



大学英语 三级考试 模拟试题集

主 编 李 耸 阿布力米提·巴克 胡玉凤 吴本琴

大学英语学习指导丛书

大学英语三级考试模拟试题集

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前 言

为满足一些读者和同学们的需求,我们组织编写了《大学英语三级考试模拟试题集》一书。

本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》修订本编写而成,具有以下特点:①包括大学英语考试大纲中的各种新、老题型,以满足读者的需要。②大部分材料都是选自英美报刊杂志及各种读物的原文。体裁多样,题材广泛,内容新颖,可读性强。③涵盖量大,编排紧凑,经济实惠。目前市场上所见到的大多数三级试题集均由 10 套题组成,而本试题集包括 15 套题,这 15 套题是按新、老题型有机编排而成。每套题都是一套独立完整的模拟试题,因此,本书的总篇幅并不大。④难易得当,循序渐进。本书在难易程度上贴近三级考试水平标准。因为考虑到应使读者在进行模拟练习过程中有个学习和不断提高的过程,所以本书尽量体现先易后难,循序渐进的特点。⑤本书适合学习英语、进行英语水平自测、考试前进行热身训练,以及准备参加大学英语三级考试和各种英语三级考试的读者使用。⑥本书提供作文部分的参考范文、听力部分的听力原文,并配有听力题录音磁带。

参加本书编写工作的有王蓓、周评、蒋玉芳、张艳清、韩忠军、刘参、姜颖、李春硕、王晓清、孙凤芝、赵晴、赵昱。在编写过程中,还得到了东北大学外国语学院领导和广大教师及工作人员的支持帮助,东北大学出版社的有关同志也给予了大力帮助,在此一并表示感谢!

由于编者水平所限,不妥及错误之处在所难免,诚恳地希望使用本书的广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编 者
2001.2.16

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Part I Listening Comprehension

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. The conversation and question will be spoken two times. 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.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. A) She learnt some bad news. | B) She didn't like letters from home. |
| C) She didn't like to go home. | D) She is ill and looks unhappy. |
| 2. A) They are going to work tonight. | B) They are going to a movie tonight. |
| C) They are going to a party tonight. | D) They are going to play cards tonight. |
| 3. A) At a restaurant. | B) At a laundry. |
| C) At a hotel. | D) At a department. |
| 4. A) 3. | B) 4. |
| C) 5. | D) None. |
| 5. A) From upstairs. | B) From next door. |
| C) From the Nelsons' house. | D) From the back door. |
| 6. A) 6:00. | B) 7:00. |
| C) 8:00. | D) 9:00. |
| 7. A) Indifferent. | B) Worried. |
| C) Happy. | D) Angry. |
| 8. A) It is bigger. | B) It has a larger yard. |
| C) It is a prettier color. | D) It has a prettier yard. |
| 9. A) At a baggage counter. | B) At an elementary school. |
| C) At a book store. | D) At a post office. |
| 10. A) Tennis shoes. | B) Nothing yet. |
| C) Some clothes. | D) Music records. |

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken two times. 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.

Passage 1

11. A) He paid no attention to modern education.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

In a conversation, eye contact is important because insufficient or excessive eye contact can create communication barriers. In relationships, eye contact serves to show attention and influence.

Patterns of eye contact are different across cultures. In some cultures, it is considered rude to stare, especially at strangers. Some westerners feel uncomfortable with gaze that is sometimes associated with Arab or Indian communication patterns. For them, this style of eye contact is too intense. Yet too little eye contact may also be viewed negatively, because it may convey a lack of interest, inattention, or even mistrust. The relationship between the lack of eye contact and mistrust is stated directly in the expression, "Never trust a person who doesn't look you in the eyes." In contrast, in many other parts of the world (especially in Asian countries), a person's lack of eye contact toward an authority figure signifies respect.

It takes practice to know exactly on whom and how long you should lay your eyes in a conversation, but understanding the importance of eye contact is the first step to take.

21. The word "excessive" in the first line can be paraphrased as _____.

- A) too little
- B) too much
- C) unsuitable
- D) uncomfortable

22. What does eye contact show according to the passage?

- A) Respect.
- B) Mistrust.
- C) Attention.
- D) Rudeness.

23. The lack of eye contact is connected with _____.

- A) inattention
- B) mistrust
- C) respect
- D) all of the above

24. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) Patterns of eye contact vary among countries.
- B) One should always remember to look others in the eyes for a long time.
- C) Sometimes, a lack of eye contact means respect.
- D) Eye contact is of great importance in conversations.

25. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) there is a certain rule to follow about how long you should lay your eyes on others
- B) you should not stare at others wherever you are
- C) a lack of eye contact is always connected with impoliteness
- D) it takes practice for a person to know how to conduct eye contact

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

In many countries today, laws protect wildlife. In India, the need for such protection was realized centuries ago.

About 300 B.C. , an Indian writer described forests that were somewhat like national parks today. The killing of game beasts was carefully supervised. Some animals were fully protected. Within the forest, nobody was allowed to cut timber, burn wood for charcoal, or trap animals for

their furs. Animals that became dangerous to human visitors were trapped or killed outside the park, so that other animals would not become uneasy.

The need for wildlife protection is greater now than ever before. About a thousand species of animals are in danger of extinction, and the rate at which they are being destroyed has increased. With mammals, for instance, the rate of extinction is now about one species every year; from A D 1 to 1800, the rate was about one species every year. Everywhere, men are trying to solve the problem of preserving wildlife while caring for the world's growing population.

26. The word "game" (Line 2, Para. 2) probably means _____.
A) form of play
B) international athletic contest
C) wild animal
D) bravery
27. How did ancient Indians protect wildlife according to the passage?
A) Nobody was allowed to kill animals within the forest.
B) Even dangerous animals outside the forest were protected from being killed.
C) Ancient Indians could trap animals for their furs.
D) Indians did not realize the importance of wildlife protection until very recently.
28. Why were some dangerous animals killed outside the park in ancient India?
A) Because other animals would not become upset.
B) Because dangerous animals could provide people with many furs.
C) Because visitors were greatly hurt by these animals.
D) Because there were too many of them.
29. Why is the need for wildlife protection greater now than ever?
A) Because all animals are dying out.
B) Because the problem has become much more serious than before.
C) Because what men are caring about is only the world's growing population.
D) Because animals are more important than human beings.
30. Which of the following might be the best title for this passage?
A) How Indians Protect Wildlife.
B) When Men Started Their Protection of Game Beasts.
C) The Extinction of Various Species of Animals.
D) The Need for Wildlife Protection.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Having no language, infants cannot be told what they need to learn. Yet by the age of three they will have mastered the basic structure of their native language and will be well on their way to communicative competence. Acquiring their language is a most impressive intellectual feat. Scientists who study how children learn language generally agree that the most remarkable aspect of this feat is the rapid grasp of grammar.

Nevertheless, the ability of children to conform to grammatical rules is only slightly more wonderful than their ability to learn words. It has been reckoned that the average high school graduate in the United States has a reading vocabulary of 80 000 words, which includes idiomatic

expressions and proper names of people and places. This vocabulary must have been learned over a period of 16 years. From the figures, it can be calculated that the average child learns at a rate of about 13 new words per day. Clearly a learning process of great complexity goes on at a rapid rate in children.

31. Baby under three years old cannot be told what to learn because _____.
A) they have no interest in anything
B) they are capable of choosing what they like
C) they are too young to learn anything
D) they haven't mastered their native language
32. The word "feat" (Line 5, Para. 1) probably means _____.
A) wonderful achievement
B) big surprise
C) simple practice
D) interesting skill
33. Compared with children's ability to learn words, their ability to grasp grammatical rules is _____.
A) much better
B) equally good
C) a bit more excellent
D) far worse
34. The figures in the passage show that _____.
A) children are forced to recite many words
B) school children in the U. S. know more words and grammar rules than those in other countries
C) learning process grows rapidly in one's childhood
D) schools should not give children too much stress
35. We may infer from the passage that _____.
A) American students are more diligent
B) children are able to learn more words
C) there should be a reform in grammar teaching
D) students should speed up their rate of learning words and grammar

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage .

Sigmund Freud is a key figure in the history of psychology. His contributions to personality theory still dominate contemporary theory about the human personality. Once Freud told a story about an incident in his private practice. As a certain patient left the office after the appointment with Freud, he said, "I'll pay you later, Dr Freud. Oh, that is, I'll pay you later." Freud said that the seemingly accidental slip of the tongue revealed an unconscious intention. The man did not want to pay Freud for his service and was only "playing" with him. The patient never paid his bill.

The story reveals some important things about both Freud and his theories. Although Freud was in private practice, his primary interest was not money. He was interested in theory and would have preferred an academic post. He had difficulties because of the fact that he was a Jew, and private practice was a second-best alternative. The story also illustrates the fact that Freud

was a determinist. That is, he believed everything is caused. Even seemingly careless errors such as slips of the tongue have a meaning which suggests that the motive exists outside of the center of consciousness. This is a central concept of Freudian theory-unconscious motives. And people do not always know why they do and what they do.

