

大学英语三级考试

Preparation Guide
for College
English Test Band Three

备考教程

阎晓玲 ©主编



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

大学英语三级考试 备考教程

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编者说明

大学英语是我国各种类型高等学校学生的一门重要的必修课程,也是唯一的一门全国或全省统考课程。国家和用人单位对不同级别学校大学英语的过级要求有所区别。二、三级是各省、市、自治区对职业技术学院、专科学校和艺体类本科学生的一般要求。二、三级考试的重点是测试学生的语言基础和一般语言能力。如果学生平时学习时注重词汇和语法知识积累,比较注意提高听、说、读、写、译等方面的能力,在考试前了解考试题型及要求,掌握一定的解题技巧,通过独立或在老师的指导下进行一定的模拟训练就可以取得事半功倍的效果。

本书是根据 2007 年版《四川省大学英语二、三级考试大纲》的要求编写的。本书的编者均来自高职高专教学一线,长年的教学实践与备考经验,以及出版社对图书市场的大量调研分析相结合,使本书不仅具备临考前的实战演练功能,以全真模拟的形式使考生身临其境;而且每套模拟试题都是根据近年考试学生答题情况和教师阅卷情况,有针对性设置的,具有典型性;充分将历年考试中考生出现的问题、阅卷发现的问题在讲解中一一道出,使读者仿佛跟随一位名师,步步入胜。

本书主要内容及特点如下:

1. 本书第一部分针对学生在学习和复习备考过程中经常遇到的困难,介绍了大学英语三级考试各个部分的解题方法和应试技巧,使考生在掌握了基础知识和基本技能的基础上,提高英语语言的应用能力,尤其是大学英语三级考试的应试能力。

2. 本书第二部分按照《四川省大学英语三级考试大纲》的要求,选编了 10 套模拟试题。听力理解部分按照《四川省大学英语三级考试大纲》的语速要求,聘请外籍英语语言教师录制。试题内容涵盖历年真题,同时选编国内外最新材料,力求模拟试题内容更新,涵盖面宽,难易适度,仿真性强。

3. 每套模拟试题之后除给出参考答案之外,对阅读理解、词汇和语法结构中的各题都给出了详细的注释、解释及例句,以帮助考生迅速掌握难点,提高应试能力。写作部分的所有题目均给出了参考范文,供考生写作时参考。听力理解部分的文字材料也附在书后。

书中不当之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

本书由阎晓玲主编,参加编写的还有:陈家茜,覃言。

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第一章

四川省大学英语三级考试(SCET-3)大纲

总 则

本大纲是根据教育部高教司颁发的高职高专教育《英语课程教学基本要求》和普通高校《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神,在原《四川省大学英语二、三级考试大纲(2002年修订版)》的基础上结合四川省高校学生的实际情况而修改设计的,旨在通过标准化考试检查对所学英语课程的掌握程度,同时鉴定该生是否达到教育部规定的大学英语课程教学要求的水平。

SCET-3 是一种标准化考试。根据普通高校大学英语教学大纲(修订本)的要求,考虑到我省大学英语教学的实际情况及其现有条件,本考试命题范围暂定为 3550 个基础词汇和 350 条常用短语,内容分为客观测试和主观测试两大部分,分别占试卷的 72%和 28%。(详见计分办法)。考试方法为闭卷考试。

本考试每年进行两次,在四川省教育厅直接领导下由考试委员会试题设计组统一命题,由考试委员会办公室具体实施,统一测试,统一阅卷和统计报分。

试 卷 设 计

SCET-3 包括五项内容:听力、语法结构与词汇、阅读理解、英汉翻译和写作。

I. 听力(Listening)

听力部分主要考核考生一定的听的能力和初步的听写记录能力。考试时间 25 分钟,录音速度为每分钟 130 词左右,共 18 题,分三个部分:A、B 两个部分采用多项选择,读两遍;C 部分为填充式听写,读三遍。

