



跟据新大纲、新词表编写  
让你零距离贴近CET3

# 怎样准备 大学英语三级考试

姚云桥 编著

上海交通大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是针对参加大学英语三级考试的各类考生编写的。编写过程中严格按照新大纲要求,按纲定编组织全书内容。重点突出、难易适中,题型全面,针对性强为本书的特点。全书分听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法和结构、完形填空及汉译英五章。每章分为学习方法、应试技巧及适量的模拟题等。本书配有外籍教师录制的音带,书末附有参考答案及听音的文字材料。

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## 前 言

继《怎样准备大学英语四级考试》和《怎样准备大学英语六级考试》之后,应大学生们的要求,在上海交通大学出版社的大力支持下,我们又编写了《怎样准备大学英语三级考试》。

本书主要针对全国各类大专、成教、高职以及艺术类专业学生参加三级考试而编写的。

本书严格按照《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)三级要求,以纲定内容为范围,按大纲要求和历年真题为标准编写全书内容。重点突出,难易适中,题型全面,针对性强。全书包括听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法和结构、完形填空及汉译英五部分。在每章开始安排了学习方法、答题技巧和思路提示,词汇部分放置了三级词组表、语法部分放置了名词·冠词·代词、动词时态·时态呼应·被动语态、情态动词、非谓语动词、虚拟语气、反意问句、倒装、否定、名词性从句、形容词性从句及副词性从句等 11 项三级语法要点。每章后安排了适量的专项练习,所有习题均经认真筛选,逐一推敲,基本上覆盖了新大纲三级要求和教学重点。听力部分配有外籍教师录制的音带,语音语调纯正,语速适中。书末附有参考答案和听音的文字材料。

在本书编写过程中始终得到了上海交大出版社的热情关心和指导。陈依慈、王水菁同志参加了部分编写及打印等技术工作。在此一并致谢。

读者朋友们,愿本书的出版能让你感到实用,给你带去复习备考的方便,给你带去考试成功的喜悦,伴你顺利考级。

编 者

2002 年 9 月

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# 1 听力理解

## 1.1 关于 CET3 听力理解

英语听力是一项十分重要而又实用的语言技能。《大学英语教学大纲》要求修完三级的学生“能听懂英语讲课及简短会话、谈话和讲座，抓住中心大意、要点及有关细节，领会作者观点和态度。”为今后通过听的途径获取信息做好准备。

大学英语三级考试(以下简称 CET3)设置了听力理解项目，共 20 题，20 分(占成绩的 20%)，考试时间为 20 分钟。包括 Section A(简短对话)10 题，Section B(短篇听力材料)10 题，分别安排在若干篇听力材料之后，每篇有 3~4 道题，每题为一问句。在听完每个问句后约有 15 秒的间隙，要求考生从所给的 4 个选择项中选出一个正确答案。语速大约为每分钟 130 个词。Section A 读一遍；Section B 读两遍。

从历年 CET3 考题来看，听力理解的第一部分，即简短对话类型一般有以下几种：

### 1. 时间题

对话中往往提供一个具体的时刻或日期，掺和其他一些信息，要求综合出全部事实，选定提问中要求回答的时间。如：

W: Can you tell me what time flight 218 arrives?

M: Yes, it was scheduled to arrive at 6:00 p. m., but it has been delayed for 2 hours.

Q: When is the airplane now expected to arrive?

A) 6:00 p. m.

B) 4:00 p. m.

C) 8:00 p. m.

D) 8:18 p. m.

(C 项正确)

## 2. 地点题

对话可能涉及提问某一事件发生的地点,或提供在某一场合交谈的内容,要求确定该次谈话发生在何种语境最为可能。如:

W: I'd like to buy a new coat.

M: The woman's department is up on the second floor, Madam.

Q: Where did the conversation take place?

- A) On the second floor.                      B) At the men's store.  
C) In the women's department      D) In a department store.

(D 项正确)

## 3. 身份及关系鉴别题

对话中通过背景介绍或其他非直接行为衬托,要求考生鉴别、确定某一谈话人或第三者的职业身份或相互关系。如:

M: I really must go now, because I have an exam this morning.

