成功外语系列丛书

征服英语3级
——全能强化训练

CONQUER CET 3

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征服英语三级●快速突破训练

（学生用书）

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前　言

　　《大学英语三级考试强化教程》是学生在参加大学英语三级考试前在老师指导下使用的密集型综合复习教材，编写依据为《大学英语教学大纲》和《浙江省高等学校英语三级考试大纲》。本书按考试题型分为听力理解、阅读理解、语法和词汇、翻译（汉译英和英译汉）、写作等几个部分。每部分先就语言能力要求、基础知识以及解题思路与技巧进行归纳并结合例析讲解，然后参照历年试题编写了既有针对性又具有广泛性的练习题，利于学生操练和巩固。本教材的特点是基础知识全面，考点密集度高，实用性强，适合大学本科、专科、成人高校及自考生复习迎考。

　　本教材还附有最新的三级英语真题考卷两套，便于学生自测。本书的所有习题均提供答案。听力提供听力原文和磁带。

　　本教材的使用期建议为考试前一个学期，课时量为 40-50。具体内容可以根据学生情况灵活选用。语法基础知识部分可供上课选用，也可供学生自学或查阅。

参加本书编写的都是杭州商学院的大学英语教学一线教师，熟悉三级考试，这本书可以看作是他们多年教学经验的结晶。

　　对于本教材在编写过程中出现的不当之处，望广大师生不吝指正。

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第一章　听力理解

概述

大学英语三级考试的听力理解部分考查考生获取口头信息的能力。

按照浙江省三级考试大纲的要求，听力部分要求考生能听懂题材熟悉、基本上无生词的对话和短文，语速为每分钟 120 个单词，对话听一遍，短文听两遍，理解准确率以 70% 为合格。

这部分考试时间为 20 分钟,包括 A 节(Section A) 和 B 节(Section B),A 节有 10 道题，每题含一组男女之间的对话，共两句，对话后有一个问句。B 节有三篇短文，每篇听力短文后面有三到四个问题，短文听两遍，但问题只听一遍。以上都为多项选择题。

听力的提高不是一蹴而就的，捕捉信息的能力取决于多方面的因素,如坚实的语言基础,一定的文化背景知识,听前预测能力,正确有效的听音习惯及对考题的熟悉程度等。本节从考生最关心的问题考试即常考题型入手，探讨如何才能在听力中获取高分。

第一节　　　听力常考题型分析

一．对话部分

数字和计算类

在对话中，考生常常会遇到一些数字，涉及到时间、金钱、号码、年龄、倍数等。在三级的听力中，数字题经常和简单的计算结合在一起，如加、减、乘、除等。解答这类问题时，在注意捕捉多个数字信息的同时，要注意题目的要求，因为问题的答案往往是要两个或更多的数字经过计算后的结果。如 2000 年 6 月的第 5 题：

W: Are you going to the meeting? It will start at 1:30.

M: Yes, but I will be twenty minutes late.

Q: When will the man attend the meeting?

1:10　　　　　　　C) 1:50

1:30　　　　　　　D) 2:00

答案为 C。男士说他要迟到 20 分钟，会议是 1:30 开始的。这是一个经过计算得出的结果。

地点类

如 2001 年 6 月试题的第 4 题：

W: Good morning. What can I do for you?

M: Morning. Five airmail stamps, please. They are going to Los Angeles.

Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place?

At an airport.　　　　　C) In the man's office.

In Los Angeles.　　　　　D) At a post office.

正确答案是 D。从四个选项中可以发现这是一个地点题。解题关键是男士的话 "Five airmail stamps"，而 "airport" 只是一个干扰项。

职业身份类

此类题目一般有两种：职业判断和双方关系。如 97 年 12 月试题的第 3 题：

W: The pipe is leaking and there is water all over the floor.

M: Why don't you call Mr. Peters ?

Q: What does Mr. Peters do?

He is a boat builder.　　　　C) He paints watercolors.