1. A 部分为简单的日常交际对话,共 10 题。对话中无生词,并避免非常见专有名词。所提问题多为直接获取信息,只含少量推断和判断题。

2. B 部分为一篇字数约 180 词的短文,要求回答两个理解题。体裁为学生所熟悉的江湖、叙述和解说等。

3. C 部分为一篇约为 150 词的短文。要求填写 6 个实意词。“听写填空”短文的题材、体裁和难度与 B 部分相同。

II. 语法结构与词汇(Vocabulary and Structure)

共 20 题,考试时间 15 分钟。本部分语法结构占 40%,即 8 题,词汇占 60%,即 12 题。采用

多项选择。

1. 语法部分的命题范围参照大纲语法结构表所列内容。

2. 词汇命题在本考纲所列词汇范围内。词汇以测试词义、用法和搭配为主,有一定的习语和短语动词。

III. 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)

共 20 题,考试时间 35 分钟。本部分由四篇短文组成,总阅读量在 1200 词左右(含理解题)。每篇设计 5 个理解题,采用多项选择。

1. 题材包括传记、社会、文化、日常生活、科普知识等。涉及的背景知识能为学生所理解;体裁包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。

2. 文章的难度不应超过三级阅读材料,允许 3% 的生词,影响理解的关键词用汉语注释。

3. 理解句子水平的意义,理解字面意思和理解事实、细节的题量占 70%;根据上下文逻辑关系、主旨大意、推理判断的题量占 30%。

IV. 英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese)

本部分的主旨为考核考生根据上下文确切理解英语书面材料的阅读能力及对通顺的汉语译文的鉴别能力。考试时间 10 分钟。

本部分共 5 题,其中 4 题分别选自第三部分阅读理解的四篇文章,每篇选 1 至 2 句组成一题,每题 20 词左右;另一题按同等难度、长度另选。总词量约为 100 个。每题后设计 5 个相对完整通顺、长度近似而正确度不同的译文,得分值分别为 0,0.5,1,1.5 和 2。

V. 写作(Writing)

本部分的主旨为考核考生是否具有一定的用英语写作的能力。

采用命题作文的方式,给出英语题目、中文要点提纲和少量英语参考词。考生应按题目和提纲要求,在 30 分钟内写出一篇 100 个左右英语单词的短文,内容切题,表达思想清楚,语言正确。

卷面设计

序号	试题分项名称	题目数	计分	每题分数值	考试时间	试题形式
I	听力	18 题	15 分		25 分钟	MC 四选一
	A 部分(简短对话)	10 题	10 分	1 分		MC 四选一
	B 部分(短文一篇)	2 题	2 分	1 分		SD 填空题
	C 部分(短文一篇,留 6 空)	6 题	3 分	0.5 分		
II	语法结构与词汇	8 题	8 分	1 分	20 分钟	MC 四选一
		12 题	12 分			
III	阅读理解	20 题	40 分	2 分	35 分钟	MC 四选一
IV	英译汉(句子)	5 题	10 分	2 分	10 分钟	MC 五选一
V	短文写作	1 题	15 分		30 分钟	命题作文
合计		64 题	100 分		120 分钟	

第二章

四川省大学英语三级考试样卷

四川省大学英语三级考试

SICHUAN COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST Band Three

A 卷

试 卷 一

(90 分钟)

密封签由考生亲自启封→

注 意 事 项

一、将校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号和试卷代号分别填写在答题纸、试卷二(含填充式听写和作文纸)上。看清试卷一封面上的试卷代号,你现在做的是 A 卷,须在答题纸试卷代号栏相应字母 A 上画线。画错或不画均判为零分,责任由考生自负。

二、答题前仔细读懂各部分题目的说明要求。

三、多项选择题的答案一定要做在答题纸上,每题仅限一个答案,多选作答错处理。选定答案后,用 2B 浓度的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。其正确方法是: [A][B][C][D]。使用其他符号者不给分。画线的浓度一定要盖过字母底色。

四、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

五、填充式听写和作文用钢笔或圆珠笔分别按要求写在试卷二中相应的各部分,并保持卷面整洁。写在其他地方无效。

六、考试时间为 120 分钟,不得拖延时间。本试卷做完后,把试卷一、试卷二和答题纸放在桌上,一律不得带走。待监考人员收完所有试卷后考生方可离开考场。

Part I Listening Comprehension (15%)

(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. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken twice. 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:*

M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Green?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it is necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most likely take place?

