

总主编 苗亚男

# 大学英语

## 进阶教程

# 3

主 编 董建明

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 复旦大学出版社

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# 前 言

《大学英语进阶教程(3)》是根据《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》精神,参照2013年以来最新的“大学英语四、六级考试”试点考试样卷,结合一线教师的实践教学经验和研究成果,参考学生在学习、考试中反馈的问题编写而成。编委们集思广益,力求通过此书帮助学生解决英语学习和考试中暴露出来的语言知识、应用能力及应试技巧等方面的问题,提高外语综合文化素养,为以后实现语言交际能力、顺利通过英语各级考试打好基础。

本书由两部分组成,包括十个单元基础训练和听力录音文字材料。

除具备同类参考书的一般特点外,本书具有以下几个鲜明特点:

## 1. 遵循教学大纲精神,符合考试大纲标准。

本书严格遵守教育部最新制定的《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》要求,依据多年积累的教学经验,按照标准化四级考试新题型编写而成,教材中重点和难点突出。部分试题材料选自国内外图书、报刊、词典和网络,选材广泛,内容新颖,前瞻性好。

## 2. 紧扣教材重点内容,同步分层训练。

本书力求严格与现行教材同步,兼顾培养各项语言技能。依据教材各单元、各章节的课程目标,把课文中的重点和难点知识融入到试题当中,尤其是词汇题、翻译题和作文题,紧扣课本,注重学生实用能力的培养,帮助学生高效率地掌握相关知识和基本技能。同时,一些原创题的开发可以帮助学生在测试训练中构建自主学习和迎接考试的平台。

## 3. 搭建学习特色平台,构筑考试绿色通道。

本书针对性强,重点围绕学生英语学习中共性的、需要掌握的语言知识和能力,在命题素材、角度和方式等方面做到精、新、活、准。题项设置上,注重典型性、实用性、灵活性,以期举一反三、触类旁通;题型选择上,注重应用性、科学性、新颖性,以期稳中求进,开阔视野;思路点拨上,注重可操作性、通俗性、规律性,以期激发创新、拓展思维。

本书可供大学基础阶段准备参加各层次英语考试,尤其是大学英语四、六级考试备考复习、自学、自测及强化训练使用。

《大学英语进阶教程(3)》为大学二年级第一学期使用教材。本册书旨在做到大学英语四级和六级能力培养并重,采取大学英语四级能力和六级能力相结合,突出加强写作能力的提高。

因编写时间仓促,不足之处请批评指正。

# 目 录

UNIT 1 .....	1
UNIT 2 .....	13
UNIT 3 .....	26
UNIT 4 .....	39
UNIT 5 .....	52
UNIT 6 .....	65
UNIT 7 .....	78
UNIT 8 .....	92
UNIT 9 .....	106
UNIT 10 .....	119
Script 1 .....	132
Script 2 .....	138
Script 3 .....	144
Script 4 .....	150
Script 5 .....	156
Script 6 .....	162
Script 7 .....	168
Script 8 .....	174
Script 9 .....	180
Script 10 .....	186

# UNIT 1



## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Post -90s Generation's Network Life*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.

1. 90 后是伴随互联网成长的一代;
2. 在网上的自我表达形式多种多样,如: 微信(WeChat), 微博(microblog), 社交网站, 火星文(Martian Language)等;
3. 你如何看待这一现象。

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。



## Part II Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)



### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions 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 **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) He used to be in good health.  
B) He was very handsome.  
C) He was somewhat short.

- D) He looked somewhat old.
2. A) At an airport.  
B) At a boat dock.  
C) At a weather station.  
D) At a beach.
3. A) Telling her daughter not to worry.  
B) Asking the teacher for special help.  
C) Teaching her daughter by herself.  
D) Having confidence in her daughter.
4. A) Take part in the game.  
B) Go to Washington and Los Angeles.  
C) Watch the basketball game.  
D) Miss the game and visit friends.
5. A) She'll get her money back from the shop.  
B) She can exchange the T-shirt for a larger one.  
C) She'll have to talk to the manager about it.  
D) She can complain to the Consumers' Association.
6. A) She forgot to cancel the reservation.  
B) They can go to the restaurant tonight.  
C) She has to work late tonight.  
D) They don't have a reservation.
7. A) The man agrees that the workload is heavy.  
B) The man won't be able to go to the lab today.  
C) The man thinks the woman is being unfair.  
D) The man feels the assignment is reasonable.
8. A) Michael brought the tape to the party.  
B) The tape had been returned to Jim.  
C) The tape couldn't be found anywhere.  
D) Michael has lent his tape to Jim.

