



2001年大学英语三级考试达标训练指定用书

# 破解 大学英语 全真考试 三级全新仿真试卷及详解

大学英语三级考试命题研究工作室 组织编写

钟利平 主编

- 最新大学英语三级考试说明及全程指导。
- 10套大学英语三级考试全新仿真试题及详解、录音文字材料。
- 大学英语三级考试“考生须知”、“答题卡”和“自我达标评估卡”。

中国国际广播出版社

# 破解大学英语全真考试

(三级全新仿真试卷及详解)

主 编：匡 健

渗透最新大纲，剖析最新考试内容，把握命题  
规律和特点——真正破解三级英语考试。

突破重点、难点，提高学习效率 and 实战训练技  
能，掌握考试方法和考试技巧——三级英语考试顺  
利过关。

中国国际广播出版社

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# 前 言

自国家教委在全国范围内实施“大学英语四、六级考试”以来,全国大学本科和专科广大学生积极参加了具有权威性的英语统考,大大推动了英语教学与科研。由于大学英语四、六级考试对部分学生来说有一定的难度,特别是对专科学生,故许多地方开始设置大学英语三级测试。由于三级测试不是全国性考试,所以各地在试卷题型上有些差别。针对这些情况,我们在编写本书的过程中,结合各种题型,分别做了练习和讲解。

本书由 10 套模拟试题组成,编者依据《大学英语教学大纲》精神,参考了《大学英语四级考试大纲》,精心选题,认真解答,对学生考试中反映出的问题进行有针对性的辨析解答。每组模拟题分五个部分:

第一部分,听力理解(Listening Comprehension)。设有 15 或 20 道题,相应的时间为 15 或 20 分钟。主要有根据对话内容选择和根据短文内容选择。在做对话试题时,要抓住对话中的一些重要信息,如:时间、地点、数字等等。短文的听力材料多为一些题材新颖、浅显易懂的小故事或较为常见的科普短文等。录音的语速为每分钟 120 个单词,每篇短文读两遍,每个问题后大约有 15 秒钟间隙给学生答题。

第二部分,阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)。共有 20 道题或 25 道题,相应为 4 篇或 5 篇文章。近几年阅读理解试题的趋势是阅读量明显增加,鉴于这种情况,我们在本书中加大阅读量,提高考生的临场应试能力。另外,阅读理解所选文章多从近年报刊、杂志上选编,题材广泛、体裁多样、实用性强。

第三部分,词汇和结构(Vocabulary and Structure)。共 30 题,题型有选择题和根据所给词汇填空两种。主要考核学生对词汇和语法结构的掌握,学生在复习此类题型时应注重同义词的辨析。在本书的编写过程中,编者也有意着重突出这一点。

第四部分,完型填空(Cloze)或英译汉(English-Chinese Translation)。无论是完型填空还是英译汉,都要求学生在通读并理解全文的基础上做出判断。

第五部分,汉译英(Chinese-English Translation)或写作(writing)。共一题,考试时间为 30 分钟。要求考生在规定的时间内完成翻译或完成一篇 100-120 字的短文,并要求能正确表达思想,语义连贯,无重大语法错误,并且书写工整。

本书按照精选、精练、精讲的原则编写,材料大部分选自近两年的报刊杂志,有代表性,既可作为应试辅导教材,也可作为教师参考书。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,凡错误与疏漏之处,恳请语言界及读者朋友批评指正。

编者  
2001 年 4 月

# 大学英语三级最新考试全程指导及备战策略

大学英语三级考试的目的是推动大学英语教学大纲的贯彻执行,对大学生的英语能力进行客观、准确的测量,为提高我国大学英语课程的教学质量服务,是对英语学习初级阶段开设的公共英语课的教学质量和教学效果所进行的评估。由各个省市教学考试中心组织实施。