He smokes a pipe　　　　　D) He's a plumber.

答案是 D，plumber 管道工。该对话中的有效信息是"The pipe is leaking and there is water all over the floor."（水管漏了，地板上都是水）。

又如 97 年 6 月试卷中的第 4 题：

M: Why didn't you stop when we first signaled?

W: I'm sorry. Will I have to pay a fine?

Q: What's the probable relationship between the man and the woman?

Policeman and thief   C) Teacher and student

Policeman and driver   D) Director and actress

答案是 A。结合第一句话"Why didn't you stop when we first signaled?"（我们开始打信号时你为什么不停下？）以及答复中的"fine"（罚款），可以知道说话者之间的关系最有可能是警察和驾驶者，并且驾者违规了。

4．虚拟语气类

虚拟条件句所表示的事情与事实相反，这是解题的关键。如 99 年 1 月的第 6 题：

M: I wonder if I could borrow your bicycle.

W: You certainly could if I had one.

Q: What does the woman mean?

She is willing to lend him her bicycle.

She refuses to lend him her bicycle.

She doesn't have a bicycle.

She has lent her bicycle to someone else.

答案是 C。从对话中的回答知道这是一个虚拟语气，"如果我有自行车的话我当然借给你。"实际上她没有车。

5。But 转折类

此类题的标志是第二个人的话由 but 连接，解题的关键在于抓住 but 后面的信息，因为考点往往在这部分。由于 but 表示转折，前后的意思一定不同，所以掌握了解题关键后，这类题就比较容易了，要特别注意but 后的信息。如 99 年 1 月的第 7 题：

W: I'd like to know your impression of New York.

M: You know, it's strange. Before I arrived, I didn't think I'd like New York. But since I got here, I've really enjoyed it.

Q: what does the man think of New York?

He thinks he is a stranger here in New York.

He thinks New York is not good.

He thinks New York is a wonderful city.

He doesn't like it at all.

答案是 C。抓住 but 引导的句子 " But since I got here, I've really enjoyed it."(但我到了纽约之后就真的非常喜欢它了）。

6．推理隐含类

此类题型不提供直接的关键词，需要根据所提供的信息做出合理的推测，从而得出隐含的信息来做出正确的判断。因为有效信息是隐含的，这就要求考生对所提供的信息进行理解、推理和归纳，最后得出结论。如 97 年 6 月试卷的第 5 题：

W: Frank, would you like to go to the cinema with me tomorrow night?

M: I wish I could, but I have to work on my term paper.

Q: Is Frank going to the cinema?

Yes. He'll go after he finishes his homework..

Yes. He'll write his paper after he returns.

No. He doesn't like going to the cinema.

No. He has to finish his homework.

答案是 D。男士没有直接回答"是"或"不是"，而是说"我想去的，但我要写学期论文。"因此可以推断他是不会去看电影的，回答是否定的。

7．建议类

这类题的关键是抓住对话中出现的表示建议的句型，常用的有：

Shall we …?

Why not …?

Why don't you/we …?

How/ What about … ?

如 97 年 6 月试卷的第 3 题：

M: We really must go to the post office right away.

W: Why don't we have lunch first?

Q: What does the woman want to do?

Eat before leaving.

Leave immediately.

Stay in the post office for a while.

Find out the right way to the post office.

答案是 A。这道题中的"Why don't we …"结构已经表明第二位说话者在此提了一个建议，建议内容为"have lunch first"。

8．惯用法类

在英语的日常会话中，经常会出现一些常用的口语习惯表达法，熟悉并掌握它们也对解题大有好处。如 98 年 6 月的第 9 题：

M: It's much better to wait until tomorrow to go . Don't you agree?

W: Yes, I couldn't agree more.

Q: What does the woman think?

She doesn't agree with the man.

She thinks that it is better to wait.

She thinks that it is better to drive at night.

She doesn't think that the man made a wise decision.