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

9. A) Giving up smoking.  
B) Birth control of the family.  
C) Plan for seeing a doctor.  
D) Arrangement for breaking engagement.
10. A) Smoking helps to lessen the pressure.  
B) Smoking helps him fall asleep quickly.  
C) He can get much happiness from smoking.  
D) Smoking brings more chances to make friends.

11. A) See a doctor to get some help.  
 B) Read books about the harm of smoking.  
 C) Improve his self-controlling abilities.  
 D) Receive mental health treatment.
12. A) Smoking is the only bad habit the man should change.  
 B) She doesn't love the man as deep as before.  
 C) She doesn't want to have a baby if the man smokes.  
 D) Maybe she will leave the man if he continues to smoke.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

13. A) It is a house full of cleverly-designed device.  
 B) It can help people live a much easier life.  
 C) It is the most comfortable house available.  
 D) It expresses the newest architectural style.
14. A) The door will open with just a touch of the finger.  
 B) The refrigerator can figure out how much milk to buy.  
 C) The robot can do all the housework very efficiently.  
 D) The house can put out a fire in a very short time.
15. A) It's too wonderful to be true.  
 B) It's too expensive for her.  
 C) She considers it nothing fancy.  
 D) She is considering buying one.



## 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 Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

### Passage One

**Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. A) The father alone makes the important decision.  
 B) The mother alone makes the important decision.  
 C) Children old enough are allowed to take part.  
 D) Children should be seen but can't air their view.
17. A) Their parents don't like to live with them.  
 B) They need more freedom and space.





- C) They need to become independent.
- D) They have to go to universities.
- 18. A) It suits the values of equality.
- B) It can cause serious problems.
- C) It does no good.
- D) It goes too far.
- 19. A) They have not enough money.
- B) They have to leave home.
- C) They feel useless and lonely.
- D) They have no children or relatives.

### Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 20. A) Breaking big rocks into little ones.
- B) Feeding his family.
- C) Building a cathedral.
- D) Doing construction works.
- 21. A) Having a point.
- B) Having flexibility.
- C) Making sense.
- D) Being interesting.
- 22. A) Most of the people want to do meaningful work.
- B) A majority of workers are doing meaningful work.
- C) Happy workers can always find a well-paid job.
- D) Meaningful workers are happy and better workers.

### Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 23. A) One can improve listening by watching movies.
- B) Everybody wants to improve listening nowadays.
- C) There is a good way to memorize vocabularies.
- D) One needs to work hard to improve English.
- 24. A) Watch the film two more times.
- B) Memorize the scenes and stories.
- C) Listen to the film instead of watching it.
- D) Repeat what the characters say in the film.
- 25. A) Choose one's favorite film.
- B) Memorize all the dialogues.

C) Go to a movie theater.

D) Practice with a friend.



### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Why do we laugh? For years scientists have asked themselves this question. No other animals laugh and smile — only human beings, so does laughter help us to 26 in any way? The answer seems to be that smiling and laughter help us to relax, reducing tension and 27 illnesses which are caused by stress. Laughter really is the best medicine!

But if you're unhappy, it can't do you any good to smile, can it? Not true. Apparently the positive 28 of smiling are just the same whether you feel like smiling or not. Scientists in California asked a group of actors to act five different feelings: happiness, sadness, anger, 29 and fear — just using their faces.

Changes in their heart rate, blood pressure and temperature 30. Most of the feelings they acted didn't cause changes, but when they smiled their heart rate and their blood pressure 31. So even if we feel sad inside, smiling seems to make us feel better.

