

新编大学英语 分级水平测试

(三级)

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COLLECTION OF COLLEGE
ENGLISH
LEVEL TEST

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内容提要

本书是根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求编写的英语分级水平测试题集三级分册,全书共编入10套试题,每套试题均包括听力理解(附录音带)、阅读理解、词汇和结构、完形填空、写作五部分,试题后附有参考答案和简明的注释。

本题集的试题设计在传统的四级题型上有所创新,适合四级考试改革的新趋势。

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大学英语分级水平测试

(三级)

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前 言

《新编大学英语分级水平测试》(一~四级)是根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》(理工科、文理科用)和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求设计编写的。目的在于帮助广大师生测试、检查教学效果,提高教学质量,使学生顺利通过各级测试。

本书资料取材于当代英美报章、图书、杂志,各级试题的设计准量得当,适合选用《大学英语》、《大学核心英语》等各类教材的大专院校师生使用。鉴于目前对四级考试改革的要求,本书在题型设计上与传统的四级题型有所区别,如:在听力理解部分增加了听写内容;在阅读理解部分增加了回答问题;在写作部分增加了翻译等。这样,更拓宽了知识测试性。

本书每套题均包括听力理解(附录音带)、阅读理解、词汇和结构、完形填空和写作五部分,试题集后附有参考答案和简明注释。

本书由同济大学、上海大学、上海师范大学、上海中医药大学、上海教育学院、上海冶金高等专科学校、立信会计高等专科学校、浙江经济高等专科学校,苏州铁道师范学校等院校部分教师联合编写。参加本书撰写的有:王正忠、黄康、倪大德、徐敏、卫雪娟、陈烨璠、金贵荣、宋继平、张益明、房定坚、黄玲芳、陈 萍、徐 群、徐 玲、王玉凤、殷才方、郑义湍、陈雪翎、曹英多、郭海燕、张慧芳、陈旭如、孙健等。全书由蒋秉章主持编写。外籍专家 John Bischoff, Kaylie Bodenhamer 对全书的听力理解部分作了认真审阅,并为之录音,在此表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,错误在所难免,愿请广大师生使用后批评指正。

编者

1995. 5

目 录

前言

Tests	(1)
Test one	(3)
Test Two	(15)
Test Three	(27)
Test Four	(39)
Test Five	(51)
Test Six	(63)
Test Seven	(75)
Test Eight	(89)
Test Nine	(101)
Test Ten	(113)
Key	(125)
Tapescript	(135)
Notes	(157)

Tests

4041

Test One

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

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 will be spoken twice, but 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. A. More beautiful. | B. More expensive. | C. Worse. | D. Cheaper. |
| 2. A. He will play at the concert. | B. He has got a ticket. | C. He is waiting for the woman. | D. He doesn't like popular music. |
| 3. A. He can graduate. | B. He should work harder. | C. He should stop playing football. | D. He will not fail. |
| 4. A. 34 years. | B. 44 years. | C. 49 years. | D. 93 years. |
| 5. A. There's something wrong with the tap. | B. There's not water in the house. | C. There's someone in the house. | D. He can't turn off the lights. |
| 6. A. To a party. | B. Go home. | C. To the supermarket. | D. To the store. |
| 7. A. Shiny. | B. Cloudy. | C. Rainy. | D. Windy. |
| 8. A. A shirt. | B. A toy. | C. A doll. | D. A Christmas card. |
| 9. A. She can make the correct choice. | B. She didn't make the wrong choice. | C. She can't pass the exam. | D. She can't change her choice now. |
| 10. A. They are in a TV store. | B. They are in a bank. | C. They are at the piano playing. | D. They are attending a concert. |

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. The passage will be spoken twice but the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the ONE 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 One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A. shirts B. shoes C. skirts D. socks
12. A. yesterday B. a moment ago
 C. tomorrow D. today
13. A. Because he had already had breakfast and lunch.
 B. Because she wanted him to do his homework.
 C. Because she wanted to teach him a lesson.
 D. Because he was not hungry.

Passage Two

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

14. A. From the captain. B. From his friends.
 C. He taught himself. D. At school.
15. A. His watch and one pound. B. One pound and a small box.
 C. A small box and three wheels. D. His watch and a small box.
16. A. Jimmy was not a very skilful man in mending watches.
 B. Jimmy was a skilful man in mending watches.
 C. Jimmy had a good relationship with his captain.
 D. Jimmy helped others free of charge.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Some words on the printed passage have been taken out. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear on the tape. The passage will be read twice.