36. The best definition for "psychology" is _____.
A) the science of the structure, forms and distribution of animals
B) the science of the mind and its processes
C) the science of the nature and growth of society and social behavior
D) the science of the normal functions of living things
37. What did Freud think about one of his patients' remarks "I'll pay you later, Dr Freud"?
A) He was joking with Freud.
B) He meant what he said.
C) He unconsciously revealed his intention of refusing to pay.
D) He would pay him when he had money.
38. Sigmund Freud's real interest is in _____.
A) money
B) private practice
C) serving patients
D) theory
39. Why did Freud have difficulties in obtaining an academic post?
A) Because he was a Jew.
B) Because nobody believed his theory.
C) Because many patients didn't pay him and he was in debt.
D) Because his personality theory is beyond understanding.
40. According to Sigmund Freud, slips of tongue mean _____.
A) only careless errors
B) nothing important
C) unconscious motives
D) humorous stories

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. It is highly _____ that he will succeed in beating all his opponents.
A) like B) likely C) alike D) liking
42. After working for three days without rest, John was so tired that he just _____ down and slept for 24 hours.
A) lied B) laid C) lay D) lain
43. It is very _____ of you to arrange everything for us.
A) considerate B) considerable C) consideration D) considering
44. This bookshelf _____ too much space. There is not enough room for a table.

- A) takes on B) takes off C) takes up D) takes after
45. It is not that I mean to find _____ with you, but that you've really made a serious mistake.
A) weakness B) mistake C) error D) fault
46. I've got a bad headache, so I took the medicine, but it doesn't _____ any difference.
A) do B) get C) put D) make
47. He was _____ by a kind-hearted couple when he was five years old. Since then, he has never seen his own mother.
A) adopted B) adapted C) admitted D) admired
48. Our singing group is going to give _____ performance next Wednesday. Don't miss it.
A) an alive B) a life C) a living D) a live
49. Would you please go downstairs and buy a _____ of bread for me? I am awfully hungry.
A) packet B) bag C) pound D) loaf
50. To our delight, there were still some tickets _____ for Saturday's American movie.
A) available B) possible C) expensive D) reasonable
51. When she moved to this big city several years ago, she felt very _____.
A) alone B) lonely C) single D) personal
52. I would like to _____ a special seat for the concert of May 8.
A) serve B) reserve C) preserve D) deserve
53. He talks as if he _____ all the work himself, but in fact Tony and I did most of it.
A) does B) did C) had done D) would do
54. You want to tell me, and I have no objection _____ it.
A) to hear B) to hearing C) hearing D) having heard
55. My car broke _____ on my way to work this morning so I was late.
A) up B) down C) off D) apart
56. He _____ all the terminal exams. However, he failed.
A) should pass B) should be passing
C) should have passed D) should have past
57. What a lovely holiday! It's worthy _____ all my life.
A) to remember B) remembering
C) to be remembered D) being remembered
58. I know you are planning a trip to Europe this autumn. Do you know _____?
A) how much it will cost B) how much has it cost
C) how much cost it will be D) how many will it cost
59. More than eighty people were informed of the meeting, but only _____ of them turned up finally.
A) three-fourth B) third-fourths
C) third-fours D) three-fourths
60. There are two small rooms in my beach house, _____ serves as a kitchen.
A) the smaller of which B) the smaller of them

create communication barriers. (Para. 1 , Passage 1)

72. Animals that became dangerous to human visitors were trapped or killed outside the park, so that other animals would not become uneasy. (Para. 2, Passage 2)
-

73. The need for wildlife protection is greater now than ever before. About a thousand species of animals are in danger of extinction, and the rate at which they are being destroyed has increased. (Para. 3, Passage 2)
-

74. Scientists who study how children learn language generally agree that the most remarkable aspect of this feat is the rapid grasp of grammar. (Para. 1, Passage 3)
-

75. Even seemingly careless errors such as slips of the tongue have a meaning which suggests that the motive exists outside of the center of consciousness. (Para. 2, Passage 4)
-

Part V

Writing

Directions: For this part you are required to write a composition entitled *Is Failure a Bad Thing?* in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of each paragraph. Your part of the composition should be about 100 words.

Is Failure a Bad Thing?

1. Failure is a common thing in our daily life.
2. However, there are different attitudes towards failure.
3. In my opinion, what really counts is not failure itself.

Test 2

Part I Listening Comprehension

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. The conversation and question will be spoken two times. 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.