## 一、第一部 — — — 熟悉考试内容和最新考试题型以及测试重点

### (一)、大学英语三级考试内容

#### 1. 大学英语三级考试常规题型 (6 种)

常规三级考试包括六个部分:听力理解、阅读理解;词汇与语法结构、完形填空、短文写作或翻译。

##### 第一部分:听力理解(Part I: Listening Comprehension)

共 20 题,考试时间 20 分钟。这一部分包括两节;A 节(Section A)有 10 题,每题含一组对话,共两句,对话后有一个问句,由考生在四个已提供的答案中选出正确答案。B 节(Section B)有 10 题,分别安排在 3 篇听力材料(长度约为 100 个词左右)之后,每篇后有二至四道题,每题设一个问句。

听力部分的每个问句后有约 15 秒的间隙,要求考生从试卷所给出的每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。录音的语速约为 120 字/分钟,(比英美人士日常说话的速度每分钟 150 - 170 词还要稍慢一些),念一遍。选材的原则是:

- 1)、对话部分为日常生活中的一般对话,句子结构和内容不太复杂;
- 2)、短篇听力材料为题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述等;
- 3)、所用词语不超出大学英语教学大纲词汇表规定的范围。听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

##### 第二部分:阅读理解(Part II: Reading and Comprehension)

共 20 题,考试时间 35 分钟。要求考生阅读 4 - 6 篇短文,总阅读量不超过 1200 词。每篇短文后有 4 个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。选材的原则是:

- 1)、题材广泛,可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等,但是所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解;
- 2)、体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;
- 3)、文章的语言难度中等,无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超出教学大纲词汇表的范围,用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:

- 1)、掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
- 2)、了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
- 3)、既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
- 4)、既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定的速度。

### **第三部分:词汇和语法结构(Part III: Vocabulary and Structure):**

共 30 题,考试时间 20 分钟。题目中 40% 为词和短语的用法,60% 为语法结构。要求考生从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

词语用法和语法结构部分的目的是测试学生运用词汇、短语及语法结构的能力。考试范围包括教学大纲词汇表及语法结构表一级至三级的全部内容。

### **第四部分:完形填空(Part IV; Cloze):**

共 20 题,考试时间 15 分钟。在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约 200 词)中留有 20 空白,每个空白为一题,每题有四个选择项。要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。填空的词项包括结构词和实义词。完形填空部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。

### **第五部分;写作(Part V; Writing):**

共 1 题,这部分对绝大多数考生来说,都可以说是最难的一道题,因为它比其他题型综合性和概括性更强,更能体现出考生的实际英语水平。考试时间 30 分钟。要求考生写出一篇 120 词的短文。试卷实际出题多为应用文。评分标准是要求能够正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语法错误。写作的内容以实用为主。短文写作部分的目的是测试学生英语书面应用的初步能力。

## **2. 大学英语三级考试特殊题型**

由于大学英语三级考试不属于全国统一考试,所以各省市的试卷在题型上也各有不同。以下是一些特殊题型的介绍。

### **第一种题型:词义的猜测(阅读理解)**

这部分安排在“阅读理解”之中共 4 至 5 道题,单词选自一篇阅读短文,要求考生在 15 分钟之内,根据对文章的总体理解猜测所选单词的意义。

做题时,考生对题目中关键词汇和句法结构的理解,以及对所选词上下文的理解,对正确地作出选择至关重要。

### **第二种题型:简短回答(问题)(Short Answer Questions)**

这一部分安排在阅读理解之后,是阅读与作文(表达)之间的一种过渡题。每题考试为一篇文章,后跟 5 个题目(句子或不完整的句子)。要求在 15 分钟内阅读全文并回答出所提的问题或补足不完整的句子。它主要考核的是考生对英语书面材料理解的准确程度,以及把自己的理解正确加以书面表达的能力。注意;回答问题必须简洁、明了,尽量不要用过于复杂的句子。