It was two _____ before Christmas, and Mrs Smith was very _____. She bought a lot of Christmas cards _____ send to her friends and to _____ husband's friends, and put them on the table in _____ living-room. Then, when her husband came home _____ work, she said to him, "Here are the Christmas cards for _____ friends, and here are some stamps, _____ pen and our book of addresses. Will you _____ write the cards while I am cooking the dinner?"

Mr Smith did _____ say anything, but walked out of the living-room _____ went to his study. Mrs Smith was very angry with him, but did not say anything _____.

Then a minute later he came back with a box _____ of Christmas cards. All of them had addresses and _____ on them.

"These are from last year", he said. "I _____ to post them."

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For those with 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; For questions without choices, answer them in your own words.

Questions 21—25 are based on the following passage:

The angry woman stood on the station platform. "The railway owes me \$12", she said to Harry Jenks, the booking clerk. "My ticket was for May 22nd, and there was no ship from Jersey that night. My daughter and I had to stay in a hotel. It cost me \$12".

Harry was worried. He remembered selling the woman a return ticket. "Come into the office, madam," he said politely, "I'll just check the Jersey time table (时刻表) for May 22nd."

The woman and her little girl followed him inside. She was quite right, as Harry soon discovered. There was no sailing on May 22nd. How ever had he made such a careless mistake? Wondering what to do, he smiled at the child. "You look sunburnt (晒黑的)," he said to her. "Did you have a nice holiday in Jersey?"

"Yes," she answered, shyly. "The beach was lovely. And I can swim too!"

"That's fine," said Harry, "My little girl can't swim a bit yet. Of course, she's only three."

"I'm four," the child said proudly. "I'll soon be four and a half."

Harry turned to the mother. "I remember your ticket, madam," he said. "But you didn't get one for your daughter, did you?"

"Er, well..." the woman looked at the child. "I mean...she hasn't started school yet. She's only four."

"A four-year-old child must have a ticket, madam. A child's return to Jersey costs...let... \$13.50. So if the railway pays your hotel bill, you will owe \$1.50. The law is the law, but since the fault was mine..."

The woman stood up, took the child's hand and left the office.

21. Why did the woman say that the railway owed her money?

22. Harry Jenks discovered that he failed to _____.

- A. give the woman a return ticket
- B. notice that there was no sailing on that day
- C. notice that the child looked sunburnt
- D. check the timetable before paying the bill

23. A return ticket is one that _____.

- A. allows a passenger to make a journey to a place
- B. is the same as a single ticket
- C. must be returned if one wants to get his money back
- D. allows a passenger to travel somewhere and return later

24. According to the railway law, a child _____.
- A. must have a return ticket
 - B. should pay \$ 13.50 at the age of four
 - C. below the age of four can travel without a ticket
 - D. must have a ticket just like a grown-up
25. The clerk mentioned the child's ticket in order to _____.
- A. get rid of the woman
 - B. get back \$ 1.50
 - C. say sorry to the woman
 - D. make clear the importance of the law

Questions 26—30 are based on the following passage:

All that we really need to plot out the future of our universe are a few good measurements. This does not mean that we can sit down today and outline the future course of the universe with anything like certainty. There are still too many things we do not know about the way the universe is put together. But we do know exactly what information we need to fill in our knowledge, and we have a pretty good idea of how to go about getting it.

Perhaps the best way to think of our present situation is to imagine a train coming into the switchyard. All of the switches are set before the train arrives, so that its path is completely determined. Some switches we can see; others we cannot. There is no ambiguity if we can see the setting of a switch; we can say with confidence that some possible futures will not materialize and others will. At the unseen switches, however, there is no such certainty. We know the train will take one of the tracks leading out, but we have no idea which one. The unseen switches are the true decision points in the future, and what happens when we arrive at them determines the entire subsequent course of events.

When we think about the future of the universe, we can see our "track" many billions of years into the future, but after that there are decision points to be dealt with and possible fates to consider. The goal of science is to reduce the ambiguity at the decision points and find the true road that will be followed.

