

著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练丛书

# 最新大学英语 三级考试

## 真题、模拟题详解

主 编

南 开 大 学 英 语 系

张文起

李广琴



世界知识出版社

COLLEGE ENGLISH COLLEGE ENGLISH COLLEGE

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世界知识出版社

责任编辑:张光勤 赵凌云 杨飞洋

封面设计:晓 平

责任出版:夏凤仙

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新大学英语三级考试真题模拟题详解/张文起,李广琴

主编;程梅等编. —北京:世界知识出版社,2001.9

(著名大学英语四六级考试强化训练丛书)

ISBN 7-5012-1620-7

I.最... II.①张...②李...③程... III.英语—高等学校—水平考试—解题  
IV.H310.42-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 057793 号

世界知识出版社出版发行

(北京东城干面胡同 51 号 邮政编码:100010)

保定西城胶印厂印刷 新华书店经销

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 印张:14 字数:340 千

2001 年 9 月第 1 版 2001 年 9 月第 1 次印刷 印数:6000 册

ISBN 7-5012-1620-7/G·551 定价:18.00 元

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# 前 言

本书是根据国家教育部批转的现行大学英语教学大纲确定的一至三级教学要求中所规定的内容编写的。本书共分两部分:

## 一、三级模拟题

每套模拟题由五部分组成:(1)听力;(2)词汇与结构;(3)阅读理解;(4)完形填空(或简短回答,或翻译,或 Word Formation);(5)写作。

编者在选材方面力求做到内容新颖,难易适度,可读性强。每套题中各个部分都是经过认真筛选的,既有一定的难度,又覆盖了三级学生所学的知识面。词汇与结构部分句句都有代表性,体现出词汇和结构的考点。阅读部分语言规范,选材广泛,融知识性、趣味性于一体;写作部分的题目也都是与生活相关的热门话题。

本书的模拟题除去听力部分以外,每题都有详尽的解释。解释力求作到切中关键,要言不繁,同时也注意到相关知识的扩展,以便读者举一反三。每篇作文都提供了参考范文。

## 二、真题部分

这部分包括从 1996 年至 2000 年天津市的全真试题,并附有答案,通过真题的实际演练,可以掌握并感受实考的难易程度。

由于我们的水平有限,错误之处在所难免,恳请广大读者及同仁指正。

编者 于南开园

2001 年 9 月

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### 附录 天津市大学英语三级考试大纲

## 第一部分

### 三级模拟试题

## Simulated College English Test 1

### Part I. Listening Comprehension (20 items, 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 each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C, 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. Tall, fair hair.  
B. Tall, fair hair and nice.  
C. Tall, fair hair and not nice.  
D. Not tall but fair hair and nice.
2. A. Better quality, expensive one.

- B. Cheaper one in this shop.  
 C. Cheaper one in another shop.  
 D. Better quality in this shop.
3. A. The man's reply is 'Yes'. He will go.  
 B. The man's reply is 'No'. He won't go.  
 C. The man's reply is wonderful.  
 D. The man's reply is not certain.
4. A. Yes            B. No            C. Sometimes            D. We don't know.
5. A. 7424245    B. 7824345    C. 7424145            D. 7824245
6. A. Yes, she does.            B. No, she doesn't.  
 C. We don't know.            D. Sometimes.
7. A. Nice, kind and good-looking.  
 B. Nice but not kind and strict.  
 C. Nice, kind and also strict.  
 D. Kind, not strict, not nice.
8. A. Juice    B. Milk    C. Ice cream    D. Hot dogs
9. A. What that thing is.  
 B. How long he will have to wait.  
 C. Where the man has been.  
 D. Where they are going.
10. A. Because it has just been painted.  
 B. Because it is broken.  
 C. Because it is very dirty.  
 D. Because it is easily broken.

## 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 passages 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, 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 have just heard.**

11. A. 3            B. 4            C. 2            D. 1  
 12. A. Tiger.    B. Bear.    C. Monkey.    D. Dog.  
 13. A. Bread.    B. Banana.    C. Apple.    D. Meat.

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

14. A. Jim got a headache.            B. Jim's mother was sick.  
 C. Jim had a stomachache.            D. Jim had a fever.  
 15. A. By air.            B. By train.            C. By bus.            D. On foot.  
 16. A. Hot food.            B. Cold drink.

C. Green apples.

D. Pepper.

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

17. A. They're more nervous.  
B. They don't produce as well as other animals.  
C. They're much smaller.  
D. They learn more slowly.
18. A. A special diet. B. Special car.  
C. Something to climb. D. A vast area.
19. A. They can live on steep slopes.  
B. They are particularly healthy animals.  
C. Goats leather is very valuable.  
D. Goats are particularly intelligent.
20. A. They like people. B. They feed on scraps.  
C. They don't wander far. D. They need little space.