You will read:

A. At the office.

B. In the waiting room.

C. At the airport.

D. In the 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.*

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A. They are good friends. | B. They both are interested in art. |
| C. They met each other before. | D. They both are interested in India. |
| 2. A. In a drugstore. | B. At a bookstore. |
| C. In the library. | D. At the post office. |
| 3. A. 6:30. | B. 7:00. |
| C. 7:30. | D. 8:00. |
| 4. A. Policeman and thief. | B. Doctor and patient. |
| C. Policeman and driver. | D. Teacher and student. |
| 5. A. He is studying a hot major. | B. He is as scared as the woman. |
| C. He is confident about it. | D. He is offered many job openings. |
| 6. A. 100. | B. 85. |
| C. 50. | D. 15. |
| 7. A. She didn't want to write her report. | B. She didn't like the concert. |
| C. She didn't want to talk about the concert. | D. She was busy writing her report. |
| 8. A. Susan. | B. Linda. |
| C. Anne. | D. Angela. |
| 9. A. A healthy way of life. | B. A marvelous book on wildlife. |
| C. Whether they should move to Africa. | D. Whether they once lived in the same city. |
| 10. A. No one was killed in a train accident. | B. A plane crash killed more than 300 people. |
| C. Over 300 people died in a train accident. | D. Over 300 people were injured in a train crash. |

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear one short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear two questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice. 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 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A. The speaker. B. Lisa. C. The parents. D. Neil.
12. A. The parents came back. B. The parents spoiled the party.
C. The kids continued the party. D. The kids cleaned up the room.

Section C Spot Dictation

注意：听力理解的C节(Section C)为填充式听写(Spot Dictation)，短文及题目(S1—S6)在试卷二(Test Paper Two)上。现在请取出试卷二做听写题。

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

(20 minutes)

Directions: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You must choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.*

13. Only in a few countries _____ a reasonable standard of living.
A. the whole population enjoy B. the whole population enjoys
C. do the whole population enjoy D. does the whole population enjoy
14. We have _____ to the government for a home improvement loan.
A. applied B. approached C. apologized D. appointed
15. _____, a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of English is poor.
A. Were other things equal B. To be equal to other things
C. Other things being equal D. Other things to be equal
16. "May I speak to your manager Mr. Smith at four o'clock this afternoon?"
"I'm sorry. Mr. Smith _____ to a conference before then."
A. has gone B. will have gone C. had gone D. would have gone
17. There was a large crowd in the square _____ against the Iraq war.
A. protesting B. protecting C. preventing D. promoting
18. The writer has published many books, _____ are well received by the readers.
A. all of whom B. all of which C. all of them D. all of these
19. After a whole day of hard work I'm very tired. It's time we _____ home.
A. go B. shall C. went D. should go

20. The continuous rain _____ the harvesting of the wheat crop by two weeks.
A. set out B. set aside C. set off D. set back
21. In those two years, Professor Brooks often had us _____ such oral presentations in class.
A. did B. done C. to do D. do
22. It is quite necessary for a qualified teacher to have good manners and _____ knowledge.
A. intensive B. ineffective C. extensive D. expensive
23. _____ I admire George as an artist, I do not like him as a man.
A. Only if B. Much as C. If only D. As much
24. The ceremony is not for the _____ of the dead, but for the comfort of the living.
A. respect B. purpose C. sake D. impression
25. Criticism and self-criticism is necessary _____ it helps us to correct our mistakes.
A. until B. unless C. in that D. in which
26. We need someone really _____ who can organise the office and make it run smoothly.
A. effective B. efficient C. essential D. executive
27. Some of the experiments _____ in our textbook are difficult to perform.
A. to describe B. be described C. describing D. described
28. Tom graduated from a famous university at a very young age. He _____ have been an outstanding student.
A. must B. could C. should D. might
29. Let's hang up some nice paintings on these _____ walls of the great hall.
A. blank B. bare C. empty D. vacant
30. The student in glasses confessed to _____ the final English exam for another student.
A. take B. taking C. have taken D. having taken
31. The idea sounds very good but will it work in _____?
A. practice B. common C. advance D. turn
32. I like climbing mountains _____ my wife prefers water sports.
A. as B. for C. while D. when

Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each question, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 33 to 37 are based on the following passage.

An earthquake is caused by a sudden slip on a fault (断层). A fault is a fracture in the crust (地壳) of the earth along which rocks on one side have moved relative to those on the



other side. Stresses in the earth's outer layer push the sides of the fault together, build up and the rocks slips suddenly, releasing energy in waves that travel through the rock to cause the shaking that we feel during an earthquake.

Earthquakes tend to be concentrated in narrow zones. There are 7 major crustal plates on earth, about 80 km thick, all in constant motion relative to one another. They move at between 10 and 130 mm per year.

It is estimated that there are several million earthquakes in the world each year. Many of these earthquakes go undetected because they occur in remote areas or have very small magnitudes (震级). The USGS Earthquake Information Center locates 12,000 to 14,000 earthquakes each year (about 35 per day). On average, about 60 earthquakes per year are classified as significant, with 19 classified as major. A significant earthquake is one of magnitude 6.5 or higher or one of lesser magnitude that causes casualties (伤亡) or considerable damage. Major earthquakes have a magnitude larger than 7.0.

33. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A. how earthquakes are formed and classified
B. how earthquakes can be predicted and located
C. earthquakes do not so often occur on the earth
D. earthquakes are considered to be a threat to humans
34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in this passage?
A. Earthquakes of large magnitudes cause casualties.
B. Earthquakes often happen in narrow zones.
C. Earthquakes involve the release of energy.
D. Earthquakes can cause waves in the sea.
35. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Scientists can locate most earthquakes.
B. Earthquakes are very common on the earth.
C. Scientists can find a way to prevent earthquakes.
D. More earthquakes of higher magnitudes are detected than those of lower ones.
36. How do scientists distinguish a significant earthquake from a major earthquake?
A. A significant earthquake is of higher magnitude.
B. A significant earthquake can kill more people.
C. A major earthquake is of higher magnitude.
D. A major earthquake is of lower magnitude.
37. The word "fracture" (Line 1, Paragraph 1) most probably means _____.
A. a stress in the crust
B. a large hole in the rock
C. an outer layer of the crust
D. a cracked part in the rock

Passage Two

Questions 38 to 42 are based on the following passage.

It was a happy combination of mountains, sea, and sun which made farming become the leading industry of the Southern Colonies (殖民地). The ocean made plentiful clouds, the clouds hitting the mountains made plentiful rain, the rain washing down the mountains for thousands of years had built a wide plain of fertile (肥沃的) soil. The rivers which had brought down the soil were steep near the mountains, but near the coast they were wide and rolling, deep enough for the small boats of the time to sail for miles. It was far enough south for the summers to be hot, so that the growing season lasted from six months in Maryland to about nine in South Carolina. If you add these ideal farming conditions to the early discovery of a New World crop which was always in demand in the Old World, you will readily understand why the Southern Colonies became a farming group.

Tobacco! This was the breath of life in Virginia, the oldest of the Southern Colonies. Men talked, thought, and bought in tobacco. It was a farming country, and other crops were also grown, but while the Southerner might have competition in the production of fruits and grains (wheat and rice and barley 大麦), in tobacco he was a master. Tobacco! It was a magic word. Everything revolved around its production and it had a tremendous effect upon life in the South.

