

College English Achievement Tests
Band 3
(Revised Edition)

新编

题库型

《大学英语》

三级测试

(修订版)

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复旦大学出版社

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11.1 112

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责任编辑 计美娟
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出版发行 复旦大学出版社 <http://www.fudanpress.com>
上海市国权路 579 号 200433
86-21-65102941(发行部) 86-21-65642892(编辑部)
fupnet@fudanpress.com
经销 新华书店上海发行所
印刷 江苏省大丰市印刷二厂
开本 787×1092 1/16
印张 13.75
字数 339 千
版次 1999 年 1 月第一版 1999 年 1 月第一次印刷
印数 1—11 000
ISBN 7-309-02187-8/H·361
定价 16.50 元

本版图书如有印订质量问题, 请向出版社调换。

内 容 提 要

本书为配合《大学英语》教学而编写,旨在帮助学生复习、巩固课堂所学的内容,并在检测学习成果的同时,为各类标准考试作准备。

本书共有 10 套主、客观试题,包含听力、阅读理解、词汇、语法结构、完形填空、翻译、写作等内容。书末附有参考答案,难点与要点解释及听音材料文字稿(已录成音带,另外配套供应)。本书选材部分取之英美当代书刊,全部提问及解答、注释均系自编,与课文相互呼应,难度基本与《大学英语教学大纲》的三级要求相当,具有新颖、规范、精简明了之特点。全书经外籍教师及国内有关知名教授审阅。

编者的话

由翟象俊、李荫华等分别主编、上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》是目前我国高校中使用最广泛的一套英语教材。许多学生学完了这套教材之后，都想检验一下自己的学习成绩。我们这套《新编〈大学英语〉测试》就是为了满足广大同学的这一需要而编写的。当然，本书也可作为同级英语水平考试的复习迎考用书。

测试不能代替教学，但若应用得法，则可以促进教学。在本套书的编写过程中，我们将《大学英语》的要点及难点都分门别类地融入了各份试卷。我们希望同学们能在课堂学习之余，抽空做些试题，一则检测自己的英语水平，二则可以借此复习所学课本的内容。为了便于自学，我们还特地编写了试题注释，希望能对同学们有所帮助。

本书各册的内容大致分为四个部分：一、试题；二、答案；三、听力测试录音文字稿（录音磁带另外配套供应）；四、注释。每份试卷的测试时间均为120分钟。各册试题难度基本与《大学英语教学大纲》的同级要求相当。

自1998年秋季起，《大学英语》经过修订后更加受到了广大英语教师和学生的欢迎。我们根据新的教学大纲和教材及有关学业考试的要求亦将这套《新编〈大学英语〉测试》进行了相应的修订并每册增加了三套全主观题的试题以满足同学们温故知新之需。

本书由翟象俊教授主审。除主编外，本册的编者还有：夏国佐、王德明、高亚萍、陈洁倩、竺蕊、蔡基刚、姜新荣、王美娣、吴建衡、张丽珍、孙晴霞等。

编者

1998年11月于复旦大学

CONTENTS

Test 1	1
Test 2	10
Test 3	24
Test 4	38
Test 5	52
Test 6	61
Test 7	75
Test 8	90
Test 9	105
Test 10	115

Appendix A

Key to Test 1	130
Key to Test 2	133
Key to Test 3	135
Key to Test 4	137
Key to Test 5	139
Key to Test 6	142
Key to Test 7	144
Key to Test 8	146
Key to Test 9	148
Key to Test 10	151

Appendix B

Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 1	153
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 2	156
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 3	159
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 4	162
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 5	165
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 6	168
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 7	171

Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 8	174
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 9	177
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 10	180

Appendix C

Notes on Test 1	183
Notes on Test 2	184
Notes on Test 3	188
Notes on Test 4	192
Notes on Test 5	195
Notes on Test 6	196
Notes on Test 7	200
Notes on Test 8	204
Notes on Test 9	207
Notes on Test 10	208

TEST 1

College English Achievement Test

(For Non-English Majors, Band 3)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points, 20 minutes)

Section A: Spot Dictation (5 points)

(A)

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 sentences. Each will be spoken only ONCE. Supply the missing word according to what you hear.