### **第三种题型:用所给词的适当形式填空**

这一部分安排在词汇与语法结构中测试,主要考查考生对动词词型变换的掌握程度。共 10 题,占 5 分。每题给出一个句子,要求考生能准确地进行词型变换。

第四种题型:短文写作近年来的三级试卷中常出现一种题型,类似翻译,但更注重考查考生的英语综合运用能力。这类试题一般放在试卷的最后,以应用文的形式出现,考察学生对应用文写作的掌握程度。题型的难度略低于作文。

## **(二)、大学英语三级考试答题及计分办法**

客观性试题用机器阅卷,要求考生从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸(Answer Sheet)上把相应部分用铅笔涂黑。试卷(Test Paper)上不能作任何记号。每题只能选择一个答案,多选作废。多项选择题记分只算答对的题数,答错不扣分。主观性试题按科学的评分标

准评分。试卷各部分记分采用计权的办法,折算成百分制,以 60 分为及格标准。

大学英语三级试卷的题目数、计分和考试时间列表

序号	题号	试题名称	题目数	计分	考试时间(分钟)
I	1-20	听力理解	20	20	20
II	20-40	阅读理解	20	40	35
III	41-70	词汇与语法结构	30	15	20
IV	71-90	完形填空	20	10	15
V	91	短文写作	1	15	30
共计			91	100	120

大学英语三级试卷(新题型)的题目数、计分和考试时间列表

序号	题号	试题名称	题目数	计分	考试时间(分钟)
I	1-15	听力理解	15	10	15
II	16-40	阅读理解	25	50	40
III	41-70	词汇与语法结构	30	15	20
IV	71-75	英译汉	5	10	15
V	76	短文写作	1	15	30
共计			76	100	120

## 二、第二部——解题方法与技巧

### (一)、Listening Comprehension(听力理解)

听力试题作为整个考试的第一部分,答的好坏对考生考试心态和成绩会有很大的影响。首先,要充分、合理地利用和分配时间,掌握好题目之间的时间间隔。根据《大学英语考试大纲》规定,对话和短文部分每题目之间的停顿大约在 15 秒左右。听写填空的停顿时间为所要求听写的单词字母数乘以 0.8 秒。其次,对于不同的题型,在做题的过程中,要采用不同的方法,一一应对,力争提高答题的正确率。听力各种题型的具体答题方法如下:

#### (1) Short Conversations (简短对话)

做这一题型时,要抢在听录音之前先看一遍每个对话题目的选择项,最大限度的获取可能得到的信息,并依此判断出可能要提出的问题,以便在听的过程中胸有成竹。例如,当看到四个选择项分别为:A) At 7:00. B) At 8:00. C) At 9:00. D) At 10:00. 时,就应该判断出这一题的问题是于时间的。所以在听的过程中,只要注意听有关时间的说法,就会得出正确的选择。当然想在考试中熟练地做到这一点,则需要平时反复大量的练习,并且对这一部分试题自己要会分类归纳,总结出其规律,才能够做到举一反三。

#### (2) Passages(短文理解题)

做这一部分题目时,应当注意从两方面入手,一是抓大意,二是抓具体细节。一般来讲:一篇短文中有关细节的题目大约都有四、五道题。可能会出现这种情况,文章没怎么听懂,但其中的某个人名、地点或者数字抓到了,题目就可以做对。因此,做题时要做到耳、眼、手、脑同时并用。也就是,一边听录音,一边看选择项,一边适当地做些记号或笔记。

## (二)、Vocabulary and structure(词汇与语法结构)

大学英语三级考试的词汇与语法结构部分共 30 个题目。其中词汇题目占到 40%。语法结构试题为 60%,共 12 道题。

语法试题主要测试考生运用语法结构的能力。范围包括教学大纲所规定的全部语法内容。试题的考点主要集中在谓语动词时态、非谓语动词形式、虚拟语气以及固定的句型和搭配等方面。在动词方面应很好地注意时态的呼应与一致的问题。在非谓语形式方面应注意句子结构。在虚拟语气方面应多注意那些固定的特殊句型。而固定的句型和搭配的需要日积月累。

