

A New Collection of Questions with Answers and Explanatory Notes

新编大学英语分级测试题

集注

主编：张广奇 主审：刘悦

COLLEGE
ENGLISH
ACHIEVEMENT
TESTS

3级
BAND 3

外文出版社

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主 编: 张广奇

主 审: 刘 悦

副主编: 乌勒胡 刘 颖 王朝晖

编 委: 尹祝辉 张 然 金 兰 董 慧 戚剑秋
陈 宇 乔 薇 马 田 梁 静 刘黎清

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info@flp.com.cn

sales@flp.com.cn

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主 编 张广奇

主 审 刘 悦

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前 言

为了更好地配合大学英语分级教学,适应全国大学英语统考新题型的需要,我们在大学英语测试理论的指导下,依据《大学英语教学大纲》编写了《新编大学英语分级测试题集注》。这套教学辅助教材共包括一至四级,每一级均有十套精编试题,内容包括:听力理解(含听写)、词语用法、语法结构(含综合改错)、阅读理解、完形填空、翻译(含英译汉,汉译英)、简答题、短文写作等八部分;另外还有:听力理解部分录音材料的文字稿、全部试题的参考答案、详细注解、翻译译文和写作范文。

这套书紧扣大纲、选材广泛、内容新颖、注释详尽,既可供大学英语课堂教学使用,亦可供修读相应级别的学生自测之用。相信对学生牢固掌握所学知识及提高语言运用能力会有很大帮助。听力理解部分由美籍教师朗读,语音语调流畅标准,录音清晰。

在这套书编写的过程中,得到了翟天利教授的热情鼓励和支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间及水平有限,书中不当之处在所难免,望读者不吝指正。

编 者

2000年7月于北京

目 录

上篇:试题部分

College English Achievement Tests

TEST 1	(3)
TEST 2	(17)
TEST 3	(31)
TEST 4	(45)
TEST 5	(60)
TEST 6	(74)
TEST 7	(87)
TEST 8	(102)
TEST 9	(116)
TEST 10	(130)

下篇:答案及注释

Answers and Explanatory Notes

TEST 1 答案及注释	(147)
TEST 2 答案及注释	(155)
TEST 3 答案及注释	(163)
TEST 4 答案及注释	(171)
TEST 5 答案及注释	(179)
TEST 6 答案及注释	(187)
TEST 7 答案及注释	(195)
TEST 8 答案及注释	(203)
TEST 9 答案及注释	(211)
TEST 10 答案及注释	(219)

上篇

试题部分

College English Achievement Tests

College English Achievement Test 1

(Band 3)

Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points, 20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear ten 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 each statement, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter 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. |

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

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have 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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A) Basement. B) Closet. C) In the car. D) Living room.
2. A) Richard is hard to find.
 B) Richard speaks with difficulty.
 C) Richard's roommate doesn't talk to him.
 D) Richard doesn't work very hard.
3. A) It is closed. B) 12 noon to 9 p. m.
 C) 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. D) 9 a. m. to 12 noon.
4. A) That the man will not be able to sleep.
 B) That someone will enter the house.
 C) That the lock on the door will break.
 D) That the man will not be able to come back.
5. A) No one will look at the bulletin board.
 B) The store isn't a good place for a meeting.
 C) The man has never noticed a bulletin board there.

- D) The woman should ask the manager.
6. A) Steamed rice would be nice for dinner.
B) There are a lot of hot-air balloons.
C) Steve must be over ninety years old.
D) It's hot and humid outside.
7. A) He is sick. B) He is worried.
C) He is confident. D) He is angry.
8. A) He went to see the foreign student advisor.
B) He went to Washington.
C) He went to the Passport Office.
D) He reported it to the Passport Office.
9. A) The hotel service is excellent.
B) The hotel service is poor.
C) The hotel is too expensive.
D) She doesn't like high quality hotel.
10. A) William just learned to play piano.
B) William plays the piano very well.
C) William couldn't play the piano.
D) William was proud.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three 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), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with the single line through the center.*

Passage One

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

11. A) Wales. B) London. C) Scotland. D) Ireland.
12. A) 200. B) 1000. C) 1200. D) 20.
13. A) 2,000. B) Under 1,000. C) About 2,000. D) Over 1,000.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Near his office. B) At the theatre.
C) In a restaurant. D) At home.
15. A) She was pleased. B) She was depressed.
C) She was surprised. D) She was amused.

16. A) He was pleased. B) He was upset.
C) He was amused. D) He was frightened.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

17. A) A picture of the British arms.
B) A picture of the queen's palace.
C) A picture of Rowland Hill.
D) A picture of Queen Victoria.
18. A) In 1840. B) In 1820. C) In 1804. D) In 1890.
19. A) The British government.
B) The individual post offices.
C) Either the sender or the receiver of a letter.
D) The queen.
20. A) Thirty cents. B) Ten cents. C) Twenty cents. D) Forty cents.