解题的关键是理解"I can't agree more."（我完全同意），所以答案是 B。选项 A 和 D 都是干扰项，因为这并不是一个否定的回答。

二：短文部分

三级听力理解的短文可分为以下几类：

故事性短文，介绍有趣的故事或经历。

常识性短文，介绍生活方面的小常识。

科普性短文，介绍自然界的现象和科学发现等。

关于教育及校园生活等和学生密切相关的短文。

根据短文的提问方式，可以将短文的题型分为三类：主题型、细节型和推断型，有时一篇短文只出现一种题型，但也有可能出现两种甚至三种题型。

1．主题型

主题型题主要考查考生对全文的理解或中心思想的概括。常见的提问形式有：

What's the main idea of the passage?

What is this passage mainly about?

What is the speaker mainly talking about?

What is the passage mainly about?

Which is the best title for the passage?

主题型的解题方法是要抓住主题句。有的主题句在文章的开头，有的在文章的结尾，有的没有明显的主题句，需要结合整篇文章得出。

2．细节型

此类题考查的是考生对短文细节部分的把握。由于答案比较直接、明确，这类题目并不很难，这也是三级听力短文部分出现频率最多的题型。

99 年 6 月 Passage Three 的四个问题均为细节题：

Many people go to church on Sundays, but others don't. Many sleep late on Sunday morning, but others don't. Some people work on Sundays, but most don't. However, almost everyone reads the Sunday paper.

Often the paper is waiting outside the door when the family gets up. The newspaper boy has delivered it.

The Sunday paper is usually very thick. It has many advertisements and many different sections. The adults of the family like the front page, the editorial page, and the world news section. Many men also read the sports pages and the financial pages.

Most men don't read the women's pages, but the mother of the family usually does. The women's pages have news about parties and marriages, and advice about food, health and clothes.

Most Sunday papers have funny stories, which children enjoy. Old people read the death notices, which tell about people who have died during the week.

17. What does almost everyone do on Sundays?

Gets up late.   C) Goes to church.

Reads the Sunday Newspaper.   D) Goes shopping.

18. When is the Sunday newspaper delivered?

Early in the morning.   C) On Sunday evening.

At noon.   D) In the afternoon.

19. What do many men like to read?

Advertisements about clothes.

Advice about food and health.

News about marriages and parties.

Sports and financial pages.

20. Who likes funny stories?

Men.   C) Women.

Everyone.   D) Children.

正确答案依次为 B,A,D,D。

3．推断型

这类题要求考生依据所得信息做出合理的推测和正确的判断，由于没有明确的信息，相对来说比较难，需要一定的逻辑推理能力。常见的提问形式有：

What can you infer from the passage?

What does the passage imply?

What can be concluded from the passage?

What can you learn from the passage?

以 99 年 1 月的 Passage one 为例：

Mr. And Mrs. Smith had always spent their summer holidays in New Jersey in the past, staying in a small inn at the foot of a hill. One year, however, Mr. Smith made a lot of money in his business, so they decided to go to London and stay at a really good hotel while they went touring around that famous city.

They flew to London and arrived at their hotel late one evening. They expected that they would have to go to bed hungry, because in that small inn in New Jersey, no meals were served after seven. They were therefore surprised when the man who received them in the hall asked whether they would take dinner there that night.

"Are you still serving dinner?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Yes, certainly, sir," answered the man. "We serve it until half past nine."

"What are the times of meals then?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Well, sir," answered the man, "We serve breakfast from seven to half past eleven in the morning, lunch from twelve to three in the afternoon, tea from four to five, and dinner from six to half past nine."

"But that hardly leaves any time for us to see the sights of London!" said Mrs. Smith.

14. What does the story imply?

Small town people may easily get confused in big cities.

Small town people are more honest than city people.

Big hotels give better service than small inns.

Big hotels give no better service than small inns.