词汇与语法结构部分的考题是综合性的,涉及英语词汇、语法的各个方面。因此,考试中做题的第一步是要确定试题的类别,即明确其是词汇题还是语法题;在此基础上,仔细阅读给出的试题原句及四个供选项,根据所掌握的词汇或语法知识,做出判断。

做语法试题,非常重要的一点就是要能够找出题目的考点。一般来说,一道试题只有一个考点。只要抓住考点,无论试题怎样变化,都能做到心中有数,有的放矢。所以要求考生在做题时,能够根据题目及其四个选择项进行分析判断,找出考点,再用语法采进行破解,做题的准确性将会大大提高。词汇试题主要测试考生对大纲规定词汇的掌握程度。

词汇试题大致可以分为以下五大类:①同义词近义词类;②相似词类;③短语动词;④词汇搭配类;⑤根据上下文选择词义类。如果平时做题多注意对这类题目进行分类总结,考试时就能做到熟能生巧。

语法结构试题的解题关键是要确认该题中出现的语法现象的性质和种类。抓住问题的症结,采用不同的思路和方法去解决问题。做出选择后应将选定的答案放回原句中检查一下,看其是否合适及语法通顺。

## (三)、Reading Comprehension(阅读理解)

阅读部分是能否通过三级考试的关键项目,因为此项所占分数为 40 分,超过整个试卷分数的 1/3。阅读理解部分通常由四篇文章组成,总阅读量在 1000-1200 词,要求考生在 35 分钟之内读完全部文章,并正确回答 20 个与短文内容有关的选择題。

要获取快速、高效的阅读技能,圆满完成阅读理解,首先要养成良好的阅读习惯,其次要熟悉试题的命题方式、出题规律及命题重点,用不同的方法解决不同的问题。

阅读理解部分常考的有五种提问。这五种提问是:

### (1)主题思想

要做好阅读理解题首先要抓住文章的主题思想,正确理解全文的关键在于了解作者的观点、意图和态度。阅读理解测试的必考题之一是对文章主题思想的直接提问。

解题分两步:

第一步:找出主题句。一般来讲,文章或段落的主题句一般在文章或段落的开头或结尾。

第二步:概括和归纳出主题思想。如果在文章或段落中找不到主题句,考生要根据对文章的理解自己归纳概括出文章的中心思想。

### (2)事实和细节

理解每篇文章或每段的中心思想固然是全面理解文章的一把钥匙,但还不足以掌握全文的



内容。所以还应找到与中心思想有关的事实和细节。一个好的作者必然会或引用事实,或分析原因,或对比事物间的关系等来论证论点。

这类事实和细节的提问有两种:一种是要求找出文章中的重要事实或细节,考生在阅读中要注意捕捉与 who、when、where、which 或 why 有关的事实或细节。另一个问题是辨认哪些内容在文章中没被涉及。考生要特别留意问题中的 except、not(mentioned/true)、least 等。

### (3) 词汇和短语含义

在阅读理解测试中必然要考查对词或词组的理解。这也是测试考生阅读能力的一种方法。要做好这类题,考生要切记:在完整的语篇中,单词和词组的意义总是受特定的情景、上下文所摄制的,因此大家可以根据上下文,并利用所掌握的语法、词汇和构词法等知识确定它们的意义。

### (4) 判断、推理和引申

判断、推理能力对深刻理解一篇文章十分重要。特别是对理解作者字里行间的言外之意,作者的观点、写作意图和态度十分重要,所以这也是阅读理解部分常见的题型。这类问题常要求考生推断语句含义和引申意思;根据文章所提供的部分信息或文章的含义进行归纳;判断所节选文章的某一部分的内容要点。有时甚至要求推断作者的身份语气。