## Part II. Structure and Vocabulary (30 items, 15 minutes)

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

21. I don't think he is capable \_\_\_\_\_ it correctly.  
A. to do B. of doing C. at doing D. doing
22. From the results, it can be seen that the temperature fell a few degrees below zero before ice \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. forming B. being formed C. formed D. to be formed
23. -I'm sorry I spent so much money.  
-I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ so.  
A. hadn't done B. haven't done C. didn't do D. don't do
24. It is one thing to enjoy listening to good music, but it is quite \_\_\_\_\_ to perform skillfully yourself.  
A. other thing B. the other C. others D. another
25. \_\_\_\_\_ a certain doubt among the students as to the necessity of the work.  
A. It existed B. There existed C. There had D. It had
26. Shanghai, \_\_\_\_\_ we visited last spring, is one of the most beautiful cities in China.  
A. which B. where C. that D. when
27. -Did you blame him for his mistakes?  
-Yes, but I \_\_\_\_\_ so.  
A. rather not do B. shouldn't do C. better not do D. shouldn't have done
28. My parents don't \_\_\_\_\_ of my smoking cigarettes, and they have tried every means to per-



suade me to stop smoking.

- A. like                      B. prefer                      C. approve                      D. appreciate
29. I hope you will prove \_\_\_\_\_ to the job.  
A. sufficient                      B. adequate                      C. enough                      D. abundant
30. The fog \_\_\_\_\_ dense, our picnic had to be canceled.  
A. is                      B. being                      C. has been                      D. was
31. Tom cannot come to your birthday party. He is \_\_\_\_\_ with a terrible cold.  
A. laid down                      B. laid out                      C. laid by                      D. laid up
32. It is no \_\_\_\_\_ considering that now.  
A. useful                      B. good                      C. nice                      D. well
33. The vase would be perfect but for a few small \_\_\_\_\_ in its base.  
A. flaws                      B. shortcomings                      C. faults                      D. weaknesses
34. Prices of major commodities are \_\_\_\_\_ again. The world economy is threatened with another period of inflation.  
A. declining                      B. decreasing                      C. rising                      D. raising
35. When people speak of solar energy, they think only of the sun's rays heating a home or \_\_\_\_\_ electricity from the sun.  
A. derive                      B. deriving                      C. of deriving                      D. to derive
36. Although the town was not a big one, there are at least \_\_\_\_\_ whenever a local match was held.  
A. two thousands of spectators                      B. two thousands spectators  
C. two thousand spectators                      D. two thousand of spectators
37. \_\_\_\_\_ everyone could hear the news we turned the radio up to the maximum volume.  
A. Now that                      B. That                      C. In order that                      D. In order to
38. Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ to Professor Smith during your last visit?  
A. to be introduced                      B. being introduced  
C. having introduced                      D. to have introduced
39. Science is more than a collection of unrelated facts; to be meaningful and valuable, \_\_\_\_\_ must be arranged to show generalized concepts.  
A. which                      B. it                      C. those                      D. they
40. -What's that awful noise?  
-Oh, the road before the main gate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is repairing                      B. is being repaired  
C. is repaired                      D. has been repaired
41. Sam knows a biologist \_\_\_\_\_ owns a well-equipped laboratory.  
A. whom                      B. who                      C. by whom                      D. to whom
42. We couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ at what he said.  
A. laughed                      B. laugh                      C. laughing                      D. to laugh
43. I want to know \_\_\_\_\_ she said about us.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. what                      D. it
44. She had worked round the clock for two days and there is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ look on her face.  
A. tedious                      B. weary                      C. exhausting                      D. tiresome

45. We are sure to fulfil the task ahead of \_\_\_\_\_ if everyone strives harder.  
 A. date                      B. schedule                      C. week                      D. year
46. The patient has been \_\_\_\_\_ to by nurses night and day ever since the operation.  
 A. taken care                      B. looked                      C. cared                      D. attended
47. It's only been a relatively short time \_\_\_\_\_ the public became concerned about air pollution.  
 A. since                      B. when                      C. as                      D. after
48. It is \_\_\_\_\_ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.  
 A. a so unusual                      B. such an unusual                      C. so unusual                      D. such unusual
49. When asked what he liked to have, he said he preferred beef steak \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. more than any meat                      B. to any other meat  
 C. better than any other meat                      D. to any meat
50. Mary has bought a \_\_\_\_\_ carpet.  
 A. Chinese beautiful green                      B. green beautiful Chinese  
 C. beautiful green Chinese                      D. Chinese green beautiful

### Part III. Reading Comprehension (20 items, 35 minutes)

Directions: *There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. After you read a passage you should decide on the best choice for each question or unfinished statement and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

#### Passage 1

( Questions 51 to 55 are based on this passage. )

Psychology is the study of the mind and mental activities. For example, psychologists are interested in why some things make you sad, but others make you happy. They want to know why some people are shy, but others are quite talkative. They want to know why people do the things that they do. They also test intelligence.