文中提到 Smith 夫妇往常都在小旅店度假，而此次决定到大饭店潇洒一把，当 Smith 夫人听说开饭时间是"早餐从 7 点到 11：30，中餐从 12 点到下午 3 点，下午茶从 4 点到 5 点，晚餐从 6 点到 9 点半"时，她说："那我们就没有时间在伦敦观光了"，由此闹了个笑话，可见文章暗含的意思是 Smith 夫妇没有见过世面。故选项 A 是正确答案。

第二节 听力理解应试技巧

一、听前预测能力

听前预测是指从所给的文字材料或答案选项中发现一些背景信息。听力理解的问题不是以书面的形式出现在卷面上，而是在播放完录音材料后才出现，因此，抓紧时间阅读选择项，并且根据选项内容预测谈话内容和提问形式对准确快速答题帮助极大。

考生应该养成听前预测的习惯，具体做法是利用 Direction 及题与题之间的空隙时间，阅读试卷上的选项，力求缩小注意焦点，预测所听内容的类型和主题，对短文和对话中可能出现的单词和话题在听音前做好心理准备，争取主动，在听音时可以有目的地聆听、记忆。

在阅读选项时,因为时间有限,一般可采取快速浏览或跳读的方法。2002 年 1 月的第 9 题：

A secretary.　　　　　　C) A customer.

A waitress.　　　　　　D) A housewife.

在快速扫视了四个选项之后，发现都和人物身份有关，由此可以预测此题的考点是"人物身份"，在听的时候就可以有所准备了。原文是：

M: What kind of soup would you recommend?

W: We have very nice tomato soup and clear soup, sir.

Q: Who is the woman?

男士问"有什么汤可推荐的？"女士回答"有番茄汤和清汤。"由此可见对话发生在餐馆，女的身份最有可能是个侍者。

2002 年 6 月的第 5 题：

The train broke down and will not arrive.

The train will probably arrive at 9:45.

The train may arrive but the woman is not sure.

The train will probably arrive at 10:45.

对于较长的选项，可以采取竖式略读，不难发现四个选项的主语都是"The train",而且"arrive"重复出现，

是关键词，从而可以猜出本题的主题和火车到达有关，根据选项 B 和 D 中出现的时间数词，还需要在听的时候留神数字。原文如下：

M: Excuse me, when will the 9:15 train arrive?

W: It's been delayed an hour and a half because the bridge was broken.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

正确答案是 D。从女士的话 "It's been delayed an hour and a half"可以计算出火车晚点一个半小时。

很多考生认为短文的听力理解较难，因为信息量大，内容多，常常顾此失彼。所以，在听短文之前进行推测就更有价值。由于每个段落有 3-4 题，在听前看选项的时候应该把属于一篇短文的 3 个或 4 个选项一起看，用跳读的方法扫视选项内容，对录音材料有个粗略的梗概。这个梗概为考生提供一个基本框架，根据这个线索在听音时有的放矢捕足关键信息。

2001 年 6 月 Passage One, Questions 11 to 13:

11. A) Because he wanted to turn on the lights of his car.

B)Because he wanted to turn off the lights of his car.

Because he left the key in the car.

Because he wanted to stand at the back of the theater.

12. A) Because he was still worried.

B)Because he couldn't find his seat again.

Because he didn't like to sit in the middle of the row.

Because he didn't want to bother the people again.

13.　A) Twice.　　　　　　　　　B) Once.

C) Three times.　　　　　　　D) Four times.

大致扫视一遍选项后可以了解男士从剧院出来到自己的车边，后来又回到了剧院，但没有回到原来的座位。以下是原文：

Peter was late for the show. His seat in the theater was in the middle of one of the rows. Half the people in the row had to rise to let him pass, and he was embarrassed to cause so much trouble. Then when he was comfortably seated, he began to worry about whether he had turned off the lights of his car. If he hadn't , the battery would be run down by the time the show was over. Finally he could not stand it any longer. Even more embarrassed than before, he stood up and began to move in front of the people.

"Excuse me, please. Excuse me," he said to each person as he passed. In fact, his lights were off. All his worry had been for nothing. When he returned to the theater, he felt he just couldn't bother people again and decided to stand at the back of the theater, rather than ask them to rise a third time.