38. "A New World crop" in the last sentence of the 1st paragraph most probably refers to _____.
A. wheat B. rice C. tobacco D. barley
39. According to this passage ideal farming conditions in the Southern Colonies mainly consisted of _____.
A. a long coast and high mountains
B. plentiful rain and the long growing season
C. hot summers and steep mountain rivers
D. plentiful clouds and deep soil
40. Which of the following was NOT a factor that makes the Southern Colonies become a farming group?
A. Competition in producing fruits and grains.
B. The early discovery of a New World crop.
C. Favorable geographical location.
D. Ideal farming conditions.
41. Tobacco was said to be "a magic word" because _____.
A. it brought a big profit to the Southern Colonies
B. tobacco was in steady demand in the Old World
C. the Southerner had competition in its production
D. the Southerner's life depended on it to a great extent

42. The phrase “revolved around” can be replaced by _____.
A. was only interested in
B. was closely connected with
C. moved in a circle around
D. gradually developed into

Passage Three

Questions 43 to 47 are based on the following passage.

Information has always been at the center of human communication. You may ask why. Well, communication between people involves giving and receiving information. The way we give and receive information today has experienced a revolution in the development of the mass media in the 20th century.

The first truly mass communication medium was the newspaper. For the first time in history, people could read about events in their country and from around the world every day. However, there were two problems with newspapers of that time. Firstly, newspapers were available only in large cities, for getting newspapers to the countryside was a difficult and time-consuming task. Secondly, newspapers weren't always reliable, as there was a limited range of opinions.

Nowadays, we can choose from a wide variety of sources to get information. Television and the Internet have given us the chance to be informed about everything the minute it happens. Numerous radio and TV stations, satellite channels and millions of websites help people keep up with the latest news. People live history and are part of it.

The media have come a long way in the last century and there is no doubt that we now live in the information age. Whatever type of media we choose, it all comes down to the need for information. This will always be a basic need as long as communication is part of human nature.

43. Information is considered to be the center of human communication because _____.
 - A. human communication means information exchange
 - B. human communication involves people's participation
 - C. information is now experiencing a revolution
 - D. information helps people gather together
44. What was the historical contribution of the newspaper as a source of information?
 - A. It made the mass communication truly develop.
 - B. It helped the mass communication develop in cities.
 - C. It kept people timely informed about the world events.
 - D. It kept reliable information available in big cities.
45. What was NOT the problem with the newspaper of that time?
 - A. Its difficult delivery in the countryside.
 - B. Its limitation of information sources.
 - C. Its limited reliability of information.



- D. Its easy circulation in big cities.
46. The third paragraph mainly tells us that technology helps _____.
 A. information easily available B. people be part of history
 C. inform everything timely D. produce the latest news
47. It can be safely concluded from the last paragraph that a basic need today is _____.
 A. communication B. information
 C. high-technology D. media types

Passage Four

Questions 48 to 52 are based on the following passage.

For a small island Great Britain has a great length of coastline, and there is no place in the whole country which is more than three hours' journey by car from the sea. The coast is very varied, with perhaps the best parts in the south-west of England and in the west of Scotland. The coast of Devon and Cornwall, in the south-west, is much indented (向内陆凹进), with many sheltered bays and fine rough points of land extending out into the sea. With so large a population on so small an island the best parts of the coast are inevitably rather crowded during the summer, but much of Devon and Cornwall is still unspoiled, with many picturesque (风景如画的) fishing villages. The other parts of the coast are less dramatic, being partly flat and partly steep.

In the parts nearest to great centers of population big seaside-resort (海滨胜地) towns have grown up. Four of these-Brighton, Bournemouth and Southend in the south, and Blackpool in the north-west-have become important towns themselves, with more than 150,000 permanent residents each, and there are other big seaside towns whose inhabitants include many retired people. Some of these places are remarkable for the great number of visitors they receive, some to stay for a week or a fortnight, some to spend a few hours on the beach before returning home in the evening.