A sense of humor also helps to keep things 32. Interfering friends or a flat tyre won't seem quite so bad if you can see the funny side. So if you find yourself in a 33 situation, try to let yourself giggle. A 34 writes: "If people try to show a positive reaction instead of a negative one, this will 35 become part of their personality. If you start to laugh, in time you will actually become happier."



### Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)



### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the



corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Personality is, to a large extent, inherent — A-type persons usually bring about A-type children. But the environment must also have a 36 effect, since if competition is important to the parents, it is likely to become a major 37 in the lives of their children.

One place where children soak up A characteristics is school, which is, by its very nature, a highly competitive institution. Too many schools 38 the “win at all costs” moral standard and measure their success by sporting achievements. The current 39 for making children competent against their classmates or against the clock produces a two-layer system, in which competitive A-types seem in some way better than their B-type fellows. Being 40 keen to win can have dangerous consequences: remember that Pheidippides, the first marathon runner, dropped dead seconds after saying: “Cheers, we conquer!”

By far the worst form of competition in schools is the extreme 41 emphasis on examinations. It is a rare school that allows pupils to 42 on those things they do well. The merits of competition by examination are somewhat 43, but competition in the certain knowledge of failure is positively harmful.

Obviously, it is neither 44 nor desirable that all A youngsters change into B's. The world needs types, and schools have an important duty to try to 45 a child's personality to his possible future employment. It is top management.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- |                |              |                 |              |                |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| A) enough      | B) fit       | C) emphasis     | D) practical | E) innumerable |
| F) concentrate | G) adopt     | H) questionable | I) profound  | J) factor      |
| K) too         | L) substance | M) passion      | N) much      | O) fix         |



## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

### 18-to-24-year-olds Most at Risk for ID Theft

A) Ryan Thomas, an airman in the Air Force Honor Guard, bought some DVDs on



- the Internet using his cash card. It was a \$ 20 payment made from his account, which had about \$ 900. But the following day, his account balance was zero. Someone had stolen his account information and bought computer games and other items. “I didn’t know better about securing your information on the computer,” said Thomas. After the incident, Thomas took a class about how to protect information in cyberspace. But last month, he was hit again, this time by someone who targeted his account from Malaysia. Similar identity-theft cases are rising sharply across the country, as young people — sometimes careless about their personal information — are hit the hardest, according to a survey released last month.
- B) Identity fraud can include stealing a credit card number or opening a bank account in someone else’s name. Thieves generally across state lines in the commission of their crimes and are often linked to rings overseas in places such as Russia and Spain. The young people, ages 18 to 24, is at the greatest risk because it takes them longer to figure out that they have been defrauded — meaning their information is comprised for a longer period, according to the survey, which is a typical scene of the identity fraud landscape from last year.
- C) “The young people don’t protect enough or detect enough,” said James Van Dyke, president of Javelin Strategy & Research, a California-based company that examined where identity theft threats are coming from and what effects they are having on consumers. It takes young people an average of 132 days to detect fraud activity on their credit cards, bank accounts and other personal holdings, and those in older age groups average 49 days, the survey shows. When their identities are stolen, the young people are victimized by thieves for an average of about five months.
- D) “The 18-to-24 group is unique. They’re going to college. They’re away from home for the first time. They’re sharing more information. More of their information is exposed, Van Dyke said. “The old stereotype is true that people are sharing information willingly or unwillingly and are waiting until they become a victim to listen to sound advice.” Thieves stole \$ 400 from law student Gregory Peltz after he opened a tab at an Ohio dive bar, giving the waiter his cash card for the evening as he rang up drinks. He was shocked when his bank called him days later and told him that someone had withdrawn cash from the account, even without the card. “I felt clueless,” said Peltz. He said he would have no problem handing over his cash card again for a night out at a bar — just not the same dive as last time.
- E) Last year, there were an estimated 11.1 million identity fraud victims of all ages, a 12 percent increase from the year before, according to the survey. Thieves stole

about \$54 billion from them, according to the study, which surveyed 5,000 people nationwide, 703 of whom had been victims of identity theft. Javelin Research, which sells data studies to businesses and consumers, conducts surveys of consumer attitudes and behaviors on a variety of financial matters, including security, risk and fraud. Its most recent identity fraud study found that in addition to well-known methods of thieving such as stealing wallets and credit cards, criminals are increasingly using high-tech methods of stealing.