11.Why did Peter suddenly want to leave his seat?

12. Why did he stand at the back of the theater after he got back from the car?

13. How many times did he make the people in his row rise to let him pass?

答案分别是 B，D，A。一般说来，有意识地边听边找答案比听音前脑子里一片空白要有效得多。

二. 文化背景知识

语言是文化的产物，特定的文化背景产生了各具特色的语言。除了必要的语言知识，文化背景知识也对听力理解有很大的影响。许多考生对以英语为母语国家的文化背景知识缺乏了解，往往在听清楚了单词和句子的情况下还是不解其意的。如 99 年 1 月的第 9 题：

W: Then I'm going to take one of these after every meal and another at bedtime?

M: That's right, and if the pain isn't gone by Monday, give me a call and we'll make another appointment.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

In a department store.

In a law court.

In a doctor's office.

In a police station.

考生需要了解的是在英美等国，看医生是要预约的，故答案是 C。

文化背景知识与听力理解有密切的关系。要提高听力水平，就必须有意识地去了解英美乃至整个西方文化，跨越由文化差异造成的文化障碍。

三．边听边记

边听边记是一种很有用的技巧，特别是在涉及到数字、年份、地点等问题时，作用更大。边听边记的要诀是在记的时候要做到一心二用，不能顾此失彼。记录的同时还要留心听到的内容，因为录音不会因为你记笔记而放慢速度。所以笔记要尽量简单，或者做一些记号即可。

四．调整情绪

听力理解要求注意力高度集中，稍有走神，就会遗漏信息。所以考前要调整情绪，力争在考试时以最佳状态应试。如果有遗漏信息，应该果断放弃，以免影响到下一题。但过度紧张也会影响听力成绩，可以在平时训练时模仿考试环境，渐渐适应考试的氛围。

听力理解练习(10 套)

Exercise 1

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four 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:

At the office.

In the waiting room.

At the airport.

In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A) She paid $40 for the coat.

   B) Her husband presented it to her as a gift.

   C) She bought the coat on her fortieth birthday.

   D) Her friend sent it to her as a birthday gift.

2. A) To keep his old car and get a new one.

   B) To leave it in the garage to be repaired.

   C) To sell his car for a new one.

   D) To get his car repaired later.

3. A) Husband and wife.   C) Doctor and patient.

   B) Father and daughter.   D) Teacher and student.

4. A) The man went to the concert, but the woman didn't.

B) The woman went to the concert, but the man didn't.

C) The speakers did not go to the concert.

D) Both speakers went to the concert.

5. A) An English textbook.   C) A chemistry book.

     B) A Chinese textbook.   D) A history book.

6. A) The woman goes to school during the day and works at night.

     B) The woman has to work to support herself.

     C) The woman's classes are not difficult.

     D) The woman studies at night.

7. A) She felt that he won't accept anything.

     B) She's sure he already has a pocket calculator.

     C) She thinks he has almost everything he wants.

     D) She's afraid he wants more than she can afford.

8. A) Tom survived the accident.   C) Someone saved Tom's life.

     B) Tom was killed in the accident.   D) It did little damage to Tom's car.

9. A) The train is crowded.   C) The train is empty.

     B) The train is late.   D) The train is on time.

10. A) No, all the rooms are taken.   C) Yes, there are some spare rooms.

     B) Yes, there is a double room.   D) Yes, there is a single room.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. The passages will be read twice. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions, which will be read only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A),B),C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

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

11. A) Her husband had got a higher position.

     B) Her husband had lost his job.

     C) She wanted to have a cleaner house.

     D) She wanted to move to New York.

12. A) His telephone went out of order.

     B) The buyers had to leave soon.

     C) He began to work at 8 a.m.

     D) He had made an appointment with her for 8 a.m.

13. A) They considered her lazy.

     B) They saw something they had never seen.

     C) They considered her foolish.