48. It will take one _____ to travel to any place of Great Britain by car from any part of the coast.
 A. a week B. a fortnight C. 3 hours or less D. more than 3 hours
49. According to the first paragraph, it is more possible for a visitor to find a scenic spot along the coast of England in _____.
 A. the north-east B. the south-west C. the north-west D. the south-east
50. Some parts of the coast in Great Britain are crowded during the summer probably because they _____.
 A. have a great number of inhabitants B. are suitable for fishing
 C. attract a large number of visitors D. extend out into the sea
51. The coast of Devon and Cornwall can be best described as _____.
 A. flat all the way to the sea B. sheltered all the year round

- C. steep with bare rocky hills D. dramatic with beautiful scenery
52. How long do the visitors stay in a seaside resort?
- A. From several hours to two weeks. B. Usually less than a day.
- C. From a few days to two months. D. Seldom more than a week.

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese (10%)

(15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, there are five items, and four of them are taken from the reading passages you have just read. Below each, there are five Chinese sentences translated, which are marked A, B, C, D and E. Each letter stands for a score varying from 0 to 2. You should decide which is the best translation, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

T1. (Lines 1—2, Paragraph 2, Passage 1)

There are 7 major crustal plates on earth, about 80 km thick, all in constant motion relative to one another.

- A. 地球上有 7 种地壳结构,范围约 80 公里,它们的运动彼此相似。
B. 地球由 7 个大的板块构成,厚度约为 80 公里,并且不断地运动。
C. 地球上有 7 个板块,每块长 80 公里,它们处于相似的运动之中。
D. 地球有 7 个大的板块,厚度约为 80 公里,它们的运动方式相关。
E. 地球有 7 个大的板块,厚约 80 公里,均处于不断的相对运动中。

T2. (Lines 1—2, Paragraph 1, Passage 2)

It was a happy combination of mountains, sea, and sun which made farming become the leading industry of the Southern Colonies.

- A. 正是山脉、海洋和阳光相互结合起来,才使南部殖民地区变成了工业主导区域。
B. 喜人的是,有山有海有太阳,这就是为什么南方成了既有农场又有工厂的地方。
C. 山脉、海洋和阳光交互作用,相得益彰,使农业变成了南部殖民地的主导产业。
D. 因为有喜人的山地、大海和日照,南方的那些殖民地农民变成为工业的主力军。
E. 山脉、海洋和阳光互相结合,恰到好处,使农业变成了南部殖民地的重要产业。

T3. (Lines 3—4, Paragraph 3, Passage 3)

Numerous radio and TV stations, satellite channels and millions of websites help people keep up with the latest news.

- A. 众多的收音机、电视机、卫星频道和数百万网站帮助人们获取最新信息。
B. 众多的电台、电视台、卫星频道以及千百万网站帮助人们及时了解新闻。
C. 众多的收音机、电视机、卫星频道和网站帮助人们适时地获取最新消息。
D. 众多的收音机、电视台、卫星和数百万网站帮助人们适时获取最新消息。
E. 众多的收音机、电视机、卫星和网站让人们与世界保持最新信息的联系。

T4. (Lines 1—2, Paragraph 1, Passage 4)

There is no place in the whole country which is more than three hours' journey by car from the sea.

- A. 从海滨出发,驱车去全国任何地方,路程都不超过三个小时。
 - B. 到全国各地,开车的话,要不了三个小时,便可以无处不到。
 - C. 从海边开车到国内任何地方,用不了三个小时就足可以到达。
 - D. 从海上到全国各地,没有一个地方乘车可在三小时以内到达。
 - E. 即使从海上起程,三个多小时,便可驱车赶到国内任何地方。
- T5. The leaves, which are green now, will not turn red until the weather becomes frosty in late autumn.
- A. 树叶现在是绿的,晚秋天冷了就要变红。
 - B. 现在的这些绿叶,到秋天就变成红叶了。
 - C. 现在这些树叶不等到秋天就由绿变红了。
 - D. 现在的绿叶要到深秋经霜之后才会变红。
 - E. 现在的这些绿叶即使到秋天也不会变红。