Section C Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a blank after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space. There is also another signal indicating the end of the blank. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

The year was 1932. Amelia Earhart was flying alone (21) in a small one - engine airplane. (22), several hours after she had left Newfoundland, she (23). To make things worse, her altimeter failed. (The altimeter shows (24) above the ground.) At night, and in a storm, a pilot (25) without an altimeter. At times, her plane nearly plunged into the Atlantic Ocean. Just before daylight, (26). Amelia noticed flames (27). Would she be able to reach land? There was nothing to do (28). Amelia Earhart did reach Ireland, (29), she was warmly welcomed in England and Europe. (30), Amelia Earhart was famous.

Part II Vocabulary (10 points, 10 minutes)

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one

that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with the single line through the center.

31. The story of his adventures _____ excellent reading.
A) begins B) makes C) brings up D) grows
32. The fire, which was thought as under control, _____ again during the night.
A) turned up B) showed up C) flared up D) set up
33. She _____ the book for three years, but failed to have it published to her disappointment.
A) labored on B) labored at C) wrote out D) worked for
34. She waited at the station in _____ of his arrival.
A) wish B) desire C) anticipation D) want
35. What punishment does the law _____ for a stealing case?
A) describe B) prescribe C) show D) design
36. When the snake emerged from behind the tree, there was a(n) _____ among the girls.
A) surprise B) shock C) panic D) amazement
37. Mary _____ a very difficult passage in the book for me.
A) translated B) interpreted C) spoke D) talked
38. We're determined to build our socialist country with Chinese _____.
A) essentials B) characteristics C) necessities D) foundations
39. The home, social and moral _____ are important to the growth of children.
A) environment B) surrounding C) circumstance D) situation
40. This letter is so badly written that I can hardly _____ what the writer is trying to say.
A) make up B) bring up C) single out D) figure out

Part III Structure (20 points, 10 minutes)

Section A

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. If only the parcel _____ there in time.
A) arrives B) arrive C) had arrived D) has arrived
42. The boy climbed up the tree and picked up all the fruit _____ reach.
A) in B) at C) within D) inside
43. The output of the gold mine is now four times _____ it was before liberation.
A) that B) what C) which D) than

- A) to be bitten B) of biting C) of being bitten D) to bite

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one that is not correct. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- ed $\frac{A}{C}$ to find a $\frac{A}{D}$ suitable person.

57. If children were fed nourishing breakfasts before they left for school,
A B
there would be less problems in the early morning classes.
C D
58. The house that was used to stand at this corner was destroyed during the bombing in
A B C D
1940.
59. On most American farms, one or two principal products is raised for a cash crop.
A B C D
60. Sally and her sister both saw the play, but she was disappointed in it.
A B C D

Part IV Reading Comprehension (20 points, 35 minutes)

Directions: *In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passages and answer the questions. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with the single line through the center.*

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

As civilization proceeds in the direction of technology, it passes the point of supplying all the basic essentials of life—food, shelter, clothes and warmth. Then we are faced with a choice between using technology to provide and fulfil needs which have now been regarded as unnecessary or, on the other hand, using technology to reduce the number of hours of work which a man must do in order to earn a given standard of living. In other words, we either raise our standard of living above that necessary for comfort and happiness or we leave it at this level and work shorter hours.

I shall take it for granted that mankind has, by that time, chosen the latter alternative. Men will be working shorter and shorter hours in their paid employment. It follows that the housewife will also expect to be able to have more leisure in her life without lowering her standard of living. It also follows that human domestic servants will have completely ceased to exist. Yet the great majority of the housewives will wish to be relieved completely from the routine operations of the home such as scrubbing the floors or the bath of the cooker, or washing the clothes or washing up, or dusting or sweeping, or making beds.

By far the most logical step to relieve the housewife of routine is to provide a robot which can be trained to the requirements of a particular home and can be programmed to carry out half a dozen or more standard operation, when so switched by the housewife.

61. As civilization develops in the direction of technology, _____.
- A) the basic essentials of life must be supplied
 - B) it is important to supply the basic essentials of life
 - C) it is no longer so important as it was in the past to supply all the basic essentials

of life

D) it is not necessary to supply the basic essentials of life

62. According to the author, what choice are we faced with?

A) The choice of providing and fulfilling our needs.

B) The choice of using technology.

C) The choice of earning a standard of living.

D) A choice between using technology to provide and fulfil needs and using technology to reduce the number of hours of work.

63. What alternative will mankind have chosen in future?

A) To leave our standard of living at this level and work shorter hours.

B) To raise our standard of living.