### (5) 领会作者的观点、意图和态度

这类问题与第一类和第四类同属阅读理解中较难解答的问题。回答这类问题首先要在阅读过程中注意体会和觉察作者的观点、意图和态度。这种信息有时是直接的表达,但更多的是间接、含蓄的流露。不过☆作毒的这种客观情感和态度往往和全文的主题和要点紧密相关。所以,这里需要特别提醒考生;在概括主题和要点的同时,应注意揣摸作者的观点、意图和态度。

## (四)、英译汉与完形填空

### 1、Translation from English into Chinese(英译汉)

英译汉占总分的 10%,以测试考生的语言应用能力。这包括对英语的理解能力、翻译能力以及汉语书面规范表达能力。这是一项对考生英语水平的综合考查。

英译汉一项出现在阅读理解考题之后,常常是给出一篇 400 字左右的短文,要求考生将划线的句子翻译成汉语,一共 1—5 句。多是短文中较长的和理解难点较集中的句子,如并列复合句、主从复合句、否定句、强调句、省略或倒装结构,以及固有词组或成语、习惯用语。解此类题时,首先要理解短文的意思,需要在完全了解上下文的基础上,才能准确把握句子。理解上下文还有助于你掌握全文的文体风格,使你的翻译不仅达到翻译上要求的“信”(忠实原文)、“达”(通顺),还要达到“雅”(语体风格与原文一致而又不失于汉语的表达习惯)。这样的译文在阅卷中常常得分较高。

### 2、Close (完形填空)

完形填空也叫综合填空,大学英语三级考试的完形填空试题在于测试考生综合运用语言的能力。它涉及词汇、语法、阅读理解、背景知识等许多方面的知识。这种试题是在一篇 200 词左右的短文。留出 20 个空。每空为一题,每题有四个选择项。主要包括这样三个方面的情况:①词义选择;②结构搭配;③上下文要求。

考生在做完形填空试题时,首先应通读全文,对整个文章的内容有个总体认识。在此基础上,对题中空白处应填的词从语法结构的角度进行初步估计和判断。然后,在基本理解文章意义和结构的情况下,根据上下文的内容对空白处进行判断,从而选择在语法结构、语义和文体等各个方面均合适的词语。如果遇到难填出的空,可以暂时放下不做,而先去填其他的空;等到其他的空都解决了,全文已很清楚的情况下,剩下的难题也可能就迎刃而解了。

## (五)、Writing (短文写作)

考试中,考生看到作文题不要急于下笔,要先对题目进行认真审题,对文章的结构和素材做精心的考虑,才能写出好文章来。具体地说,要注意以下几点;

### (1) 主题明确

一篇好的作文,最重要的是文章中心明确、内容紧凑。具体地说,即整篇文章应有一个集中的中心思想;因此,仔细审题是作文成败的关键一步。无论何种作文,都应该认真分析、仔细推敲、抓住要点、掌握主旨。这样一来,文章不论是在整体上还是在部分上都清清楚楚,井井有条。

### (2) 表达连贯

文章的连贯是指文章句与句、段与段的各个层次间在逻辑上和组织上有其合理、内在的联系,有统一的顺序。有些考生在写作中常常是想当然地写,想到哪里就写到哪里。这样,文章读上去象一盘散沙,给人杂乱无章之感。另外,文章的连贯要以文章的中心为依托,这样做既能使文章上下连贯,又不至于偏题。

### (3) 语言准确、流畅

应用熟悉的词语、词组以及句式,努力做到语言准确、流畅,避免重复。考生应该做到文章在语句上的简洁、清楚,不拖泥带水。句子结构也要力求多样化,避免总用一种句式造成的单调性。用词上也要避免重复,试图用不同的词语来替代一个词,使该词表示的概念或含义每次出现都有新鲜感。

### (4) 注意过度词

过度词是用来连接词与词、句与句、段与段的词语。这里的连接,主要是指文章形式上的连接,侧重于文章内容逻辑发展的连接。过渡词是文章外型上各部分连接的标志。因此,在评卷过程中,过渡词的有无和多少常常成为衡量一篇作文好坏的一个标准。