Psychologists deal with the minds and behavior of people. Your mind consists of all your feelings, thoughts, and ideas. It is the result of one part of the brain called cerebrum (大脑). Your behavior is the way you act or conduct yourself. Examples of behavior include shouting, crying, laughing, and sleeping.

Several people have been instrumental in the field of psychology. Wilhelm Wundt set up the first psychological laboratory in Germany in 1879. Ivan Pavlov, a Russian, is noted for his experiments with dogs in which he studied their reflexes(反射)and reactions. Around 1900, Sigmund Freud stated his theory that people try to push out of the mind any memories or thoughts that they believed were not good.

Psychologists should not be confused with psychiatrists. Psychiatrists deal only with mental illness. They are medical doctors who treat people.



- B. that put their husbands in an absolute position
  - C. wherein they were just servants to their husbands
  - D. wherein their husbands had no say in family matters
57. More and more women take jobs outside the home because \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. more and more husbands stay home taking care of their houses and children
  - B. the families want to earn more money to maintain their high standard of living
  - C. women's desire for equality with their husbands is becoming stronger and stronger
  - D. women want to get an opportunity to get rid of their family responsibilities
58. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Many people are for the idea that any form of discrimination on the basis of sex should be considered illegal.
  - B. The women's liberation movement protested against all forms of discrimination.
  - C. The institution of marriage in the United States has experienced many stages of development.
  - D. The American ideal of equality has affected not only marriage but also the relationships between men and women, adults and children.
59. The word "ratified" in the last sentence can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. rewritten                      B. disagreed on                      C. analyzed                      D. approved
60. Which of the following is not reflected in women's attitudes toward marriage in 1970s?
- A. Women's liberation movement.
  - B. An end to sexual discrimination against women was demanded.
  - C. An Equal Rights Amendment which would make sexual discrimination illegal was not passed.
  - D. Many people supported the Equal Rights Amendment.

### Passage 3

( Questions 61 to 65 are based on this passage . )

Speech-the act of uttering sounds to convey meaning-is a kind of human action. Like any other constantly repeated action, speaking has to be learned, but once it is learned, it becomes a generally unconscious and apparently automatic process.

As far as we can determine, human beings do not need to be forced to speak, most babies seem to possess a sort of instinctive drive to produce speech-like noises. How to speak and what to say are another matter altogether. These actions are learned from the particular society into which the baby is born; so that, like all conduct that is learned from a society-from the people around us-speech is a patterned activity.

The meandering babble(咿呀学语)and chatter of a young child are eventually channeled by imitation into a few orderly grooves that represent the pattern accepted as meaningful by the people around him. Similarly, a child's indiscriminate practice of putting things into his mouth becomes limited to putting food into his mouth in a certain way.

The sounds that a child can make are more varied and numerous than the sounds that any particular language utilizes. However, a child born into a society with a pattern of language is encouraged to make a small selection of sounds and to make these few sounds over and over until it is natu-

ral for him to make these sounds and no others.

61. For an adult, the process of speaking usually involves \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. conscious selection of sounds                      B. imitation of those around him  
C. a drive to make noises                              D. unconscious actions
62. Conduct that is learned from a society may be called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. instinctive drive    B. selection                      C. automatic activity    D. patterned activity
63. A child's chatter becomes speech when it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. begins to follow meaningful patterns              B. contains enough sounds  
C. becomes natural to it                                  D. begins to be repeated
64. The most important factor in a child's learning to speak is probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. instinct                      B. selection                      C. variety                      D. imitation
65. The sounds that a child is able to make are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not as varied as those used in language  
B. more varied and numerous than those in any language  
C. far fewer than those needed to form a language  
D. completely different from the sounds of language

#### Passage 4

(Questions 66 to 70 are based on this passage.)

Geologists have been studying volcanoes for a long time. Though they have learned a great deal, they still have not discovered the cause of volcanic action. They know that the inside of the earth is very hot, but they are not sure exactly what causes the great heat. Some geologists have thought that the heat is caused by the great pressure of the earth's outer layers. Or the heat may be left from the time when the earth was formed. During the last sixty years scientists have learned about radium, uranium, thorium, and other radioactive elements. Many scientists now believe that much of the heat inside the earth is produced by radioactive elements.