1. It _____ the doctor what caused the infection of the patient's wound.
2. He talks about the matter in a _____ tone as if he were not interested in it.
3. Effective measures have been taken to _____ the rate of economic growth in the coastal region.
4. It seems that the _____ of my ambitions is still a dream after years of hard working.
5. A new bridge has been built across the river for the convenience of _____ on both banks.

(B)

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 sentences. Each will be spoken only ONCE. Supply the missing phrase according to what you hear.

6. You are wrong to think that everything should _____ you.
7. Don't worry about the winter supplies; I have already _____ them.
8. As he was waiting for the bill, he wondered how much it had _____.
9. The charity organization will never _____ anyone who is in need of help.
10. Such a marriage would sooner or later _____ divorce.

Section B: Mini-Dialogs (5 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 short conversations. Each conversation will be spoken ONCE. At the end of the conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. After you hear the question, complete the answer to it.

11. The woman might be _____ to speak at the meeting.

12. The conversation takes place _____.
13. The woman wants to get a job as a _____.
14. The meeting began at _____.
15. They want John to _____ after school.

Section C: Short Passages (10 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear 2 short passages. Each passage will be spoken ONCE. After the passage, you will hear five questions. Complete the answer to each question according to what you hear.

Passage One

16. He wanted to be _____.
17. He couldn't _____ to study.
18. His wife was dead and his children _____.
19. He told them that he wanted to _____.
20. He read books and _____.

Passage Two

21. They get it from various people through _____.
22. They are doctors, _____.
23. They are _____.
24. Their _____.
25. _____ in Philadelphia.

Part II Reading Comprehension (30 points, 30 minutes)

Directions: Read the following passages and then complete the statements that follow.

(1)

Air transportation includes the design and operation of airports, air-traffic control, and the operation of passenger and cargo aircraft. For most of its history the great bulk of traffic consisted of scheduled airliners, but in the 1960s tremendous growth took place in the two other types of air transportation: unscheduled or chartered airline and private business air transport.

Overall growth of air transportation has been spectacular throughout the world since the late 1940s, with steady increases in numbers, speed, and, probably most significantly, carrying capacity of aircraft. The trend toward increased size was continued in the 1970s with the introduction of the "jumbo" jets. One result was chronic congestion, sometimes of crisis proportions, at nearly all of the world's major airports. New airports planned for Paris, London, New York, Chicago, and elsewhere may take up to 12,000 acres (5000 hectares) of land, further complicating problems of moving passengers and

cargo within the airport. Noise is another continuing problem of airports near large cities.

A high degree of international and national organization has always been required of air transportation. Problems of international traffic rights and freedom of passage, and questions of air safety, health, and commercial competition had to be dealt with in the decade after World War I, but these did not receive comprehensive treatment until the immense expansion of air transportation after World War II.

26. This passage can best be summarized as _____ of Air Transportation.
27. A very large increase in chartered flights took place in _____.
28. The word chronic (2nd para.) means _____.
29. Two major problems concerning the building of new airports today are those of _____.
30. During the period between the two World Wars, many problems concerning air transportation _____.

(2)

First and foremost, an emotion is a conscious experience. Joy, sorrow, fear, and hate are good examples of conscious experiences that are called emotions. However, not all experiences, or "feeling states", are classified as emotions. For example, we would not consider hunger an emotion. Similarly we would not call the sensation of pain an emotion.

Then by what rule or procedure do we label our experiences as emotions? This is one of the most basic and most difficult questions in the study of the emotions, and one that has yet to be fully answered. A partial answer is to indicate not what emotions are, but what they are not. Generally speaking, we do not use the word emotion to describe feelings associated with, or caused by, specific localized parts of our body. The sensations of smell, taste, coldness and so forth fall into this category. We can tell that ice cream tastes sweet or that our hands are cold. But it is almost impossible to describe in words what an emotion feels like, or from where the feeling comes. For example, when you feel happy, where do you feel it?

It is important to remember that a feeling state is an important component of the emotions, and that we learn to label these feeling states with words referring to emotions.

Usually, emotion is more than just a feeling state. It also involves bodily processes and action or behavior. Bodily processes are primarily controlled by the automatic nervous system. They include changes in physiological responses such as heart rate, blood pressure, breathing, and sweating.