W: Then you mustn't be late. Maybe you should ask your father for a ride.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A) Mother and son.                      B) Teacher and student.  
C) Father and daughter.                  D) Brother and sister.

(A 项正确)

## 4. 计算题

对话往往提供两个或几个对应于某一事实的数字,根据提问要求,通过简单计算,选择正确结果。如:

M: You've bought only 15 oranges?

W: No, I bought 20 in all. But when I got home, I found five were bad.

Q: How many oranges were good?

- A) 5.                      B) 20.                      C) 10.                      D) 15.

(D 项正确)

M: Can that clock be right? 10 : 30?

W: That clock is always off. It's 11 : 05.



Q: How many minutes is the clock slow?

A) 45 minutes.

B) 35 minutes.

C) 30 minutes.

D) 15 minutes.

(B 项正确)

以上 4 种题型的听力题有一共同特点,即通过选择项基本可以确定谈话内容。因此,对这类考题考生可以抢用题间的空隙时间浏览选择项,主动地去接受信息。

#### 5. 否定题

对话通过否定词或否定语气的应用表明说话人对某一事物的态度。要注意说话人的隐性否定和曲折否定。如:

M: Are you going to dinner with us later?

W: If only I'd finished my book report, I'd be joining you with pleasure.

Q: What is the woman going to do?

A) Go out to dinner.

B) Go to the book store.

C) Write a report.

D) Join her friend later.

(C 项正确)

M: Let's go to the movies after dinner.

W: Well, I'll go if you really want to, but I'm a little bit tired.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A) The man is too tired to go to the movie.

B) The woman wants to go to the movie.

C) The man wants to go out to dinner.

D) The woman does not want to go to the movie.

(D 项正确)

#### 6. 比较题

通过对人或事物的比较,要求得出比较结果,在本题型中常用到形容词、副词的比较级和最高级。如:

M: You work harder than Jane.

W: But Anne works even harder.

Q: Who works the hardest?

A) The man.

B) Jane.

C) The woman.

D) Anne.

(D 项正确)

W: Ed's taller than Don.

M: But I'm shorter than Don.

Q: Who is the tallest?

A) Ed.

B) The woman.

C) The man.

D) Don.

(A 项正确)

### 7. 虚拟题

对话中经常会出现一些与事实相反的假定,这时候就会用到虚拟语气。如:

M: I suppose we should look for a bigger house, but I don't see how we can afford one right now.

W: If only we hadn't spent so much money on the vacation this year.

Q: Will the man and the woman buy a new house?

A) They will buy a new house after they return from their vacation.

B) They will not buy a new house because they do not have enough money.

C) They will not buy a new house because they can not find a bigger one.

D) They will buy a new house that they found while they were on vacation.

(B 项正确)

### 8. 推断题

通过对话中提供的信息,并以此为依据,要求考生作出合乎情理的推断,即能理解对话中没有直接说出来的“言外之意”。如:

M: Would you like some dessert?

W: No, thanks. I've been sitting here too long already.

Q: What does the woman imply?

- A) She doesn't like dessert.
- B) She had dessert long ago.
- C) She isn't pleased with the service.
- D) She got the wrong dessert.

(C 项正确)

W: Bill thinks you shouldn't use your good knife to fix that.

M: Why should he care? It's not his knife.

Q: What does the man imply?

- A) Bill refused to lend his knife to the man.
- B) Bill's knife should fix the knife.
- C) It's none of Bill's business.
- D) Bill should take good care of his knife.

(C 项正确)

听力理解题的第二部分是短篇听力材料。这些材料一般为题材熟悉、情节简单、文字浅近的故事、叙述等。篇幅不长,约 150 个词左右。提问多是在短文中可以直接找到答案的;间或也有涉及中心思想,或需要作推理的。

如近年真题的一篇听力短文:

In the United States, boys and girls start school when they are five years old.

In some states they must stay in school until they are sixteen. Most students are 17 and 18 years old when they graduate from secondary school. Another name for secondary school is high school.

Most children go to public elementary and secondary schools. The parents or students of public schools do not have to pay directly for their children's education because tax money supports the public schools. If a child attends private school, his parents pay the school for the child's education.