### (5) 注意篇幅

大学英语三级考试要求考生作文写 100 - 120 字,这就要求我们注意自己作文的篇幅,力争写够要求字数,因为字数不够要扣分;也不可过长,要适可而止。

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**自我检测成绩评估表：**  
(对照标准答案对薄弱环节进行考前强化达标训练)

	听力理解	阅读理解	词汇与结构	英译汉/完形填空	汉译英/作文	总分
分 值	15	40	15	15	15	100
自测得分						
失 分						

## 大学英语三级模拟试卷一

### Part I                      Listening Comprehension

#### 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 read:*

- A) 2 hours
- B) 3 hours
- C) 4 hours
- D) 5 hours

*From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.*

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

1. A) Teacher and student.                      B) Father and son.  
C) Salesman and customer.                      D) Friends.
2. A) The class usually begins at three.  
B) Professor Smith didn't have class today.  
C) The woman's class was allowed to leave ahead of time.  
D) The woman wasn't with the others.
3. A) A picture.                                      B) A box.  
C) A book.    D) Some of the pictures.
4. A) A bank.    B) A train station.  
C) The Van Children's Park.                      D) A high school.
5. A) At office.    B) At home.  
C) At a department store.                      D) At a railway station.
6. A) A retirement party.                              B) A faculty reception.

- C) A class reunion. D) A birthday party.
7. A) She may need to take another course.  
B) The math course is too short.  
C) The graduation date has been changed.  
D) She should have gotten a better score.
8. A) He didn't like the place. B) He was late for school.  
C) He has forgot the date. D) He was late for dinner.
9. A) Teacher and student. B) Father and son.  
C) Salesman and customer. D) Hostess and guest.
10. A) At home. B) In office.  
C) In a restaurant. D) At an inn.

## Section B

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

*Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you've just heard.*

11. A) They had surprise endings.  
B) They were easy to understand.  
C) They showed his love for the poor.  
D) They were about New York City.
12. A) People thought he had stolen money from the newspaper.  
B) He broke the law by not using his own name.  
C) He wanted to write stories about prisoners.  
D) People thought he had taken money that was not his.
13. A) He was well-educated.  
B) He was not serious about his work.  
C) He was devoted to the poor.  
D) He was very good at learning.

*Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you've just heard.*

14. A) House. B) School.  
C) Farm. D) Radio.
15. A) A property. B) A car.  
C) A school room at home. D) A special radio.
16. A) They live too far away from one another.  
B) They do not like school.  
C) They are not old enough to go to school.  
D) Their families are too poor.

*Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you've just heard.*

17. A) He smoked too much. B) He worried too much.  
C) He stopped smoking. D) He ate too little.
18. A) Fred's advice had brought him no good.

- B) He never liked being told what to do.
  - C) He in fact had never really trusted Fred.
  - D) Fred had given him the wrong advice on purpose.
19. A) He was not happy to let others make decisions for him.  
 B) He had no will power to carry out a decision.  
 C) He was not the kind of person who used his head much.  
 D) He was always changing his mind and was never satisfied.
20. A) Chocolate is bad for one's health.  
 B) One should ask friends for help and advice.  
 C) Smoking is bad for one's health.  
 D) One should think and decide for oneself.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A), B), C) and D). Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil.

### Passage 1

Determined to keep up, I forced my exhausted muscles to move. But few of the other women in the company remained with me near the front. Many were straggling(落后的), and some rode the truck that followed to retrieve discarded rucksacks. The men, meanwhile, were swinging a-long, calling cadence(节奏).

That march confirmed something which had struck me often during the previous eight weeks: with rare exceptions, the women in my unit could not physically compete with the men. Many were unable to lift heavy weights, scale barriers or pull themselves along a rope suspended above a safety net. Mixed running groups had inevitably sorted themselves out by sex; in final tests on two-mile runs, the average woman took 18 minutes, the average man about 14. It was apparent that too many of the men weren't challenged enough by the training regimen.