C) To fulfil needs which have been regarded as unnecessary.

D) To lower our standard of living and work shorter hours.

64. What do most housewives wish to do?

A) To stop doing their housework.

B) To do less homework.

C) To get rid of the heavy burden of their housework.

D) To do only simple and light housework.

65. A robot is _____.

A) a kind of motor car

B) a kind of computer

C) a kind of automatic machine that acts almost like a man

D) a kind of electric instrument

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals and soldiers, while the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all.

We do not know who first set a broken leg, or launched a seaworthy boat, or calculated the length of the year, or manured a field; but we know all about the killers and destroyers. People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world you will find the figure of a conqueror or a general or a soldier. And I think most people believe that the greatest countries are those that have beaten in the battle the greatest number of other countries and ruled over them as conquerors.

It is just possible they are, but they are not the most civilized. Animals fight; so do savages; hence to be good at fighting is to be good in the way in which an animal or a savage is good, but it is not to be civilized. Even being good at getting other people to fight for you and telling them how to do it most efficiently—this, after all, is what

conquerors and generals have done—is not being civilized. People fight to settle quarrels. Fighting means killing, and civilized peoples ought to be able to find some way of settling their disputes other than by seeing which side can kill off the greater number of the other side, and then saying that that side which has killed most has won. And not only has won, but, because it has won, has been in the right. For that is what is going to mean in a war; it means saying that might is right.

66. On all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world, we find _____.
A) the figure of the same conqueror or general or soldier
B) the figure of some conqueror or general or soldier
C) a figure representing the number of conquerors, generals and soldiers in that country
D) the figure of a person who helped civilization forward
67. Most people believe that the greatest countries are those that _____.
A) built the highest pillars
B) were beaten in battle by the greatest number of other countries
C) were ruled by the greatest number of conquerors
D) won the greatest number of battles against other countries
68. In the author's opinion, the countries that ruled over a large number of other countries are _____.
A) certainly not the greatest in any way
B) neither the greatest nor the most civilized
C) possibly the most civilized but not the greatest
D) possibly the greatest in some degree but not the most civilized
69. The author says that civilized people should _____.
A) not have any quarrels to settle
B) not fight when there are no quarrels to settle
C) settle their quarrels without fighting
D) settle their quarrels by seeing which side can kill off the greater number of the other side.
70. "Might is right" in the last sentence means that _____.
A) those who fight believe that the winner is right and the loser wrong
B) only those who are powerful should go to war
C) those who are right should fight against those who are wrong
D) in a way only those who are powerful will win

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage:

Another common type of reasoning is the search for causes and results. We want to know whether cigarettes really do cause lung cancer, what causes malnutrition, the decay of cities, or the decay of teeth. We are equally interested in effects: what is the ef-

fect of sulfur or lead in the atmosphere, of oil spills and raw sewage in rivers and the sea, of staying up late on the night before an examination?

Causal reasoning may go from cause to effect or from effect to cause. Either way, we reason from what we know to what we want to find out. Sometimes we reason from an effect to a cause and then on to another effect. Thus, if we reason that because the lights have gone out, the refrigerator won't work, we first relate the effect (lights out) to the cause (power off) and then relate that cause to another effect (refrigerator not working). This kind of reasoning is called, for short, effect to effect. It is quite common to reason through an extensive chain of causal relations. When the lights go out we might reason in the following causal chain: lights out—power off—refrigerator not working—temperature will rise—milk will sour. In other words, we diagnose a succession of effects from the power failure, each becoming the cause of the next.

Causes are classified as necessary, sufficient, or contributory. A necessary cause is one which must be present for the effect to occur, as combustion is necessary to drive a gasoline engine. A sufficient cause is one which can produce an effect unaided, though there may be more than one sufficient cause; a dead battery is enough to keep a car from starting, but faulty spark plugs or an empty gas tank will have the same effect. A contributory cause is one which helps to produce an effect but cannot do so by itself, as running through a red light may help cause an accident, though other factors—pedestrians or other cars in the intersection—must also be present.

In establishing or refuting (驳倒) a causal relation it is usually necessary to show the process by which the alleged cause produces the effect. Such an explanation is called a causal process.

71. What the author discussed in the previous section is most probably about _____.
 - A) relationships between causes and results
 - B) classification of reasoning
 - C) some other common types of reasoning
 - D) some special type of reasoning
72. According to the passage, to do the "effect to effect" reasoning is to reason _____.
 - A) from cause to effect
 - B) from effect to cause
 - C) from effect to effect and on to cause
 - D) from effect to cause and on to another effect
73. A necessary cause is _____.
 - A) one without which it is impossible for the effect to occur
 - B) one of the causes that can produce the effect
 - C) one that is enough to make the effect occur
 - D) none of them