31. In this passage the author is chiefly concerned with the question of _____.
32. According to the passage, emotions do not include hunger, _____.

33. Up to now, we have not yet had a clear and definite answer to the question of "How to _____".
34. The phrase "fall into" (2 nd para.) can best be replaced by the phrase "_____".
35. Generally speaking, it is difficult to describe _____.

(3)

While radio broadcasting was still in its infancy(初期) the marvel of television was already being developed. The first step towards its invention was taken in 1873 and the person responsible for developing it was John Logie Baird. In 1926 he gave the first demonstration of a television picture.

As a home entertainment, television rapidly became more popular than any other form. A news broadcast became more immediate when people could actually see the scene in question and the movements of the people concerned. Films could be viewed at home in comfort and variety shows were also available. One of the advantages of travel programmes was the glimpse of far-away places which many viewers would not otherwise have seen. Though much of the entertainment was of a popular kind like quiz competitions, some remarkable cultural programmes were also broadcast. Just like with radio in earlier days, the publicity given to actors and actresses on the screen meant that a group of personalities became familiar in every household. One of the most popular programmes was the televised coverage of sports and an interesting result of television broadcasts was the increased attendance at the actual events. How far this was due to a growth in interest in the game and how far out of the spectators' desire to appear on the screen is not clear.

36. John Logie Baird became famous because he _____.
37. Why did television news attract more viewers than that broadcast on radio? _____.
38. Travel programmes were popular because _____.
39. In what way did actors benefit from television? _____.
40. What effect did the televising of sports produce? _____.

Part III Vocabulary (5 points, 5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the following sentences with suitable words or phrases. Their Chinese equivalents are given in brackets.

41. Books are the most popular and effective means in the _____ (传播) of knowledge.
42. Mr. Bedell was late for work today, though he _____ (出发) half an hour earlier than usual.

43. Every night, Janet _____ (熬夜) preparing for her doctoral dissertation.
44. Many parents are worried that such cartoon movies are not _____ (适当的) enough for children.
45. Surrounded by enemy forces, the soldiers fought in _____ (孤立) to their last drop of blood.
46. The President _____ (确认) that the general election would be held on July 20th.
47. The problem will be discussed at length in the _____ (随后的) Chapter.
48. Whenever he was away on business he would take his _____ (手提的) TV set with him.
49. As soon as the bell rang, the children _____ (冲进) the classroom, still singing and laughing.
50. I couldn't _____ (专心) on my work when there was a loud noise outside.

Part IV Structure (5 points, 5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the following sentences, filling in each blank with one word only. Hints or specific requirements are written in brackets where necessary.

51. _____ (用连词) or not she comes to the party concerns me very much.
52. _____ they did it on purpose was obvious.
53. Residents in this community believe that night patrol is indispensable _____ (用介词) the safety of the community.
54. Although this is the third time _____ he visits the city, he is still in high spirits.
55. The dog chased the fox _____ (用连接副词) it hid in a hollow tree.
56. The lady wanted to find someone _____ she could trust.
57. Once or twice I found myself _____ (doubt) my own judgement.
58. They must have liked the apartment, or they _____ (not stay) so long.
59. _____ breaks the law will be fined or put in prison.
60. It is necessary that he _____ (go) in time to attend the meeting.

Part V Translation from Chinese into English (10 points, 10 minutes)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

61. 谁将负责这个项目仍然没有定下来,因为难以找到一个有强烈责任感的人。(be in charge of)

62. 计算机被认为是信息时代的特征。换句话说,没有计算机,就没有信息时代。(characteristic of)

63. 如你不想让你的老板发火,你最好规矩点。(blow one's top)

64. 你认为他会因我曾批评过他而对我有看法吗?(hold...against)

65. 珍妮尽力控制自己,不让人看出她很紧张。(hold tight onto oneself)

Part VI Passage Translation (10 points, 10 minutes)

Directions: Translate the underlined sentences in the following passage into Chinese.

The Northeast's many rivers, including the Connecticut and the Hudson, have been vital to its history and have helped the Northeast become a center of commerce. The same steep hills that hindered farming aided industrialists in the nineteenth century. The abundant precipitation (降水), about 40 to 60 inches (102 to 152cm) annually, combined with the hilly terrain, kept the rivers of the region flowing swiftly. (66) Industrialists harnessed the power of these rivers by building water wheels, which converted the water power into machine power.