26. Why is it difficult to be certain about the distant future of the universe?
27. What does the author see as the function of the universe's unseen "switches"?
- A. They tell us which one of the tracks the universe will use.
 - B. They enable us to alter the course of the universe.
 - C. They give us information about the lunar surface.
 - D. They determine which course the universe will take in the future.
28. In line 10, the word "track" could best be replaced by which of the following:
- A. band
 - B. rails
 - C. path
 - D. sequence
29. For whom is the author probably writing this passage?
- A. Train engineers.
 - B. General audience.
 - C. Professor of statistics.
 - D. Young children.
30. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the passage?
- A. A statement illustrated by an analogy.
 - B. A hypothesis supported by documentation.

- C. A comparison of 2 contrasting theories.
- D. A critical analysis of a common assumption.

Questions 31—35 are based on the following passage:

Our aeroplane was just beside the airport building. It did not look too strong to me but I decided not to think about such things. We saw our luggage going out to it on trolleys and being loaded from underneath the aircraft. Next, three men and three girls, all in uniform, went over to the plane and entered it. Over the loudspeakers we were told the plane was ready to leave and were asked to walk out to it. Everybody moved quickly in order to get the seats they wanted. I was unable to get a seat near the tail, but the plane looked stronger inside than it had from outside. I fastened my seat belt before we took off and tried to forget my nervousness.

After an hour's flying I noticed black clouds ahead through my window. My nervousness immediately returned. An electric sign flashed on: "Fasten your seat belts, please", and one of the hostesses made a similar request over the loudspeakers. She told us we were about to fly into a storm but added cheerfully there was nothing to worry about. The plane shook all over, dropped about twenty feet and seemed to hang on one wing. Then very suddenly it rose twenty feet and a great flash of lightning lit up the passenger compartment. For five minutes the three hostesses did their best to give out anti-sickness pills and comfort the passengers. The plane rose and fell. Then we noticed it was climbing higher and higher. The sky became light again and soon we were flying steadily. The pilot had managed to get above the storm. I realised then that the plane was definitely stronger than it looked, but for all that I felt nervous.

31. Where were the passengers when they were told their plane was ready to leave?
32. Why was the writer's nerve not very strong?
- A. There was something wrong with his nerve.
 - B. Because he had to use a seat belt.
 - C. He was unable to get a seat near the tail.
 - D. The plane looked weak outside.
33. "Fasten your seat belts, please."
- A. One of the hostesses said this.
 - B. These were the words on a notice.
 - C. These words were written up, and spoken.
 - D. These words came over the loudspeakers.
34. "The plane seemed to hang on one wing" means _____.
- A. the plane turned upside down
 - B. the plane swung backwards and forwards
 - C. the plane was on its side
 - D. the plane was falling
35. What did the hostesses do after there had been a flash of lightning?
- A. Behaved very kindly towards the passengers.
 - B. Looked after the passengers better than they had ever looked after passengers before.
 - C. Looked after the passengers, although it was not easy to do so.
 - D. Did everything they could for the passengers.

Questions 36—40 are based on the following passage:

Parliamentary (i) leaders failed to understand the American colonist. They thought the Americans would buy the cheap, legal East India Company tea rather than the more expensive smuggled tea from Holland.

In September, 1773, the East India Company planned to ship 500,000 pounds of tea to their American Agents in ports along the Atlantic coast. When the colonists learned about the East India Company's plan, local tea merchants in American ports from South Carolina to Maine took steps to meet this attempt to drive them out of business. The Boston Tea Party was the most violent of these steps. Following this act of rebellion, Governor Hutchinson called it "the boldest stroke which had been struck in America."

Parliament responded to this act of defiance in 1774 by passing a series of acts known as the Coercive Acts. They were designed to punish Boston and to show colonists throughout America that England would not tolerate such resistance to its authority.

36. What did England do in September, 1773?
37. According to the passage; parliamentary leaders _____?
- A. imported tea from South Carolina.
 - B. misjudged the American colonist.
 - C. were great tea drinkers.
 - D. feared that they would have to buy cheap tea.
38. What was the Coercive Acts?
- A. They were designed to help pay the cost of protecting the colonies from the Indians.
 - B. They were to permit the East India Company to ship tea directly to American ports.
 - C. They were a series of acts known as the tax on tea.
 - D. They were designed to show the Americans that England would not be patient with their resistance.
39. What did the Americans do when the East India Company planned to ship thousands of pounds of tea to America?
- A. They tried to drive them out of business.
 - B. They tried to welcome the tea merchants from the East India Company.
 - C. They waited for the meeting to discuss the tax on tea.
 - D. They tried to accept port duties on imports.
40. The word "smuggled" in line 2 most likely means _____.
- A. to get rid of
 - B. to make unable to get air
 - C. to bring into or take out of a country without payment of legal duties
 - D. to break into pieces with violence and noise