There were certainly good soldiers among the women in my company; later on, during regular duty at a military-intelligence installation, I saw women of all the service branches perform as well as or better than men in a variety of capacities. Nevertheless, the huge physical performance gap, so obvious in basic training, forced me to consider the implications of placing women in ground combat units.

Today the nearly 200,000 women in the nation's armed forces (14 percent of all active-duty personnel) serve as everything from Air Force fighter pilots to military police officers to captains of Navy ships. But the direct combat arms of the Army and Marines — including infantry, armor and field artillery — are closed to them.

21. The main idea of the second paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) men are physically stronger than woman
  - B) the author believes the women can do well in the competition with the men
  - C) there were certainly good soldiers among the women in my company
  - D) the women are unfit for army service
22. The word "something" in the sentence "That march confirmed something which had struck me often ..." stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the following training subjects
  - B) the failure in physics
  - C) the previous eight weeks training
  - D) the author's good performance

23. The word "sort" in the sentence "Mixed running groups had inevitably sorted themselves out by sex ..." (Para. 2) probably means \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) arrange  
B) get rid of  
C) exclude  
D) separate
24. The women perform as well as or better than men in the following capacities EXCEPT on \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) regular duty at a military-intelligence installation  
B) basic training  
C) civilian tasks  
D) other non-physical work
25. Which of the following sentences is incorrect?  
A) The author was one of the few women who didn't drop behind.  
B) While the many of the women were straggling, the men were marching vigorously.  
C) Today the nearly 200,000 women serve in the nation's armed forces including the combat forces.  
D) The author wrote the article to tell us that the women could do well in some certain areas.

### Passage 2

Two thousand years ago, a man came into the world to preach a doctrine of gentleness, love and meekness(温顺)of spirit. It took hold; it flourished. It is still with us. Those 20 centuries have shown us that the doctrine cannot entirely banish the darker side of humanity. It cannot end war, cruelty, greed and the miseries of the poor. But it decreases all these things, and it offers a continuing vision of our better, purer selves, and of the better, purer world we could create. Whatever fresh evils arise in our midst, Christ's message contains the means to overcome them.

In the two millennia of the Christian era, we have conquered many scourges of humankind — recurrent famines, smallpox. But we have not conquered death. Perhaps the greatest merit of Christianity is that it provides us with a key to this final mystery. It offers an antidote (矫正方法) to the fear death arouses in us, a firm promise of another world beyond and the means to enter it. That is the lasting legacy left by the man born 2000 years ago, a legacy that has not diminished in all those years and which carries us with faith and hope into the third millennium, unafraid of anything it will bring.

26. The word "preach" in the sentence "a man came into the world to preach a doctrine of gentleness" probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) advise                      B) missionize  
C) demonstrate              D) explain
27. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?  
A) Christ's message contains the means to overcome newcome evils.  
B) A man came into the world to preach a doctrine.  
C) How the doctrine affects the world.  
D) The doctrine's positive and negative role on human world.
28. What does the word "scourge" mean in the sentence "In the two millennia of the Christian era, we have conquered many scourges of humankind"?  
A) Misfortune.                B) Diseases.  
C) Tragedy.                    D) Difficulties.
29. The last sentence of the passage implies \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the antidote to the fear will conquer death  
B) the lasting legacy was born 2000 years ago and had been changed a lot  
C) the lasting legacy will never diminish  
D) the lasting legacy will still dominate in the third millennium
30. The author wrote this passage to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) explain the role of the Christianity
- B) explain the doctrine the Christianity
- C) elaborate the development of the Christianity
- D) explain the future prospect of the Christianity

### Passage 3

That century is ending, and physics is no longer the fashionable science. Its place has been taken by biology, an epoch introduced by the Watson-Crick discovery of the double helix(螺旋) in 1953 and the birth of the modern science of genetics(遗传学). In the past half-century we have uncovered many of the secrets of life. Now we enter the 21st century, the Century of Biology, which threatens large-scale experiments in genetic engineering — not just in crops and animals but in humans as well.

