

3级

College English
Band-3 Test

大学英语 三级应试精练

主 编 黄 毅 王义文 景志明
副主编 黄 涛 邓远亮



四川大学出版社

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前 言

《大学英语三级应试精练》是根据教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》和四川省《大学英语三级考试大纲》的要求，由具有多年大学英语教学经验的教师精心编写的一本二、三级考试模拟辅导书。书后附有详细的讲评，旨在帮助参加二、三级考试的考生熟悉题型，掌握应试技巧。本书具有较强的针对性和实用性。

参与本书编写的人员还有：周维萍、申高平、巫小凤。同时承蒙我校校领导和教务处领导的大力支持，使我们的编写工作得以顺利开展。在出版过程中还得到了四川大学出版社有关领导的鼎力相助，这里表示衷心感谢，对编辑们的辛勤工作亦表示感谢。

我们由衷地希望读者在阅读此书后能收到良好的效果，同时欢迎对书中未尽善之处给予批评指正。

编 者
2003 年 9 月

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Test Paper

Test 1

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 the question will be spoken twice. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A, B, C, D and decide which is the best one. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

- | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. By bus. | B. By train. | C. By car. | D. By foot. |
| 2. A. 9:00. | | B. 3:00. | |
| | C. 9:00~3:00. | D. Twice a week. | |
| 3. A. At a bank. | | B. At a hotel. | |
| | C. At a post office. | D. At an airport. | |
| 4. A. The man is late for his plane. | | B. The woman is late. | |
| | C. It's 7:30 now. | D. The plane is late. | |
| 5. A. Have an interview. | | B. Relax himself. | |
| | C. Go to work. | D. Apply for a job. | |
| 6. A. Call her that night. | | B. Watch TV. | |
| | C. Pass her a knife. | D. Turn on the heater. | |
| 7. A. She would probably go to an opera. | | | |
| | B. She would probably go to a concert. | | |
| | C. She would probably go to a lecture. | | |
| | D. She would probably go to a restaurant. | | |
| 8. A. The room smells bad. | | B. The room is on fire. | |
| | C. All people are smoking in the room. | D. The room is too crowded. | |
| 9. A. Mr. Smith was sawing the tree. | | B. In the factory. | |
| | C. In the tree. | D. In his backyard. | |
| 10. A. The chemistry class. | | B. The English class. | |
| | C. The chemistry and English class. | D. The physics class. | |

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 twice. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Passage 1

11. A. The black population in United States.
B. The American Civil War.
C. Slavery in America.
D. The liberation of black people in U. S.
12. A. Before the American Civil War.
B. After the American Civil War.
C. 1863.
D. 1683.
13. A. About 2,000,000 .
B. 2,402,000.
C. 1,000,000 .
D. 12 percent of the population.

Passage 2

14. A. Because balls could be kicked.
B. Because balls could be hit.
C. Because ball games were very popular.
D. Because ball games were new.
15. A. Thirteen. B. Twelve. C. Seven. D. Thirty.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part, there are four passages. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the best answer. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

The great ship, Titanic, sailed for New York from Southampton on April 10th, 1912. She was carrying 1,316 passengers and a crew of 891. Even by modern standards, the 46,000 ton Titanic was a colossal ship. At that time, however, she was not only the largest ship that had ever been built, but was regarded as unsinkable, for she had sixteen watertight compartments. Even if two of these were flooded, she would still be able to float. The tragic sinking of this great ship will always be remembered, for she went down on her first voyage with heavy loss of life.

(56) Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic, a huge iceberg was suddenly spotted by a lookout. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a direct collision. The Titanic turned just in time, narrowly missing the immense wall of ice, which rose over 100 feet out of the water beside her. Suddenly, there was a slight trembling sound from below, and the captain went down to see what had happened. The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship had been damaged. Below, the captain realized to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly, for five of her sixteen watertight compartments had already been flooded!