Today about half of the high school graduates go on to colleges and universities. Some colleges and universities receive tax money from the government. A student at a state university does not have to pay very much if his parents live in this state. Private colleges and universities are expensive, however. Almost half of the college students in the United States work while they are studying.

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

14. At what age do American boys and girls start school?

- A) At the age of 6.
- B) At the age of 7
- C) At the age of 5.
- D) At any age.

第 14 题问的是“美国孩子何时上学?”短文第一句已有明确交待。故选 C)。

15. Why don't parents have to pay directly for their children's education at public schools?

- A) Because American public schools are free of charge.
- B) The government pays for the parents.
- C) The government pays the school by cheque.
- D) Tax money supports the public schools.

第 15 题问的是“公立学校孩子家长为何可以不必直接交付学费?”公立学校由政府资助,而政府经费来自公民税收。在第三段第二句中已作明确说明。故选 D)。

16. What percentage of the high school graduates go on to college?

- A) About one-third.
- B) About half.
- C) About a quarter.
- D) Almost all.

第 16 题是道简单数字题,在第四段第一句已直接告知。故选 B)。

从上述短文听力例示中,可以看出:CET3 的短文听力材料只要高度集中注意力、认真地去听,抓住中心,重视细节,讲究听的技巧,适当作些记录,那么听力理解部分便完全有可能取得优良成绩。

## 1.2 如何提高英语听力

通过大学基础阶段的英语学习,通过系统训练,听力水平较前有了提高。但是要达到听一遍每分钟语速为 120~130 个词的对话、短文,正确率达到 70%,也不是一件容易的事情。

增进听力,从广义上说,始终要和扩大词汇量、提高阅读水平结合起来,从而增加对英语国家文化习俗的了解,扩大知识面,增强语感。在具体做法上,则须注意做到以下几方面:

### 1. 从强化英语朗读着手

正确的听音和正确的读音密切相关,只有你的读音和英美人的读音相接近或一致时,才有可能听懂他们的朗读和说话。我们的教材、听力材料,等级考试的听力题都是请外籍人士录制的,他们读音标准,强读弱化,连续,失爆都得到正常的运用。而我们学生平时比较注重书面材料的学习,忽视了朗读训练,能通过笔头测试,但却难以通过听力测试,一些东西看起来熟悉,听起来陌生,究其原因,就是不正确的朗读习惯在“作祟”。因此,英语学习中一定要自觉大声地正确地去朗读,模仿模仿再模仿,直至养成正确或基本正确的朗读习惯。语音、语气、语调始终要加以自觉的训练和纠正。

### 2. 养成良好的听力习惯

(1) 学会对英语主题句、关键词的辨认,学会对所讲到的内容的梳理归纳。英语的语音语调不同于汉语,重要的词语要重读,因此要借助这一读音特征来识别关键词。

(2) 利用“语义标记”去辨认主题句。说话人在陈述观点或叙述细节时,往往会用一些不同类型的词语来表达,这些用作语义或结构上的词语就是“语义标记”。

(3) 在听的过程中,随时作一些能唤起你短期记忆的符号、标志,记录一些相关数据,信息、略语、人名和地名。

(4) 预先浏览选择项,结合所听到的信息去猜准题意。

### 3. 克服听力障碍,畅通听力接收渠道

听力障碍多种多样,因人而异。但不外乎有这么几种:

(1) 词汇障碍。考生的词汇量太少,听力过程中遇到的生词多,影响到了对听力材料内容的连贯理解。因此,必须注意词汇量的日积月累,注意新词语的吸收,注意一词多义的不熟悉义项。

(2) 语法障碍。不断加深和扩展自己的语法知识,特别是那些自己不熟悉而又常用的比较比拟句、虚拟假设句、隐性否定句、数字计算句等。

(3) 语音障碍。由于对英语语音的特点缺少认识,缺少正规系统的训练,因此,对语流中随处都可能出现连续、失爆、重读、弱化、简化、同化以及语调的变换无法适应,感到生疏以致无法接受,形成了听力中的障碍。此外,英美音的差异,也需适应。