     D) They saw something familiar to them.

Passage Two

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

14. A) The silk T-shirt in white color.

   B) The cotton T-shirt with a slogan or picture.

   C) The nylon T-shirt worn on playground.

8

D) The wool T-shirt worn for work.

15. A) T-shirts feel soft and wash well.

   B) T-shirts are smart and comfortable.

   C) T-shirts go well with trousers.

   D) T-shirts are suitable for evening wear.

16. A) New technology is being employed.

   B) Advertisements are being widely used.

   C) New designs are being adopted.

   D) More synthetic materials are being introduced.

Passage Three

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

17. A) For protection against other animals.

   B) For protection against other dogs.

   C) Just for fun.

   D) For the purpose of guarding the house.

18. A) Because they did not eat other animals.

   B) Because they were useful for protection.

   C) Because they were good hunters.

   D) Because they always obeyed their masters.

19. A) For companionship.   C) For protection against robbery.

   B) For amusement.   D) For hunting.

20. A) The city can be a lonely place.

   B) Life in the west can be very dangerous.

   C) People in the west are fond of animals.

   D) The dog is a useful and friendly animal.

Exercise 2

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four 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:

At the office.

In the waiting room.

At the airport.

In a restaurant.

       From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1.A) He lent her his extra pen.

B)He was afraid of losing his pen.

C)He offered her a pencil.

D)He said he didn't have any extra ink.

2.   A) The teacher reviewed a previous lesson.

    B) The teacher taught a new lesson.

C)The teacher postponed the class until Friday.

D)The teacher made the students write in class.

3.   A) It's going to attract a lot of students.

    B) It's going to be a lot of fun.

It's going to require a lot of reading.

It's going to work out quite well.

4.   A) She agrees to lend him the car.   C) She refuses to lend him the car.

B) She offers him the car.   D) She is pleased to lend him the car.

5.   A) To the beach.   C) To a movie theatre.

B) To a play.   D) To a restaurant.

6.   A) She is late for class.   C) She is unable to finish class assignment.

    B) She hates school.   D) She has difficulty concentrating in class.

7.   A) He is often late for meals.

    B) He is expecting a letter from abroad.

He wrote to his family last month.

He is anxious to go back home.

8.   A) He is modest.   C) He is proud.

    B) He is satisfied.   D) He is upset.

9.   A) Europe.   C) Canada

    B) Here.   D) California.

10.   A) The train is crowded.   C) The train is on time.

    B) The train is late.   D) The train is out of order.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. The passages will be read twice. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions, which will be read only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A),B),C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

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

11. A) The crust.   C) The plate.

   B) The ground.   D) The boundary.

12. A) Two.   C) Seven.

   B) Seventy.   D) Twelve.

13. A) The east coast of North America.

   B) The west coast of North America.

The   middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

The middle of the Pacific Ocean.

Passage Two

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

14. A) They want to attract attention.

B) It is fashionable to wear such clothes.

C)They appear respectable in such clothes.

D)Riding a motorcycle makes one dirty.

15. A) It is efficient.　　　　　C) It is convenient.

B) It is exciting.　　　　　D) It is dangerous.

16.A) If he always wears protective clothing.

B) If he can see everything around him clearly.

If he is very careful.

If he has a lot of defenders.

Passage Three

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

17. A) He was struck by lightning.　　　C) He was very old.

B) He had a car accident.　　　　D) He fell down in his yard.

18. A) His wife.　　　　　C) A tree.

B) A clock.　　　　　D) Lightning.

19. A) Hiding under a tree.　　　　C) Driving a car.

B) Entering the house.　　　　D) Lying on the ground.

20.　　A) A fall from the tree.

B) The unexpected return of his wife.

C) Another flash of lightning.

Another heavy blow.

Exercise 3

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four 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:

At the office.

In the waiting room.

At the airport.

In a restaurant.

　　　From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A) The pear.　　　　　C) The sea food.

B) The weather.　　　　D) The cold.