Throughout the 1800s—especially in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hamp-

shire—factories powered by water sprang up at waterfalls along the region's many rivers. The factories manufactured shoes, cotton cloth, and other goods that were sold across the United States and shipped to markets around the world. (67) The region's river valleys served as trade routes, railroad routes, and modern highway routes for the Northeast. The rivers also provided abundant water for the region.

(68) Young people from the Northeastern countryside flocked to the factory towns to take industrial jobs. By the mid-1800s, European immigrants were streaming across the Atlantic to the Northeast. In 1840, about 84,000 Europeans immigrated to the United States; by 1850, the number skyrocketed to 370,000. Many of these immigrants hoped to earn a good living in one of the Northeast's many factories, and to improve the quality of their lives.

(69) In addition to populating a landscape that favored industry and trade, the people who settled in the Northeast pioneered many new inventions that affect the way we live today. Notable Northeasterners include Eli Whitney, whose concept of interchangeable parts in the late 1700s paved the way for mass production. Thomas Edison, who invented the phonograph in 1877 and a light bulb for long use in 1879, did most of his work in the Northeast. (70) By the early 1900s, the Northeast held a position as the most productive manufacturing area in the world.

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Part VII Cloze (5 points, 10 minutes)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with proper words chosen from the list given below. Change the form where necessary. Each word will be used only once.

highly	between	become	which	resident	year	clean	
such	run	front	decrease	collection	decade	that	face

While the east coast megalopolis (以大城市为中心的人口稠密区) remains one of the dominant centers of American business and industry, it faces serious problems, too. After 71 of steady expansion, its inhabitants now have serious concerns that the area might 72 short of water or of facilities for waste disposal.

Another problem 73 some cities in the Northeast is the decline in population. 74 1970 and 1990, for example, the population of Philadelphia 75 by about 364,000. As a result, the government of Philadelphia collects fewer taxes from 76 and businesses. Thus the city has less money to pay for basic services, 77 as street repairs, police protection, or garbage 78.

Yet the Northeast remains a vital area. New York City is the business capital of the world. New businesses and industries continue to locate in the Northeast. During the late 1980s, many 79 technical and computer-related businesses opened their doors in the area. And less populous areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, upstate New York, and parts of Pennsylvania offer residents very agreeable natural environments in 80 to live.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 71. _____ | 72. _____ | 73. _____ | 74. _____ | 75. _____ |
| 76. _____ | 77. _____ | 78. _____ | 79. _____ | 80. _____ |

Part VIII Writing (15 points, 30 minutes)

Directions: Write a two-paragraph composition entitled "*The Importance of Science to Our Society*". Develop your ideas according to the words and expressions given below.

- science plays a major role in society
- because of science, . . .
- science and technology, in all aspects of everyday life
- thanks to the discovery of electricity, . . .
- because of computer technology, . . .

TEST 2

College English Achievement Test (For Non-English Majors, Band 3)

Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points, 20 minutes)

Section A (2.5 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 sentences with numbers in them. When you hear a sentence, read the four choices of numbers in your test paper and decide which one is what you have just heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear: The Zip Code of Newark is 94560 and that of Portland is 06480.

You will read: a. 94560, 06840

b. 49560, 60840

c. 49506, 60480

d. 94560, 06480

The correct answer is "d". So you should blacken the letter "d" on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a. 966—0380, 9226 | b. 916—0380, 9262 |
| c. 960—0380, 9226 | d. 906—0318, 9226 |
| 2. a. July 17, 1818; 150 | b. June 17, 1880; 150 |
| c. June 7, 1880; 150 | d. June 17, 1880; 115 |
| 3. a. six, March 1494 | b. sixteen, March 1994 |
| c. fifteen, May 1994 | d. nineteen, May 1494 |
| 4. a. \$ 950, \$ 3,950 | b. \$ 915, \$ 3,950 |
| c. \$ 950, \$ 3,915 | d. \$ 915, \$ 3,915 |
| 5. a. \$ 18 million | b. \$ 85 million |
| c. \$ 80 million | d. \$ 84 million |

Section B (2.5 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 short statements. The statements will be spoken just once. When you hear a statement, read the four sentences in your test paper and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have just heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.