(4) 背景知识障碍。主要是由于东西方文化差异构成,要通过“多读、多听、多看、多比较”去解决。

### 4. 研究应试方法,注意应试技巧

在具备了听力基本功之后,接着还需研究应试的方法和技巧。

(1) 在听对话题时,一定要把自己摆进去作为谈话人的一方去接受信息,好像发话人是在对自己发话,而不要消极地以第三者身份去听对话,然后再经过角色的转换。这样费时费力,“吃力不讨好”,反而会影响听力效果。

(2) 重视问句 Questions 是如何提出的? 可以从 wh-句的多角度去提 who, what, why, how, where, when 等问题。对问句一定要听懂听准,不然前面对话听得再好也会答偏答错。

(3) 熟悉问句的模式,加快答题速度,提高命中率。

## 练习 1 听力理解部分

### Section A: Short Conversations(对话听力理解题)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 100 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) and D), and decide which is the best answer.*

1. A) She met her classmates.      B) She attended a meeting.  
C) She went to a party.      D) She went to the movies.
2. A) The changeable weather.      B) A doctor they know.  
C) A new medicine.      D) The woman's health.
3. A) He is absent-minded.      B) He has just come back.  
C) He is forgetful.      D) He is careless.
4. A) The location.      B) The length.  
C) The type.      D) The time.
5. A) The place.      B) The size.  
C) The time.      D) The type.
6. A) an "A" and a "C".      B) a "C".  
C) an "A" and a "B".      D) an "A".
7. A) They want to go downtown.  
B) He wants to go to the park, but she doesn't.  
C) He doesn't know where to park the car.  
D) He wants to find out where the park is.
8. A) She doesn't know his music.  
B) She likes Bach better than Beethoven.  
C) She doesn't like him.  
D) She likes him better than Bach.
9. A) Go walking with her friend.  
B) Rest and take care of herself.  
C) Stay at home and do her exercises.  
D) Catch up with the reading.
10. A) Making a ring call.      B) Doing shopping.

- C) Going to see the man.                      D) Looking for a raincoat.
11. A) She is travelling at the moment.  
B) She is writing novels.  
C) She is a writer.  
D) She is a travel agent.
12. A) He went to the supermarket.  
B) He hurt his sister.  
C) He sold his motorcycle.  
D) He had an accident.
13. A) Take her to the airport.  
B) Repair the typewriter.  
C) Type for a few minutes.  
D) Take the report to a typist.
14. A) Look upstairs for Bill.                      B) Go with Bill.  
C) Look at Bill.                                      D) Try to visit Bill.
15. A) Open the window a little bit.  
B) Bring her a glass of cold water.  
C) Leave the window closed.  
D) Tell her how he's feeling.
16. A) It is too crowded and he can't breathe very well.  
B) The next stop is the last stop.  
C) The next stop is their stop.  
D) A lot of people get off at the next stop.
17. A) She is not a pleasant person.  
B) She does not talk very much.  
C) She is a special friend.  
D) She is pleasant to talk with.
18. A) He doesn't want to tell the truth.  
B) He didn't choose to talk to the woman.  
C) He didn't tell a lie.



- D) He doesn't understand what the woman means.
19. A) He has a brother and a sister.  
B) He has children.  
C) He's the youngest child in his family.  
D) He's away at college.
20. A) Tom is beginning to act like an adult.  
B) Tom will eventually benefit from giving up cigarettes.  
C) Tom is becoming a better long-distance runner.  
D) Tom has been having a hard time since he started smoking.
21. A) Change her clothes.  
B) Drive her car.  
C) Have a meal.  
D) Type an essay.
22. A) The woman should buy some new trousers.  
B) The woman should buy some clothes for larger size.  
C) The woman should eat less.  
D) The woman should do exercises.
23. A) He stays late for the lesson.  
B) He is studying.  
C) He has little rest.  
D) He is resting.
24. A) The team has to travel far for the next game.  
B) The new coach has been very effective.  
C) The new coach doesn't know the team very well.  
D) The team shouldn't enrol any more members.
25. A) Please sit down.  
B) She doesn't want him to sit down.  
C) She'll mind if he sits down.  
D) She doesn't want the man to sit with her.
26. A) Shave.  
B) Finish with green paint.