Whatever the cause of the heat may be, we do know that the earth gets hotter the farther down we dig. In deep mines and oil wells the temperature rises about 1°F for each 50 feet. At this rate of the temperature 40 miles below the earth's surface should be over 4,000°F. This is much hotter than necessary to melt rock. However, the pressure of the rock above keeps most materials from melting at their usual melting points. Geologists believe that the rock deep in the earth may be plastic, or puttylike (油灰状的). In other words, the rock yields slowly to pressure but is not liquid. But if some change in the earth's crust releases the pressure, the rock melts. Then the hot, liquid rock can move up toward the surface.

66. The cause for the great heat inside of the earth is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. great pressure of the earth's outer layers  
B. the heat left from the time when the earth was formed  
C. radioactive elements giving out heat  
D. not sure
67. From the information given in the passage, most minerals would melt faster \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at 4,000°F, at sea level
  - B. at 4,000°F, 5,000 feet below sea level
  - C. at the exact center of the earth at 4,000°F
  - D. at 4,000°F, 5,000 feet above sea level
68. If the temperature at the earth's surface is 20°F, the temperature in a coal mine 500 feet below the surface would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 30°F
  - B. 10°F
  - C. 25°F
  - D. 15°F
69. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_ prevents most rock from melting at its usual melting points.
- A. the pressure of the rock itself
  - B. the pressure of the rock above
  - C. the pressure of the earth's outer layers
  - D. the heat given out by some radioactive elements
70. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. The farther down, the hotter the earth gets.
  - B. The rock deep in the earth is liquid.
  - C. When the pressure releases from the earth's crust, the rock melts.
  - D. Rock would be melted at 4,000°F.

#### Part IV. Cloze Test (20 items, 20 minutes)

Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

American teenagers have always worked for extra pocket money. More than their predecessors, today's young people are 71 to work long hours during the week for hundreds of dollars each month. They spend the money 72 themselves rather than contributing it 73 their families. In a 1987 74 of 16,000 high school seniors nationwide, it was 75 that eighty percent of students who work 76 their earnings on their own 77, such as clothing, stereo equipment, records and movies. 78 five percent said they contributed most of their income, 79 often exceeded \$ 200 a month, to help pay family living 80.

The benefits of this work-and-spend ethic are being 81 debated. Some experts, and many parents, 82 that year-round part-time employment increases youngsters' 83 of worth, teaches them financial 84 and reduces tension, and thus 85 within the family.

Others, 86, argue that working teenagers are separated, physically and financially, 87 their families, which in turn 88 parental authority.

Teenagers' schoolwork can also suffer. "When youngsters 89 for luxuries, they are buying distraction 90 education," said a program director for the U.S. Department of Education. Working teenagers themselves say they have less time to spend with friends and family.

- |                    |               |                   |               |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 71. A) about       | B) fond       | C) likely         | D) possible   |
| 72. A) by          | B) on         | C) in             | D) for        |
| 73. A) to          | B) in         | C) among          | D) with       |
| 74. A) view        | B) inspection | C) observation    | D) survey     |
| 75. A) suggested   | B) found      | C) recommended    | D) advised    |
| 76. A) pay         | B) cost       | C) expend         | D) spend      |
| 77. A) requests    | B) needs      | C) demands        | D) way        |
| 78. A) Other       | B) Only       | C) Additional     | D) Further    |
| 79. A) it          | B) that       | C) they           | D) which      |
| 80. A) expenses    | B) money      | C) values         | D) charges    |
| 81. A) furiously   | B) heatedly   | C) thoroughly     | D) entirely   |
| 82. A) insist      | B) demand     | C) suggest        | D) require    |
| 83. A) sense       | B) sensation  | C) sensitive      | D) sensible   |
| 84. A) accounts    | B) ability    | C) responsibility | D) well-being |
| 85. A) crash       | B) conflict   | C) battle         | D) struggle   |
| 86. A) furthermore | B) therefore  | C) however        | D) besides    |
| 87. A) in          | B) with       | C) from           | D) by         |
| 88. A) weakens     | B) loses      | C) reduces        | D) destroys   |
| 89. A) ask         | B) make       | C) do             | D) work       |
| 90. A) from        | B) with       | C) in             | D) on         |

### Part V. Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a passage under the title*  
**Choosing an Occupation.** You should write at least 120 words in three paragraphs  
 and base your writing on the outline below in Chinese.

1. 许多人都会面临职业选择。
2. 如何才能作出正确的选择。
3. 我的选择。

## Explanations for Simulated Test 1

### Answer keys

1. B	2. A	3. A	4. C	5. D	6. A	7. C	8. B	9. C	10. B
11. A	12. D	13. B	14. C	15. C	16. C	17. B	18. C	19. A	20. D
21. B	22. C	23. A	24. D	25. B	26. A	27. D	28. C	29. B	30. B
31. D	32. B	33. A	34. C	35. C	36. C	37. C	38. B	39. B	40. B
41. B	42. C	43. C	44. B	45. B	46. D	47. A	48. B	49. B	50. C
51. A	52. D	53. A	54. B	55. C	56. B	57. C	58. A	59. D	60. C
61. D	62. D	63. A	64. D	65. B	66. D	67. C	68. A	69. B	70. B
71. C	72. B	73. A	74. D	75. B	76. D	77. B	78. B	79. D	80. A
81. B	82. A	83. A	84. C	85. B	86. C	87. C	88. A	89. D	90. A

### Part I Tapescripts for Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

- W: Look at that girl over there! The tall one with fair hair.  
M: Oh! She's nice, isn't she?  
Q: How about the girl whom they are talking about?
- M: I would like to buy the brown jacket. It's cheaper in this shop.  
W: Yes, but it's better quality in the other shop.  
Q: Which one does the lady want to buy?
- W: John, would you like to come to the cinema this evening?  
M: Oh yes. That's wonderful.  
Q: What's the man's reply?
- M: Would you like a chocolate?  
W: Not at the moment. Thanks.  
Q: Does she like chocolate?
- M: Hello, is this No. 7824145?  
W: No. This is No. 7824245. You have a wrong number.  
Q: What's the woman's telephone number?
- M: Do you like good coffee?  
W: Mmmm. It's delicious.  
Q: Does she like good coffee?
- M: Do you like your new manager?  
W: Yes. He's nice and kind, but too strict with us.  
Q: What is the new manager like?
- M: Is there any ice cream in the refrigerator?  
W: No, there isn't any. But how about some milk?  
Q: What's in the refrigerator?



9. M: Where have you been?  
W: Where have I been? I was wondering the same thing about you.  
Q: What does the woman want to know?
10. M: I'm going to sit on this chair.  
W: You mustn't. It's broken.  
Q: Why can't the man sit on the chair?

## Section B

### Passage One

Jane's class is going to visit the zoo tomorrow. Our town has a big zoo with lots of animals in it. There are some beautiful tigers and two old lions. Lions and tigers are fierce animals, so when they are in zoos, they live in strong cages. They eat a lot of meat every day.

There are also two big elephants and a baby one. Jane wants to ride on one of the elephants. The elephants are tame and kind. They eat a lot of grass every day. They like children because they sometimes give them bread and bananas. Elephants like bananas very much.

In our zoo there are also brown bears, black bears and white bears. They stand on their back legs, hold up their arms and ask for food. They like cake very much.

There is also a Children's Corner in our zoo. There children ride horses and donkeys and watch the monkeys. The monkeys are very funny. They climb up ropes and jump down again and play with each other like small children. They love nuts and bananas and bread. Jane is going to take a basket to the zoo with stale bread, cake, nuts and a bunch of bananas.

11. How many elephants are there in the zoo?  
12. Which one of the following animals are not mentioned in this passage?  
13. What do the elephants like best?

### Passage Two

Jim went to the doctor this morning. He likes apples very much and yesterday he ate too many green ones, so this morning he had a stomachache. When he came to breakfast he was crying. "What's the matter, Jim?" his mother said. "Why are you crying?" "My stomach hurts, Mother," he answered. "You ate too many apples yesterday," she said, "and they were green. Go to Dr. Jones and he will give you some medicine. You know his house." "Yes, Mother. I'll go by bus. And I don't want any breakfast now."

Jim got to Dr. Jones's house at 9.30, but there were four other people in the doctor's waiting room, so Jim didn't see the doctor until about 10 o'clock. "What's the matter with you, young man?" said Dr. Jones. "I have a stomachache," said Jim. "Have you eaten any green apples?" asked the doctor. "Yes, I ate a lot yesterday," Jim said, and smiled. The doctor smiled too. He wrote on a piece of paper and said, "Take this to a chemist, and he will give you some medicine." Jim thanked the doctor, went to a chemist and bought the medicine. His stomachache was soon better.

14. Why did Jim go to see a doctor this morning?  
15. How did Jim go to Dr. Jones's house?  
16. What is the cause of Jim's trouble?