16. What day was the day when the Titanic began to sink?
A. April 10th, 1912. B. April 12th, 1912.
C. April 14th, 1912. D. April 15th, 1912.
17. How many people survived the sinking of Titanic?
A. 1,316. B. 707. C. 891. D. 1,500.
18. According to the passage, why do people remember the tragic sinking of this great ship?
A. Because she was the largest ship at that time.
B. Because she sank with 1,500 lives.
C. Because she sank with the loss of 1,500 lives on her first voyage.
D. Because one would think that the colossal ship would sink.
19. What's the meaning of the word "narrowly" in the third sentence of the second paragraph?
A. "hardly or only just" B. "in a narrow"
C. "exactly or too exactly" D. "in a thorough way"
20. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Titanic was considered the largest ship by the year 1912.
B. Hundreds of people plunged into the icy water, so the order to give up the ship was given.
C. The disaster was because it was too sudden for Titanic to avoid the iceberg.
D. The captain was horrified at the damage of the ship.

Central Canada, which includes Ontario and Quebec, is not really the geographic center of Canada. The region gets its name because historically it has been the center of political and economic power in the country. Canada's capital city is Ottawa, Ontario. Central Canada is the most heavily populated and industrialized area of Canada, particularly in the south around the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.

Though heavily populated, the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Lowlands in the south is only a small geographic region in central Canada. The largest part by far of Central Canada is covered by the rocky Canadian Shield. In the far north we find the Hudson Bay Lowlands are cold, flat, and swampy, with very few towns or cities. This area is home mainly to Inuit and other indigenous peoples who have lived there for centuries.

21. Why are Ontario and Quebec the Central Canada?
 A. Because of their geography. B. Because of their history.
 C. Because of their people. D. Because of their lakes.
22. Of the five lakes, which is the fourth largest lake?
 A. Superior. B. Michigan. C. Ontario. D. Erie.
23. What's the meaning of the word "indigenous" in the last sentence of the third paragraph?
 A. "native" B. "very angry"
 C. "indignant" D. "independent"
24. From the last paragraph, what can be implied?
 A. The largest part of Central Canada is heavily populated.
 B. The people living in Hudson Bay Lowlands are used to cold weather.
 C. There are many towns and cities in Hudson Bay Lowlands.
 D. Hudson Bay Lowlands are very fat.
25. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
 A. Canada has the largest body of fresh water.
 B. Residents round the Great Lakes make use of water to transport goods.
 C. Central Canada is the most developed area in the country.
 D. The first settlers in Canada all built their homes along the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

One of the most-cited case histories in sociology is the study of Agnes, a biological male who had always felt that he was a female. Raised as a male up to age seventeen, Agnes then decided actually to become a woman. Agnes dressed and behaved as a woman would, became engaged to a young man, and applied to a university clinic for the sex change surgery that would complete the transformation.

Medication and a series of operation could stop the production of male hormones and make Agnes look like a woman. (58) But the hardest part of sex change was learning how to "be" a woman and to convince others that this was her true identity. What for most women is considered "natural" was for Agnes a problem in the presentation of self. Agnes learned to avoid situations, in which others might question her identity, such as all-female gatherings. She also had to construct a believable past history. In other words, Agnes quite literally manufactured a "self".

As we follow Agnes' own story, we realize that each person constructs an identity but is usually unaware of the effort it takes. Agnes brings what is "taken-for-granted" by the rest of us into the open. From this one in-depth study, then, we can learn more about the creation of a sexual identity than through any other research design. It is the perfect method for the type of question examined by ethno methodologists (民族方法学家).

26. Which of the following was NOT true of Agnes before his sex change surgery?
- A. He felt he was a female.
 - B. He wanted to get married.
 - C. He hated all the men around him.
 - D. He liked wearing women's clothes.
27. Why did Agnes have to construct her own history?
- A. She wanted to avoid questions about her identity.
 - B. She liked to deceive other people.
 - C. She felt she was not a real female yet.
 - D. She was ashamed of her past history.
28. According to the passage, what was the most difficult for the sex change?
- A. To find the best doctor for the surgery.
 - B. To have a suitable living environment after the surgery.
 - C. To be a woman physically.
 - D. To be a woman mentally.
29. Through the story of Agnes, what does the writer try to tell us?
- A. It is quite easy for us to perform sex change surgery today.
 - B. It is difficult for us to be someone else.
 - C. It is wrong to take everything for granted.
 - D. Everyone should try to construct his unique identity.
30. Which of the following can be used as the title of the passage?
- A. The High Cost of Sex Transformation
 - B. Do You Want to Be a Man or a Woman?
 - C. Agnes: the Social Construction of Identity
 - D. Medication in the 21st Century