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 items in this part. For each item there are four choices A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the meaning of the item. Then mark the corresponding letter.

ter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. We can sum up the _____ of Britain as mild winters, cool summers, and rain all the year round.
A. weather B. whether C. climate D. day
42. His actions do not _____ his words.
A. consist of B. consist in
C. consist for D. consist with
43. She is a kind old lady with a _____ smile on her face.
A. usual B. habitual C. customary D. frequent
44. She is superior _____ him in many respects.
A. than B. to C. for D. of
45. A _____ was usually applied to those who do mental work such as doctors, teachers and lawyers.
A. salary B. wage C. pay D. income
46. Two _____ broke into his house last night and took away his camera and recorder.
A. robbers B. thieves C. burglars D. enemies
47. Pandas are _____ animals in the world.
A. scarce B. scare C. race D. rare
48. Many of our industrial and agricultural _____ are exported nowadays.
A. produces B. productions
C. products D. productivities
49. It's _____ that it will rain if the wind changes, but with such a cloudless sky it doesn't seem _____.
A. possible, probable B. probable, possible
C. possibly, probable D. possible, probably
50. The leader spoke on the radio to the whole _____ yesterday.
A. country B. homeland C. nation D. state
51. Read the book carefully; don't just _____ at it.
A. glance B. gaze C. glaze D. stare
52. Wolves were _____ in the nearby forest.
A. roaring B. barking C. howling D. growling
53. Sunday isn't the last day of the week, is it? _____.
A. Yes, it isn't B. Yes, it is
C. No, it isn't D. No, it is
54. Look, here _____.
A. comes she B. does she come
C. she comes D. she came
55. _____ he will come to the party is certain.
A. What B. That C. Who D. Which
56. Jim did not answer back _____ his father should be angry.
A. because B. as C. lest D. since
57. The teacher asked his students to preview _____.
A. the six lesson B. sixth lesson

- C. lesson six D. lesson sixth
58. They preferred to wait rather than _____ at once.
A. to go B. going C. went D. go
59. Mr Cooder told me many _____ would attend my wedding, but only a few turned up.
A. Ann friends B. of Ann friends
C. friends of Ann's D. Ann's friends
60. Professor Black had us _____ compositions every Friday.
A. written B. write C. to write D. writing
61. It is time that we _____ our work now.
A. started B. start
C. would start D. are starting
62. Would you mind _____ to anyone?
A. not mentioning it B. not mention it
C. not to mentioning it D. not to mention it
63. Meet me at _____ place _____ you did yesterday.
A. such...as B. such...that
C. the same...where D. the same...as
64. This vehicle moves along the ground _____.
A. of an average speed at 80 miles per hour
B. of 80 miles per hour at an average speed
C. at an average speed of 80 miles per hour
D. at 80 miles per hour of an average speed
65. He is _____ of a musician.
A. anybody B. anyone C. something D. one
66. She hasn't paid her share of the rent, so she _____ a job yet.
A. would not find B. had not found
C. can't have found D. mustn't have found
67. There are nine planets in the solar system, _____ are larger than our Earth.
A. some of that B. some of whose C. some of them D. some of which
68. It is no good _____ remember only grammatical rules. You need to practise what you have learned.
A. trying to B. to try to C. try to D. tried to
69. _____ plastics, the machine is light in weight.
A. To make of B. Have made
C. To be made of D. Made of
70. _____ speaking English?
A. Used he to B. Was he used to
C. Was used he to D. Did he used to

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices A, B, C, and D at the end of the passage. You should choose the answer that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Some scientists have warned recently that (71) carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere is causing the earth to get warm. They say more carbon dioxide is being (72) into the atmosphere because more coal, oil and other fossil fuels are being burned. And they warn that the gas is (73) heat from escaping the earth's surface, while letting sunlight (74). They say (75) is raising the temperatures on earth.

But (76) scientists now dispute this idea. They say the earth is getting colder, (77). And they believe the large amount of carbon dioxide in the air is helping to prevent the earth (78) a new ice age, like (79) long ago when ice covered much of the earth's surface.

