying C) powering D) being exhausted

34. The robots can do many jobs EXCEPT _____.
A) spot welding, painting
B) drinking, eating and shaving
C) machine loading, parts transfer, and assembly
D) exploring distant planets

35. Sometimes which kind of doctor may NOT need robots' help?

- A) Physician. B) Surgeon. C) Brain specialist. D) Dentist.

Passage 4

Soccer, game played by two teams on a rectangular(矩形的) field, in which players attempt to knock a round ball through the opponents' goal, using any part of the body except the hands. Generally, players use their feet and heads as they kick, dribble(带球), and pass the ball toward the goal. One player on each team guards the goal. This player, the goalkeeper, is the only player allowed to touch the ball with the hands.

Soccer is a free-flowing game that has relatively few rules and requires little equipment. All that is needed to play is an area of open space and a ball. Much of the world's soccer is played informally, without field markings or real goals. In many places, the game is played barefoot using rolled-up rags or newspapers as a ball. Soccer is the world's most popular sport, played by people of all ages in about 200 countries. The sport has millions of fans throughout the world. Only in the United States is the game referred to as soccer. Outside the United States the sport is commonly called football, or futbol in Spanish-speaking countries, where the game is particularly popular. The official name of the sport is association football. The word soccer is a slang corruption of the abbreviation assoc.

The Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) is the worldwide governing body of soccer. FIFA governs all levels of soccer, including professional play, Olympic competitions, and youth leagues. The organization also governs the sport's premier event, the World Cup, an international competition held every four years with national teams from 32 countries.

36. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?

- A) To tell us the definition of the soccer.
B) To give us an brief introduction of the soccer.
C) To tell us how to play soccer.
D) To tell us the rules of the soccer.

37. According to the passage which of the following sentence is NOT true?

- A) The final aim of the playing soccer is to kick the ball through the opponents' goal.
B) None of the players of the team can touch the ball by hands.
C) Much of the world's soccer is played informally.
D) You can play the football without field markings or real goals.

38. In the sentence "The word soccer is a slang corruption of the abbreviation assoc.", the word "corruption" probably means _____.

- A) a dishonesty
B) immoral behaviour
C) something such as a word that is changed from its correct or original form
D) word form

39. Generally speaking, soccer is called _____ throughout of the world.

- A) futbol B) association football
C) football D) soccer

40. What is not the role of FIFA?

- A) FIFA governs all levels of soccer.
B) FIFA also governs the sport's premier event, the World Cup.
C) FIFA leads the world of soccer.
D) The World Cup is an international competition held every four years.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the correspond-

ing letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.

41. He must be _____.
A) anyone B) anybody C) something D) somebody
42. Tom doesn't want any coffee now. He would rather _____ some tea.
A) prefer B) to take C) have D) prefer to like
43. I think I shall finish it _____.
A) a few minutes late B) late a few minutes
C) a few minutes later D) later a few minutes
44. I feel it is necessary for me _____ your shortcomings.
A) to pick on B) to remind of C) to point out D) to mention
45. He is very busy _____ for the term paper now.
A) prepared B) being prepared C) to prepare D) preparing
46. I'll be very happy if you agree to _____ this accident.
A) look up B) look into C) look for D) look at
47. The students were _____ by his humorous words.
A) carried away B) carried in C) carried out D) carried on
48. The little boy _____ his foot several times in anger.
A) jumped B) stamped C) knocked D) stepped
49. The animal with the biggest head _____ its body is the ant.
A) in connection to B) in relation to C) in the course of D) in terms of
50. He was _____ the most famous singer.
A) known for B) known to C) known as D) known
51. Gesture helps speakers _____ their meanings.
A) classify B) specify C) qualify D) clarify
52. The Chinese wants to _____ their national flag flying on the surface of Moon by 2020.
A) see B) observe C) notice D) note
53. Everybody has arrived. It's time we _____ the work.
A) shall start B) would start C) had started D) started
54. The film bored me to death. I wish I _____ to see it.
A) had not gone B) have not gone
C) did not go D) could not have gone
55. He didn't live up to _____ have been expected of him.
A) which B) what C) that D) all what
56. The faster body is thrown into the sky, _____ it goes.
A) the more high B) the more height C) the higher D) the longer
57. Not until I arrived at the gate of school _____ back.
A) he had turned B) he didn't turn C) that he turned D) did he turn
58. _____ the first country to use the nuclear weapons.
A) In no time China will be B) In no time will China be
C) Never China will be D) At any time will China be
59. Computers can do a lot of things, which _____ telling the time.
A) includes B) is included C) include D) including
60. I suggest she _____ herself to her new conditions.
A) accustoms B) adopt C) adapts D) adapt