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Washington Irving's *Sketch Book* was not written for children. Nevertheless, the stories *Rip Van Winkle* and *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow* became children's favorites. In 1822, Clement Moore's *A Visit from St. Nicholas* began a Christmas tradition in the United States. It is commonly known as *The Night Before Christmas*.

From about the 1850s, story characters were drawn in a more lifelike, less wooden way. An example is Mary Mapes Dodge's *Hans Brinker*, or *The Silver Skates* (1865). *Hans Brinker* was also a forerunner of a popular type—stories about other lands. *Ragged Dick* (1867) was Horatio Alger's first of a series of popular rags-to-riches stories. Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women* is a family story with lifelike characters. In 1873, *St. Nicholas Magazine* was founded. It greatly influenced writing for children in the United States. (59) Mark Twain's *Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) shows the seamy side of life and human nature—with humor and understanding.

In 1877, Minerva Saunders set aside a corner for children's books at the Pawtucket, R. I. library. It was a giant step for children's literature. Joel Chandler Harris' *Uncle Remus* (1880) was one of the first folktale collections in the United States.

One of the first fine illustrators for children in the United States was Howard Pyle. He wrote and illustrated *The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood* (1883), Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y., began training children's librarians in 1898. A training school for children's librarians was also set up at Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1899, story hours began at Carnegie Library. These were crucial steps in the development of children's literature.

31. Which of the following is NOT Washington Irving's writing?
A. *Rip Van Winkle*. B. *The Light Before Christmas*.
C. *Sketch Book*. D. *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*.
32. According to this passage, what kind of character is Hans Brinker?
A. Lengthy. B. Wooden.
C. Lifelike. D. Popular.
33. What had a significant impact on the writing for children in America?
A. Mary Mapes Dodge's *Hans Brinker, or The Silver Skates*.
B. Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women*.
C. Minerva Saunders set aside a corner for children's books at the Pawtucket, R. I. library.
D. The founding of *St. Nicholas Magazine*.
34. According to this passage, which of the following organizations first trained children's librarians?
A. The Pawtucket, R. I. library.
B. Pratt Institute.
C. Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh.
D. Howard Pyle.
35. Which of the following can be used as the best title for the passage?
A. The History of American Children's Literature
B. Washington Irving's *Sketch Book*
C. The Story Characters after about the 1850s
D. Children's Library

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: In this part, there are 20 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

36. You can improve your writing by keeping a _____.
• 8 •

- A. diary B. dairy C. dictation D. calendar
37. The problem has _____ simply because you didn't follow my instruction.
A. aroused B. risen C. raised D. arisen
38. I haven't enough money, and I can't _____ the color TV.
A. afford B. affect C. effort D. effect
39. Please _____ hesitate to ask me if you have any problems.
A. not to B. do not C. not D. no
40. I think your bedroom needs _____.
A. cleaned B. to clean C. cleaning D. being cleaned
41. John has cut his smoking _____ to three cigarettes a day.
A. down B. off C. out D. up
42. He has neither watched TV nor _____ the film.
A. seen B. see C. saw D. watch
43. He finds it difficult to accustom himself _____ the climate.
A. for B. to C. with D. against
44. It was completely _____ chance that the mistake was discovered.
A. by B. in C. at D. from
45. If you _____ your hand as far as you can, you should be able to touch it.
A. stretch out B. reach out C. hold out D. pull out
46. It's requested that the rent for the house _____ in advance.
A. will be paid B. has to be paid
C. should have to be paid D. should be paid
47. We need an umbrella on the beach to give us some _____ at midday.
A. shadow B. shade C. shallow D. shell
48. I remember _____ for the job, but I have forgotten the exact amount.
A. to be paid B. get paid
C. that I receive the pay D. being paid
49. Jane is looking forward to _____ her parents.
A. meet B. be met C. be meeting D. meeting
50. The top of the hill is _____ but the tree grow part up its slope.
A. empty B. vacant C. blank D. bare
51. He took his raincoat with him lest it _____.
A. may rain B. might rain C. rained D. should rain
52. Betty is quite _____ of cooking a meal for 8 people.
A. able B. manageable C. possible D. capable
53. Scientific discoveries are often applied _____ industrial production.
A. by B. on C. to D. in
54. Scarcely was George Washington in his teens _____ his father died.