- F) Among the common schemes: phishing (in which e-mails direct a victim to false Web sites that imitate respectable organizations, including banks), smishing (in which text messages lure a victim into downloading wicked, spyware), pharming (in which wicked code on computer sends victims to false Web sites) and keylogging (in which hidden software monitors victims' keystrokes to collect passwords). When people are victimized with those methods, it's much harder to detect, often leaving them with no explanation about how their identities were stolen. Only about half of the victims file police reports, the study found.
- G) Identity thieves steal an average of \$4,841 per victim, but the end cost to each person is about \$373, because banks generally pay back the victims. The study looked at social networking sites such as Facebook and MySpace and found that the young people are compromised more than other groups on the sites but that, in general, the sites account for small percentages of identity theft. Seven percent of young people said their financial information was compromised because of a social networking site, compared with 2 to 4 percent for other age groups. But there's a warning: About 55 percent of victims never figure out how their information was stolen.
- H) Mary Madden, senior research specialist at the Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project, said 72 percent of the young people use social networking sites daily, compared with 40 percent of adults 30 or older. She said young people share personal information about themselves, whether it is their birth date, phone number or a picture from a party, as a way to nourish relationships.
- I) "You are trading information about yourself as a form of cultural currency," Madden said. "By posting a photo or an update about what you did at a bar last night, you are sharing with friends to have an exchange and continue a friendship." Problems arise, she said, when the information is misused. "It's an interesting balance they have to strike in deciding how much to share in order to start or maintain a relationship but not overshare with their network," she said.
- J) Madden pointed to studies that show most people can be identified with three pieces of information: their sex, Zip code and date of birth. And seemingly unnamed profiles that catalogue preferences, such as movie lists on Netflix, can

also be used to identify users. Adam Morrison, 19, a freshman at Arizona State University, realized that his identity had been stolen a few summers ago when he applied for a job and figured out that someone had been using his Social Security number for his own employment purposes. Morrison's bank account was not affected, but he remains annoyed about how long the person had been using the Social Security number and how it was stolen. "No idea how he got it," Morrison said.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. A recent study of identity fraud by Javelin Research showed that criminals tended to steal private information with high technology.
47. Someone stole Adam Morrison's Social Security number with the purpose of his own employment.
48. It is hard to detect certain high-tech methods of stealing, like keylogging and smishing.
49. According to Madden, young people share their personal information as a way to nourish relationships.
50. The youth group of 18-to-24 years old is unique in that they are away from home for the first time and their personal information is more likely to be exposed.
51. Young people are hit the hardest in the identity-theft because it takes longer for them to detect fraud activity.
52. Ryan Thomas's personal information was stolen again even after he had taken a course about how to protect information on the Internet.
53. Young people are struggling to keep the balance between sharing information to maintain a relationship and avoiding oversharing with their network.
54. Javelin Strategy & Research aims to examine where identity theft threats are coming from and what effects they are having on victims.
55. The end loss of the identity fraud victims is much less than thieves actually steal because the victims get most money back from the bank.



## Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Water problems in the future will become more intense and more complex. Our



increasing population will tremendously increase urban wastes, primarily sewage. On the other hand, increasing demands for water will decrease substantially the amount of water available for *diluting* (稀释) wastes. Rapidly expanding industries which involve more and more complex chemical processes will produce larger volumes of liquid wastes, and many of these will contain chemicals which are poisonous. To feed our rapidly expanding population, agriculture will have to be intensified. This will involve ever-increasing quantities of agricultural chemicals. From this, it is apparent that drastic steps must be taken immediately to develop corrective measures for the pollution problems.

There are two ways by which the pollution problem can be lessened. The first relates to the treatment of wastes to decrease their pollution hazard. This involves the processing of solid wastes *prior to* disposal and the treatment of liquid wastes, or *effluents* (废料), to permit the reuse of the water or minimize pollution upon final disposal.