Section B

Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

61. The weather _____ (vary) from day to day.
62. It is required that you _____ (arrive) on time.

63. Nowadays the young people devote a lot of time to _____ (study) English.
64. The champion waved to the _____ (admire) crowd.
65. He _____ (charge) with stealing a car.
66. I have heard some bad news which _____ (disturb) me very much.
67. I recognized Peter although I _____ (see) him for 10 years.
68. It is no use _____ (try) to deceive me.
69. Metal _____ (conduct) electricity.
70. As blind as he was, the old man _____ (have) a sharp ear for even the slightest sound.

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully, and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

(71) A corporation is a legal entity that exists as distinct from the individuals who control and invest in it. (72) As a result, a corporation can continue indefinitely through complete changes of ownership, leadership, and staffing. Current owners can sell their holdings to other individuals or, if they die, have their assets transferred to heirs. This is possible because a corporation creates shares of stock that are sold to investors. One strength of the corporate business structure is that stockholders have limited liability, as opposed to the unlimited liability of general partners, so they cannot lose more than their initial investment. (73) Investors may also easily buy and sell stocks of public corporations through stock exchanges. (74) By offering stock publicly, a corporation enables anyone with some money to buy the stock and become a part-owner of the company. (75) As a result, corporations can more easily raise capital for business expansion than can sole proprietorships and most partnerships.

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic "Global Shortage of Fresh Water" in three paragraphs, using the facts given below. You are given some key words and expressions. You should write at least 100 words not including the words given.

(fresh water 淡水, 湖水; shortage *n.* 不足, 缺乏; inexhaustible *adj.* 用不完的, 用之不竭的; tap *n.* 水龙头; consider 考虑, 思考; population *n.* 人口; development of industry and agriculture 工业和农业的发展; pollute 污染; in a word *adv.* 总之; water resources 水源; protect...from 保护)

Global Shortage of Fresh Water

大学英语三级(A级)考试全真模拟试卷

Model Test 3

考生学校_____ 考生姓名_____ 考试时间____月____日____时至____时

考生须知

- 一、将校名、姓名、准考证号和试卷代号填写在答题卡上。
- 二、所有答案均应做在答题纸上,写在试题册上的答案一律无效。
- 三、用 2B 铅笔答题。注意保持答题纸卷面整洁、清晰。
- 四、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案,多选作答错处理。选定答案后,在相应字母的中间划一条横线。划线的浓度要盖过字母底色。
- 五、答题纸上红色方框为阅卷评分处,考生自填成绩无效。
- 六、考试时间为 120 分钟。考试结束时,把试题册和答题纸放在桌上。监考人员收卷后考生才可离开考场。

提 示

- 一、《大学英语三级(A级)考试全真模拟试卷》由十五套试卷组成,由十多所颇有影响的高校大学英语骨干教师编写,内容新颖,覆盖面广,与现行三级(A级)考试难易度相当。试题配有参考答案和详细解答,并配录音文字材料和三盘录音带,是参加三级(A级)考试的考生临考前实战演练的首选题库。
- 二、同学们通过做三级(A级)考试全真模拟试卷,可以了解三级(A级)考试的演练形式、时间以及要求,能更加准确地把握考试动向、命题规律以及试题难易度。
- 三、做题时要科学安排时间,严格按照规定答题,切忌边做题边翻看答案。全部考试时间为 120 分钟,不得拖延时间。
- 四、做完每套试卷后及时核对参考答案,对于似是而非的题目,要究根到底。对于自己的薄弱环节,要有重点,有针对性地进行复习提高。