Scientists say evidence of this cooling is seen in the (80) cold winters of the (81) 40 years in the northern half of the world. Another sign of cooler temperatures is an increase (82) snow covering the northern hemisphere. George and Helen Kukla of Columbia University in New York discovered this in satellite pictures (83) more than ten years ago. The two scientists say the pictures showed (84) increase of 4 mil-

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 71. A. a great number of | B. a great much of |
| C. a great amount of | D. a great sum of |
| 72. A. relieved | B. released |
| C. relaxed | D. replaced |
| 73. A. blocking | B. removing |
| C. pressing | D. forcing |
| 74. A. in | B. on |
| C. off | D. up |
| 75. A. which | B. what |
| C. this | D. the gas |
| 76. A. no | B. few |
| C. the number of | D. a number of |
| 77. A. and colder | B. and warmer |
| C. not colder | D. not warmer |
| 78. A. to enter | B. being entering |
| C. from entering | D. being entered |
| 79. A. what | B. it |
| C. those | D. which |
| 80. A. records | B. recording |
| C. recorder | D. record |
| 81. A. latest | B. late |
| C. passed | D. past |
| 82. A. on | B. in |
| C. with | D. over |
| 83. A. taken | B. taking |
| C. discovered of | D. discovering |
| 84. A. an one-year | B. a one-year |
| C. a one year | D. an one year |
| 85. A. northern | B. southern |

lion square kilometres in the area covered by snow in the (85) hemisphere. The scientists believe such an increase, if it continued for seven years, (86) the same conditions that (87) during the last ice age 10,000 years ago.

Scientists say these signs of cooling temperatures, however, are not (88). They say the earth has always (89) through long cold periods and then entered (90) warm periods.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|
| | C. eastern | D. western |
| 86. | A. will create | B. would create |
| | C. created | D. had created |
| 87. | A. found | B. existing |
| | C. existed | D. had been found |
| 88. | A. usual | B. unusual |
| | C. usually | D. unusually |
| 89. | A. entered | B. come |
| | C. past | D. passed |
| 90. | A. longest | B. longer than |
| | C. shorter | D. another |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

section A

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short composition in one or two paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of the paragraph and are required to develop its idea in completing the paragraph. Write about 80 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly. You should write on the Answer Sheet.*

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

Section B

Directions: *Translate the following sentences into English. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.*

91. 祖父使我认识到,我对每个学生所应该知道的一般课题非常无知。
92. 我缺乏克服机械方面困难所需要的电学知识。
93. 他们在一间满是灰尘的房间里工作。这里既是贝尔的住处,又是他的实验室。
94. 这些卫星按地球自转的速度绕地球运行。
95. 学生们必须提供证明,说明他们所受过的教育可以跟得上将会授予学位的课程。

大学英语三级测试答题纸

年级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____

Part I

Section A

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A B C D | 2. A B C D | 3. A B C D | 4. A B C D | 5. A B C D |
| 6. A B C D | 7. A B C D | 8. A B C D | 9. A B C D | 10. A B C D |

Section B

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 11. A B C D | 12. A B C D | 13. A B C D | 14. A B C D | 15. A B C D |
| 16. A B C D | | | | |

Section C

Part II

21. _____

22. A B C D 23. A B C D 24. A B C D 25. A B C D

26. _____

27. A B C D 28. A B C D 29. A B C D 30. A B C D

31. _____

32. A B C D 33. A B C D 34. A B C D 35. A B C D

36. _____

37. A B C D 38. A B C D 39. A B C D 40. A B C D

Part III

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 41. A B C D | 42. A B C D | 43. A B C D | 44. A B C D | 45. A B C D |
| 46. A B C D | 47. A B C D | 48. A B C D | 49. A B C D | 50. A B C D |
| 51. A B C D | 52. A B C D | 53. A B C D | 54. A B C D | 55. A B C D |
| 56. A B C D | 57. A B C D | 58. A B C D | 59. A B C D | 60. A B C D |
| 61. A B C D | 62. A B C D | 63. A B C D | 64. A B C D | 65. A B C D |
| 66. A B C D | 67. A B C D | 68. A B C D | 69. A B C D | 70. A B C D |

Part IV

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|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 71. A B C D | 72. A B C D | 73. A B C D | 74. A B C D | 75. A B C D |
| 76. A B C D | 77. A B C D | 78. A B C D | 79. A B C D | 80. A B C D |
| 81. A B C D | 82. A B C D | 83. A B C D | 84. A B C D | 85. A B C D |
| 86. A B C D | 87. A B C D | 88. A B C D | 89. A B C D | 90. A B C D |