1. A) 10 cents. B) 20 cents. C) 30 cents. D) 60 cents.
2. A) By December 30. B) By January 1. C) By December 3. D) By December 13.
3. A) 20 minutes. B) 25 minutes. C) 50 minutes. D) 55 minutes.
4. A) He believes that Jack will not be able to sell his house.
 B) He believes that Jack is joking.
 C) He agrees with the woman.
 D) He believes that Jack will quit his job.
5. A) A professor and a student. B) A hotel manager and a tourist.
 C) A salesman and a customer. D) A store owner and his manager.
6. A) A book seller. B) A writer.
 C) A boss. D) A railroad clerk.
7. A) Father and daughter. B) Doctor and patient.
 C) Boss and secretary. D) Boyfriend and girlfriend.
8. A) He wants Maria to substitute cucumbers for tomatoes.
 B) He wants Maria to make salad without cucumbers.
 C) He wants Maria to substitute tomatoes for cucumbers.
 D) He wants Maria to make salad without tomatoes and cucumbers.
9. A) 6 hours. B) 10 hours. C) 4 hours. D) 8 hours.
10. A) In a library. B) In an elevator. C) In a hospital. D) In a bank.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken two times. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the correspond-

ing letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center .

Passage 1

11. A) Because the quality of the food is extremely good.
B) Because the food is both delicious and nutritious.
C) Because the service is fast and the food is cheap.
D) Because people can serve themselves in those restaurants.
12. A) People often go to fast-food restaurants to taste special food.
B) Fast food served in New York is better than fast food of same restaurant in Chicago.
C) Prices of same food differ among different places.
D) Food and prices remain the same all over the country.
13. A) 30 % . B) 50 % . C) 70 % . D) 90 % .
14. A) Because they cannot afford time to cook meals at home.
B) Because they want to eat something different.
C) Because they are so lazy that they are unwilling to cook by themselves.
D) Because they don't know how to cook.
15. A) How fast food is made. B) Why fast-food restaurants are popular.
C) When people go to fast-food restaurants. D) What people expect restaurants to do.

Passage 2

16. A) Fiction, non-fiction and reference. B) Fiction, non-fiction and dictionary.
C) Reference, short story and novel. D) Reference, history and geography.
17. A) Reference books. B) Fiction books.
C) Non-fiction books. D) Newspaper and magazines.
18. A) According to the publishing time. B) In alphabetic order of authors' surname.
C) According to the titles of books. D) According to the contents of books.
19. A) ID card. B) Student card. C) Library card. D) IP card.
20. A) Within a week. B) Before the books are due.
C) No time limit. D) As one likes.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Who goes first and who follows, and the extent to which women are "emancipated" are some of the remaining variables in today's social world in the West. Women in the West are reasonably accepted in the business world and even more so in society, in educational institutions, and in community. They take part in sports activities with their husbands and often travel widely with

them, even on business trips. However, despite their growing sense of equality, most of them still expect, receive, and cherish a number of small special courtesies.

Many men still rise when ladies enter the room on a social occasion—rarely in business—although the custom is fading with the younger generation and under the impact of Women's Liberation. Nonetheless, most women (of all ages) still appreciate this courtesy when it occurs.

Men usually open doors for ladies, but they stand back and allow them to go through first. This may be different in China, for the Chinese women traditionally follow the men. Women in the West usually walk ahead of men into a room or theatre or restaurant unless there is business to be done—such as choosing a table, handling tickets or buying something. Then the man goes ahead to attend to the details.

21. The word "emancipated" in the first line can be replaced by _____.
A) managed B) controlled C) liberated D) limited
22. Women are treated equally in all of the following areas EXCEPT _____.
A) sports activities B) educational institutions
C) business trips D) special courtesies
23. Many men, especially old men will _____ when ladies come into the room on a social occasion.
A) say hello to them B) stand up
C) ignore them D) stay where they are
24. In the West, if a man goes ahead of a woman into a room, he usually _____.
A) wants to arrange for something B) respects the woman in the traditional way
C) has good educational background D) know nothing about courtesy
25. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
A) some special courtesies still remain though many changes have taken place
B) the women's liberation is far from successful
C) Chinese men show more respect towards women
D) equality is impossible to achieve

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Animals perform many useful and entertaining jobs. Dogs are particularly valuable in guiding the blind, protecting property, finding lost, and hunting criminals. Horses are used in guarding herds, carrying men in land where there are no roads, and helping farmers work their land. Pigeons have long been used to carry messages. People realize that, although animals may not have the same intelligence as human being, they are smart enough to learn certain things.

The first thing a dog is taught is to obey. It should not take too long for him to learn commands. Training a dog to be a watchdog often produces unexpected results. Some dogs quickly learn the difference between unwanted people and friends. However, some dogs will always attack the postman who comes to deliver letters. One explanation for this behavior is that, although the postman comes to the house often, he never enters the house. Therefore, the dog thinks the postman is someone who is not wanted, but keeps coming back anyway. Dogs can be taught to