- A. than B. as C. while D. when

55. It's no use _____ to ask for help.

- A. expect B. to have expect
C. expecting D. you expect

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese

Directions: In this part, there are four sentences which you should translate into Chinese. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Comprehension passages you have just read in the Second Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context. Write your translation in the numbered spaces on the Answer Sheet.

56. Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic, a huge iceberg was suddenly spotted by a lookout.

57. Today, these waterways are still an important transportation route from the Atlantic Ocean to Canada's interior.

58. But the hardest part of sex change was learning how to "be" a woman and to convince others that this was her true identity.

59. Mark Twain's *Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) shows the seamy side of life and human nature—with humor and understanding.

Part V Writing

Direction: In this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter of about 80 words according to the following situation.

你的朋友约你一起到西安旅游, 你原打算和他一起去, 但最近你妈妈生病了, 你不得不照顾妈妈。请写封信给朋友解释清楚。

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 the question will be spoken twice. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A, B, C, D and decide which is the best one. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. A. 19 dollars. | B. 27 dollars. | C. 32 dollars. | D. 36 dollars. |
| 2. A. A professor. | B. A student. | C. A manager. | D. A doctor. |
| 3. A. 10 minutes. | B. 60 minutes. | C. 50 minutes. | D. 15 minutes. |
| 4. A. Raining. | B. Snowing. | C. Cloudy. | D. Clear. |
| 5. A. 12:05. | B. 11:35. | C. 11:50. | D. 10:25. |
| 6. A. 3 times. | B. 8 times. | C. 6 times. | D. 5 times. |
| 7. A. Teacher and student. | B. Doctor and patient. | C. Waiter and customer. | D. Manager and clerk. |
| 8. A. Henry. | B. The woman. | C. Someone else. | D. A patient. |
| 9. A. That man was not in. | B. She doesn't like to answer the call. | C. The man made a mistake in dialing the phone number. | D. Something is wrong with the phone. |
| 10. A. One block. | B. Two blocks. | C. Three blocks. | D. Four blocks. |

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 twice. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Passage 1

11. A. Children sat in the classroom for hours.
B. Children could learn by themselves.
C. Children liked what they learned.
D. Children liked to sit in the classroom.

12. A. If they can make children learn.
B. If they can help children learn.
C. If they can sit for hours.
D. If children can sit for hours.
13. A. They don't want to.
B. They are not tall enough.
C. They are too young.
D. Their parents won't allow them to do so.

Passage 2

14. A. He is not coming up. B. He is not looking up.
C. He has not put up. D. He has not got up.
15. A. He has not got downstairs.
B. He has not fallen down.
C. He has not got down to work.
D. He has not taken down the message.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part, there are four passages. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the best answer. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

It was at a place called "Olympia" in southern Greece that the Olympic Games started. The earliest record of a runner winning a race at Olympia was 776 years before the birth of Christ. From 776 B.C. until 396 A.D. when the Games were stopped, the Olympic Games were held every four years, as they are today.

In the fifth century B.C., Greece was divided up into many little states, each centered round a city. Of the different Greek city states, Athens and Sparta were the most important. All through their history, the two states were bitter enemies and often fought against each other. But any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place.

Competitors came from many Greek cities. Some of the athletes taking part in the Games had quite a long and difficult journey to make. As the opening day of the Games drew near, crowds began to travel to Olympia. All around the grounds where the Games would be held, tents were put up one after another. (56) People went around buying and selling, rather like what people do now in some places on market day. The Games were held either in August or September and lasted several days.

The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called "Olympiads" dating from 776 B.C.

16. What is "Olympia"?