A second approach is to develop an economic use for all or a part of the wastes. Farm manure is spread in fields as a nutrient or organic supplement. Effluents from sewage disposal plants are used in some areas both for irrigation and for the nutrients contained. Effluents from other processing plants may also be used as a supplemental source of water. Many industries, such as meat and poultry processing plants, are currently converting former waste products into marketable byproducts. Other industries have potential economic uses for their waste products.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. The purpose of the author writing the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to warn the reader of the dwindling water supply  
B) to explain industrial uses of water  
C) to acquaint the reader with water pollution problems  
D) to demonstrate various measures to solve the pollution problem
57. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?  
A) Industrial development needs certain amount of water.  
B) Diluting wastes needs certain amount of water.  
C) Demands for water will go up along with the expanding population.  
D) Immediate tough measures should be taken to tackle the pollution problems.
58. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) countries of the world will work together on pollution problems  
B) byproducts from wastes lead to a more prosperous marketplace  
C) science is making great progress on increasing water supplies  
D) some industries are now making economic use of wastes
59. The author gives substance to the passage through the use of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) interviews with authorities in the field of water controls
  - B) analysis of the problem and solutions to it
  - C) definitions which clarify important terms
  - D) strong argument and persuasions
60. The words "prior to" (Para. 2) most probably mean \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) after
  - B) before
  - C) during
  - D) beyond

### Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

The science of meteorology is concerned with study of the structure, state, and behavior of the atmosphere. The subject may be approached from several directions, but the scene cannot be fully appreciated from any one *vantage point* (观察某物的有利位置). Different views must be integrated to give perspective to the whole picture.

One may consider the condition of the atmosphere at a given moment and attempt to predict changes from that condition over a period of a few hours to a few days ahead. This approach is covered by the branch of the science called synoptic meteorology.

Synoptic meteorology is the scientific basis of the technique of weather forecasting by means of the preparation and analysis of weather maps and aerological diagram. The practical importance of the numerous appliances of weather forecasting cannot be overestimated. In serving the needs of shipping, aviation, agriculture, industry, and many other interests and fields of human activity with accurate weather warnings and professional forecast advice, great benefits are reaped in the form of the saving of human life and property and in economic advantages of various kinds. One important purpose of the science of meteorology is constantly to strive, through advanced study and research, to increase our knowledge of the atmosphere with the aim of improving the accuracy of weather forecasts.

The tools needed to advance our knowledge in this way are the disciplines of mathematics and physics applied to solve meteorological problems. The use of these tools forms that branch of the science called dynamic meteorology.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A) The Limitations of Meteorological Forecasting
  - B) New Advances in Synoptic Meteorology
  - C) Approaches to the Science of Meteorology
  - D) The Basis of Dynamic Meteorology



62. The predictions of synoptic meteorology are directly based on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) application of the physical sciences  
 B) preparation and study of weather maps  
 C) anticipated needs of industry  
 D) observations of commercial airline pilots
63. Which of the following is NOT referred to by the author as a field whose needs are served by weather forecasting?  
 A) Transportation.  
 B) Manufacturing.  
 C) Farming.  
 D) Sports.
64. It is implied in the passage that increased accuracy in weather forecasting will lead to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) more funds allocated to meteorological research  
 B) greater protection of human life  
 C) a higher number of professional forecasters  
 D) less specialized forms of synoptic meteorology
65. The phrase "these tools" (Para. 4) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) weather forecasts  
 B) meteorological problems  
 C) mathematics and physics  
 D) economic advantage



## Part IV Translation

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

### 蹴鞠 (Cuju)

蹴鞠是中国古代的一项球类运动。它是竞技运动,要把球踢进球网内。该运动是为了训练士兵而发明的。在汉代,从军队到皇室,乃至贵族阶层,蹴鞠都很盛行。由于社会经济的发展,蹴鞠在宋代甚至风靡社会各阶层。当时,职业蹴鞠球员十分普遍。这些球员分为两类:一类是由皇室训练并为皇室表演,而另一类则由靠蹴鞠谋生的平民百姓组成。注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。