Some scientists believe our newly acquired knowledge of genes offers us the opportunity to transform evolution in more “progressive” directions by making people healthier, more intelligent and longer-lived. Hence the third millennium(一千年) may begin with cloned humans, “designer babies” and other alarming demonstrations that man now has the power to play God with lives.

Against this scientific background it is comforting to remember that Christianity, with its central message of submission to a higher being, remains so strong and vocal. The words of Jesus created a body of faith and morality that enabled humankind to defeat social engineering, and today it provides defenses against the threat of genetic engineering.

31. The Century of Biology in the second paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the 20th century                      B) the second millennium  
 C) the third millennium                D) the following hundred years
32. Scientists and experts study the genes for the following aims EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) making people happier  
 B) making people healthier  
 C) making people more intelligent  
 D) making people live longer
33. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?  
 A) Some alarming demonstrations will appear.  
 B) The knowledge of genes will change the form of life greatly.  
 C) The knowledge of genes will transform the appearance of human.  
 D) The modern science of genetics.
34. The word “it” in the sentence “and today it provides defenses against the threat of genetic engineering.” (in the last Para. ) stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the scientific background  
 B) the words of Jesus  
 C) the body of faith and morality  
 D) the threat of genetic engineering
35. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?  
 A) Welcome the New Millennium  
 B) The Development of Genetics  
 C) A Brief Introduction of Genetics  
 D) The Birth of the Modern Science of Genetics

### Passage 4

More vulnerable than most realize. When people go online they are too trusting and naive when it comes to personal information. Most share information that they would never give someone they met casually off-line. Would you tell the person standing next to you in the grocery store



checkout line your address and phone number? Of course not, but it's no different than doing so in a chat room, often unknowingly.

Many chat programs and Internet service providers ask you to fill out a profile about yourself. What most people don't know is that this information is frequently( 经常地) available to anyone who wants to see it online. So if you fill out your profile with detailed information about your life, you're vulnerable. Also, say you're chatting with someone and tell him or her your last name and what city you live in. All they have to do is to search one of many databases available on the Net to locate more information about you. They could easily locate you with only a last name. The amount of personal information available on the Web regarding people is astonishing.

Whenever you fill out any form online, check to see what the site's privacy policy is. Who will see your information? Will it be sold? If it's open to others' eyes, don't fill in the blanks. And if you've created your own website, don't feature any personally identifiable information. This would include pictures with identifiable features such as sweatshirts with school names and recognizable landmarks. And certainly don't post your personal address on your site. Just ask yourself, "Is there anything on my site that could help someone find me?" If there is, get rid of it.

36. What does the word "vulnerable" in the sentence "More vulnerable than most realize." probably mean?
- A) Easy.
  - B) Useful.
  - C) Unprotected.
  - D) Open.
37. What does the first paragraph tell us?
- A) How vulnerable are people online?
  - B) What you would do unknowingly.
  - C) How you protect yourself.
  - D) The online people are trusting and naive.
38. From the sentence "The amount of personal information available on the Web regarding people is astonishing.", we can infer \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) that one may tell of his personal information in a chat room unknowingly
  - B) a person's personal information is frequently available to anyone who wants to see it
  - C) the information online is astonishing
  - D) no one would put his information on the Net
39. What does the last paragraph probably mean?
- A) The unsafe element online.
  - B) The ways to protect oneself unattacked.
  - C) The ways to feature personally identifiable information.
  - D) The means to protect your personal information.
40. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
- A) Protect Yourself Online
  - B) Going online is Unsafe
  - C) Protect Your Personal Information Online
  - D) What Should We Do Online

### Part III                      Structure and Vocabulary

#### Section A

**Directions:** Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil.