

ENGLISH

考前强化精讲解析指导

主编 / 王学伟

The image shows a red book cover with the word "English" repeated in white, slightly offset to create a layered effect. A large, stylized letter "E" is prominently displayed in the center, constructed from overlapping grey and white rectangular blocks. The overall design is modern and minimalist.

成教专科、专升本适用教材

英语三级

考前强化精讲解析指导

主编 王学伟

首都经济贸易大学出版社

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英语三级
考前强化精讲解析指导
(专升本)

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前 言

为满足成人专科升本科考生参加国家英语三级统一考试考前强化复习训练的需求, 本书的编者依据考试大纲的要求, 按考试内容和考试题型的顺序, 设计并完成了本书的编写。

本书的特点之一是信息量大, 难易适度, 并且就 70 多篇的文章和 1 000 多句的内容加以精讲分析, 同时列举了大量的实例; 另一个特点是使用性强, 词汇重复率和覆盖率高。可以说, 这是一本对成人教育已升本科或专科准备升本科的读者自学及备考都很有帮助的书籍。

在本书编写的过程中, 编者凭借几十年大学英语教学的经验及体会, 针对解题的方法、思路和要领等, 细致、全面地向读者做了介绍与讲解。本书由首都经济贸易大学外语系王学伟担任主编, 首都经济贸易大学密云分校经济管理系项清柏任副主编, 参加编写的有首都经济贸易大学外语系张利华、高悦玲、张春玲和刘燕梅老师。在编写的过程中, 得到了首都经济贸易大学成人教育学院院长、教授安鸿章, 副院长刘凤英, 外语系总支书记、副教授解小娟, 副主任、教授林立, 副教授李秋菊, 副主任刘丽玲等老师的大力支持和帮助, 在此编者对他们表示由衷地感谢。

由于时间紧迫, 并限于水平, 本书难免有失误和错漏之处。在此我们欢迎广大师生读者批评指正。

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第一章 阅读理解

第一节 要点解析

一、设题思路及应具备的知识点

阅读理解旨在测试考生语言综合技能,因此,要求考生不仅要具备扎实的语言基础知识和一定的阅读技巧,还需要了解各类不同题材和体裁的文章的相关知识和阅读方法。纵观成人英语三级考试历年的考题,阅读部分所涉及的内容不外乎人物传记、社会和文化、日常知识及科普常识等方面。

就人物传记而言,该题材的文章通常记述了某一政界名人、文化名人或著名科学家等人物的生平事迹。此类文章一般按历史年代、事件发生的先后顺序记述。阅读时考生需注意弄清楚人物的时代背景,主要功绩和社会对他的评价。

社会和文化类文章往往涉及政治经济制度、宗教信仰和文化艺术等内容,一般为说明文和论说文。文章往往围绕主题句展开,因此考生抓住了文章的主题句(通常在文章的开头或结尾部分,有时也出现在文中),也就掌握了文章的中心思想。

日常知识类文章则主要涉及生活常识、风俗习惯、地理和历史等知识,考生在阅读这类文章时,切记不要用自己的生活习惯和认识去类推和揣测文章要表达的意义,而应根据文章提供的信息去分析判断。

科普类文章内容涉及广泛,大多介绍或解释某一种科学现象,多为说明文和论说文,文章的结构特点层次分明,段落清楚。阅读时,考生要注意抓住文章各段落的段首句,这些句子往往是段落和文章的核心。

二、题型分析

分析历年的试卷可以看出,阅读理解的题型一般有以下四种类型:主旨题、细节题、

推断题和解词题。

1. 主旨题。主旨题主要考查考生对整篇短文或短文中某一段落的理解能力。它要求考生根据短文找出文章的中心思想或段落大意。遇有此类题目,考生应先浏览短文,找出篇章或段落的主题句,通常在文章的开头或结尾。如若没有明显的主题句,考生不妨将此题暂时搁置一边,待做完其他各题再完成该题目。此外,在阅读过程当中,考生也可尝试将重要的词、词组和句子划线,待全文阅读完毕,再浏览标出部分,此种做法对考生确定短文的主题会有帮助。

主旨题常见的形式有:

- 1) What is the main idea of this passage (paragraph)?
- 2) Which would be the best (most suitable) title for this passage (paragraph)?
- 3) The purpose of this passage is _____?
- 4) The (main) subject of the passage (paragraph) is _____?
- 5) What is the author's main point?
- 6) The passage (paragraph) is mainly about _____?

2. 细节题。阅读理解中,细节往往是短文的重要组成部分,细节是用来阐明文章的主题思想的,只有对主要细节把握清楚,对文章的中心思想才能了解得更充分。该类题在阅读理解中所占的比例较大,对于具体的细节问题,其答案必须在文章范围之内去找。考生切不可脱离原文去获取信息,也不可仓促地作出没有文章依据的判断。

细节题常见的形式有:

- 1) Which of the following statements is true (not true)?
- 2) All the following statements are true (not true) except _____?
- 3) Which of the following is not mentioned with regard to _____?
- 4) The author states that _____?

3. 推断题。推断题主要考查考生是否能根据短文陈述的观点和描述的事实或细节来作出合乎逻辑的推理和判断。该题型较难,其难点在于考生不能直接从短文中找到答案,而需要从字里行间或句子的隐含意义或潜台词等诸方面,经仔细分析和推敲才能作出符合作者原意的推断。

推断题常见的表达形式有:

- 1) From the passage it can be inferred that _____?
- 2) Implied but not stated _____?

- 3) The passage suggests that _____?
- 4) What can be concluded from the passage _____?
- 5) The author probably feels that _____?

4. 解词题。解词题重在测试考生在阅读中对词或词组的意义的理解能力。考生对词或词组的理解往往要经过对上下文语境或根据词义的引申、扩展或褒贬才能确定。解题时,紧紧围绕上下文语境是解该类题的主要手段。词或词组的意义不能孤立地去理解,了解语境对解题至关重要。

解词题常见的形式有:

- 1) The word (phrase) “...” means _____?
- 2) The word (phrase) “...” is closest to _____?
- 3) By “...” the author means _____?
- 4) The word (phrase) “...” can best be replaced by which of the following?

第二节 专项模拟练习

专项模拟练习一

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Trees are useful to man in three very important ways; they provide him with wood and other products; they give him shade; and they help to prevent droughts (干旱) and floods.

Unfortunately, man has not realized that the third of these services is the most important. Two thousand years ago a rich and powerful country cut down its trees to build warships, with which to gain itself an empire (帝国). It gained the empire, but, without its trees, its soil became hard and poor. When the empire fell to pieces, the home country found itself faced by flood and starvation.

Even though a government realizes the importance of a plentiful supply of trees, it is difficult for it to persuade villagers to see this. The villagers want wood to cook their food with;

and they can earn money by selling wood. They are usually too lazy to plant and look after the trees. So, unless the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, the forests will slowly disappear.

This does not only mean that the villagers' children and grandchildren will have fewer trees. The results are even more serious, for where there are trees their roots break the soil up—allowing the rain to sink in—and also bind the soil, thus preventing its being washed away easily, but where there are no trees, the rain falls on hard ground and flows away from the surface, causing flood.

(2005 年 11 月试题)

1. What is the most important function of trees?
 - A. Providing fuel.
 - B. Offering shade.
 - C. Preventing natural disaster.
 - D. Providing wood.
2. What eventually happened to the empire in the paragraph?
 - A. Its people died of hunger.
 - B. It fell to pieces.
 - C. It became a giant empire.
 - D. It built many ships with wood.
3. It is implied in the passage that the villagers _____.
 - A. want a plentiful supply of trees
 - B. want firewood badly
 - C. just want to get money
 - D. don't realize the importance of trees
4. The role of trees is to _____.
 - A. loosen soil
 - B. keep soil in position
 - C. harden soil
 - D. both A and B
5. What is the passage mainly concerned with?

- A. The benefits of trees.
- B. Trees and soil protection.
- C. The various uses of trees.
- D. Different attitudes toward trees.

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

By adopting a few simple techniques, parents who read to their children can greatly increase their children's language development. It is surprising but true. How parents talk to their children makes a big difference in the children's language development. If a parent encourages the child to actively respond to what the parent is reading, the child's language skills increase.

A study was done with 30 three-year-old children and their parents. Half of the children participated in the experimental study; the other half acted as the control group. In the experimental group, the parents were given a two-hour training session in which they were taught to ask open-ended questions rather than yes-or-no questions. For example, the parent should ask, "What is the doggie doing?" rather than "Is the doggie running away?" The parents in the experimental group were also instructed in how to help children find answers, how to suggest alternative possibilities and how to praise correct answers.

At the beginning of the study, the children did not differ in measures of language development, but at the end of one month, the children in the experimental group showed 5.5 months ahead of the control group on a test of verbal expression and vocabulary. Nine months later, the children in the experimental group still show an advance of 6 months over the children in the control group.

(2004 年 11 月试题)

6. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Children who talk a lot are more intelligent.
 - B. Parents who listen to their children can teach them more.
 - C. Active children should read more and be given more attention.
 - D. Verbal ability can easily be developed with proper methods.

7. What does "it" in line 2 can most probably be replaced by?
- A. Parents increasing children's language development.
 - B. Reading techniques being simple.
 - C. Parents reading to children.
 - D. Children's intelligence development.
8. According to the author, which of the following questions is the best type to ask children about?
- A. Do you see the elephant?
 - B. Is the elephant in the cage?
 - C. What animals do you like?
 - D. Shall we go to the zoo?
9. The difference between the control group and the experimental group was _____.
- A. the training that parents received
 - B. the age of the children
 - C. the books that were read
 - D. the number of the children
10. The best conclusion we can draw from the passage is that _____.
- A. parents should be trained to read to their children
 - B. the more children read, the more intelligent they will become
 - C. children's language skills increase when they are required to respond actively
 - D. children who read actively seem six months older

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

The agriculture revolution in the nineteenth century involved two things: the invention of labor-saving machinery and the development of scientific agriculture. Labor-saving machinery naturally appeared first where labor was scarce. "In Europe", said Thomas Jefferson, "the object is to make the most of their land, labor being sufficient; here it is to make the most of our labor, land being abundant." It was in America, therefore, that the great advances in nineteenth-century agricultural machinery first came. At the opening of the century, with the

exception of a crude (粗糙的) plow, farmers could have carried practically all of the existing agricultural tools on their backs.

By 1860, most of the machinery in use today had been designed in an early form. The most important of the early inventions was the iron plow. As early as 1890 Charles Newbolt of New Jersey had been working on the idea of a cast-iron plow and spent his entire fortune in introducing his invention. The farmers, however, would home none of it, claiming that the iron poisoned the soil and made the weeds grow. Nevertheless, many people devoted their attention to the plow, until in 1869, James Oliver of South Bend, Indiana, turned out the first chilled-steel plow.

(2004 年 11 月试题)

11. The word "here" (Para. 1, Line 4) refers to _____.
A. Europe
B. America
C. New Jersey
D. Indiana
12. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. The need for labor helped the invention of machinery in America.
B. The farmer rejected Charles Newbolt's plow for fear of ruin of their fields.
C. Both Europe and America had great need for farmer machinery.
D. It was in Indiana that the first chilled-steel plow was produced.
13. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. the agriculture revolution
B. the invention of labor saving machinery
C. the development of scientific agriculture
D. the farming machinery in America
14. At the opening of the nineteenth-century, farmers in America _____.
A. preferred light tools
B. were extremely self-reliant (自给的)
C. had many tools
D. had very few tools

15. It is implied but not stated in the passage that _____.

- A. there was a shortage of workers on America farms
- B. the most important of the early invention was the iron plow
- C. after 1869, many people devoted their attention to the plow
- D. Charles Newbolt had made a fortune by his cast-iron plow

专项模拟练习一答案与题解

Passage 1

1. [C] 细节题。文章第一段提到树木在三个重要的方面对人类有用。第二段第一句又提到不幸的是人类并没有认识到其中第三点用途对人类最为有用。故可以得出 C 为本题答案。
2. [B] 细节题。从文章第二段最后一句话可以得出 B 为本题答案。
3. [D] 细节题。根据第三段中谈到的内容:“The villagers want wood to cook their food with; and they can earn money by selling wood. They are usually too lazy to plant and look after the trees.”可以得出村民之所以这样做,主要是因为他们未能了解种树的重要性。D 选项概括了前三项的内容,故本题答案为 D。
4. [D] 细节题。根据文章最后一段的内容:“...for where there are trees their roots break the soil up—allowing the rain to sink in—and also bind the soil, thus preventing its being washed away...”可以得出 D 为本题答案。
5. [A] 主旨题。从文章的第一段可以得知树木在三个方面对人类有益。这即是本文的主要内容。在下面段落中,作者不论是在举例说明树木的重要性方面,还是在阐明教育村民提高对种树的认识上,以及说明树木对水土保持的作用等方面,均是围绕这一中心内容展开的,故本题答案应为 A。

Passage 2

6. [D] 推断题。答案在第一段。文章的首句谈到“By adopting a few simple techniques, parents who read to their children can greatly increase their children's language development.”大意是:父母给孩子读书的时候,通过采用简单的方法可以提高孩子的语言能力。原文中的“language development”对应题中的“verbal ability”。故可以推断

出 D 为正确答案。

7. [A] 词意题。根据上下文可知,“It is surprising but true.”中的 it 指的是上句提到的结论。即:父母给孩子朗读时,通过采用简单的方法可以让孩子的语言能力得到迅速的发展。
8. [C] 推断题。根据第二段提到的“...In the experimental group, the parents were given a two-hour training session in which they were taught to ask open-ended questions rather than yes-or-no questions.”大意是:在参与实验的这一组里,对家长进行两小时的培训,教他们向孩子们问一些开放性的问题,而不是只需回答“是”或“不是”的问题。四个选项中只有 C 符合。
9. [A] 细节题。第二段提到“In the experimental group, the parents were given a two-hour training session...”在实验组,父母接受了两个小时的培训,而控制组的父母并没有接受此培训。故答案为 A。
10. [C] 推断题。第一段最后一句提到“If a parent encourages the child to actively respond to what the parent is reading, the child's language skills increase.”如果家长鼓励孩子们对于家长给他们读的书的内容作出积极的反映,那么孩子的语言能力就会提高。故答案为 C。

Passage 3

11. [B] 词意题。原文引用了 Thomas Jefferson 的话:“In Europe”, said Thomas Jefferson, “the object is to make the most of their land, labor being sufficient; here is to make the most of our labor, land being abundant.”大意是:在欧洲劳力充足,人们的目标是要充分利用土地。在这里则土地充沛,目标是有效使用劳动力。该句用两个不同的词来修饰目的,可见这应该是两个不同的地方。前面提到了 Europe,后面应该是欧洲之外的地方。下文马上提到了“It was in America...”所以答案选 B。
12. [C] 判断题。本题可采用逐项排除法。首先 B 和 D 比较容易定位,阅读原文后,肯定这两个选项是正确的。接下来要排除 A 和 C 中的一个。根据“Labor-saving machinery naturally appeared first where labor was scarce...It was in America, therefore, that the great advances in nineteenth-century agricultural machinery first came.”可知 A 正确,因此只有 C 是错误的。

13. [B] 主旨题。根据文章第一句可知,19 世纪的农业革命包括两部分:节省劳力的农业机械的发明和农业科学的发展。文章对后者并未展开叙述,因此本文的中心思想应是节省劳力的农业机械的发明。所以答案选 B。
14. [D] 推断题。根据“*At the opening of the century, with the exception of a crude (粗糙的) plow, farmers could have carried practically all of the existing agricultural tools on their backs.*”19 世纪初除了一种粗糙的犁以外,农民可以肩背扛运其余的农具。说明当时的农具很少,故 D 为正确答案。
15. [A] 推断题。根据“*Labor-saving machinery naturally appeared first where labor was scarce.*”可知节省劳力的农业机械首先是在缺乏劳动力的地方出现的,而美国 19 世纪在农业机械化方面取得了很大进步,由此可推断出,当时美国的农场缺乏劳动力。

专项模拟练习二

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

A youngster's social development has a profound effect on his academic progress. Kids who have trouble getting along with their classmates can end up behind academically as well and have a higher chance of dropping out (退学). In the early grades especially, experts say, youngsters should be encouraged to work in groups rather than individually, so that teachers can spot children who may be having problems making friends. “When children work on a project”, says Lillian Kate, an educational professor at the University of Illinois, “they learn to work together, to disagree, to think, to take turns and lighten tensions. These skills can't be learned through lecture. We all know people who have wonderful technical skills but don't have any social skills. Relationships should be the first R.”

At a certain age, children are also learning to judge themselves in relation to others. For most children, school marks the first time that their goals are not set by an internal clock but by the outside world. Just as a 1-year-old struggling to walk, a 6-year-old is struggling to meet adults' expectations. “Young kids don't know how to distinguish between effort and ability.” says Professor Hill, an early-childhood educator for the state of New Jersey, “If they try hard to do something and fail, they may conclude that they will never be able to accomplish a