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新编大学英语三级考试 高分突破

(模拟题库)

- 策划 大学英语三级考试命题研究组
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内 容 简 介

《新编大学英语三级考试高分突破》根据最新大学英语三级考试大纲及最新题库精编而成。

内容精练、选材准确、针对性强,具有很高的指导性,能够确实帮助读者通过大学英语三级考试。本书是模拟题库分册,包括9套全真模拟题及其参考答案和详细注释,题型设计合理,切题率高。本书由北京大学英语系著名英语教学专家孙亦丽教授最终审定。

我们所有的努力都是为了使您增长知识和才干

科学技术文献出版社是国家科学技术部所属的综合性出版机构,主要出版科技政策、科技管理、信息、医学、电子技术、实用技术、培训教材、教辅读物类图书

出版说明

由我社出版的大学英语辅导教材系列书自出版以来得到了广大读者的认可,特别在大学生中几乎是无人不知、无人不晓。许多读者来电来函对我们表示支持和鼓励,同时也提出了许多宝贵意见和希望。为此,我们对广大读者表示深深的谢意,并将全力做好本系列书今后的出版工作。

为确保本系列书的生命力,满足广大读者的最新需求,以及遏制不法分子的盗版行为,我们将不断增加新品种、新版本、新内容。

鉴于各省市教育部门对三级考试的日益重视,我社本次推出的新编大学英语系列中,除四、六级考试用书外,又及时推出了三级英语考试用书,使该系列更加全面,完整。其选材新颖,针对性更强。

新的系列书特邀我国著名英语教学专家、北京大学英语系孙亦丽教授担任主编。孙教授治学严谨,对本书全文逐字逐句地进行了审阅,在此我们向她表示衷心的感谢!

我们坚信:本系列书不仅能够直接帮助你通过英语三级考试,也可使你的英语水平有大幅度提高。

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Test Paper 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. Both 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 then decide which is the best answer.*

Example: You will hear:

W: Doesn't this cool wind make you feel comfortable?

M: I'll say.

Question: What does this man mean?

You will read:

- A) He'll repeat what he has said.
- B) He does feel comfortable.
- C) He'll say how he feels.
- D) He'll stay with the woman.

From the conversation, we know that the man suggests he agrees with the woman, so the best answer is B), "He does feel comfortable."

1. A) Lucy really needs a full time job.
B) Lucy already has a job working for the school.
C) Lucy needs to spend her time studying.
D) Lucy should think about becoming a teacher.
2. A) It would be better to say nothing to Jack.
B) Jack himself will come to talk to them.
C) The man should be the one to speak to Jack.
D) The man should replace the radio before she talks to Jack.
3. A) Eat a doughnut.
B) Put the car in the garage.
C) Throw out the trash.
D) Read Page Two.
4. A) Let Bill give them a ride.
B) Let Bill take their car.
C) They will ask Bill for a taxi.
D) They will borrow a car from Bill.
5. A) He should look for a battery at the drugstore.
B) The drugstore may not open at this hour.
C) He should have tried the radio earlier.
D) She doesn't know how to open the radio.
6. A) The man told Fred to meet them at six.
B) The roommate met Fred at six.
C) Fred gave the roommate the message.
D) The man told the roommate to give Fred the message.
7. A) Her present was a surprise to him.
B) He had hoped the gift would surprise her.
C) She wasn't surprised by the gift after all.
D) He didn't know the surprise party either.
8. A) They are pleased with their new automobile.

- B) They use different transportation every day.
C) They don't normally drive on this route.
D) They will have to change buses again.
9. A) She will type it next week.
B) She would rather work on it than do nothing.
C) It took her an entire week to type it.
D) She still isn't quite finished with it.
10. A) Come back soon.
B) Pick up her friends.
C) Wait for the bus.
D) Return with information about the buses.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and questions will be read only ONCE. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

Passage 1

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

11. A) The economy.
B) The employment.
C) Their families.
D) Their husbands.
12. A) 49.
B) 94.
C) 19.
D) 90.

13. A) Factory workers.
B) Cadres.
C) Doctors.
D) Medical students.

Passage 2

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) In 1826.
B) In 1873.
C) In 1926.
D) In 1973.
15. A) It was fully developed.
B) It was not invented.
C) It was disappearing.
D) It was in its early stage.
16. A) Sport.
B) Films.
C) Travel programs.
D) News.
17. A) Television became more popular than any other form of entertainment.
B) Cultural programs were not broadcast on TV.
C) TV broadcast increased the attendance at the actual events.
D) TV is mainly a form of home entertainment.

Passage 3

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) The inn.
B) The hotel.

- C) The motel.
D) The pub.
19. A) In 1901.
B) In 1925.
C) In 1909.
D) In 1952.
20. A) Free television.
B) Free parking.
C) Swimming pool.
D) Football pitch.

Section C Spot Dictation

Directions: *In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words missing according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

21 contains thousands of books 22. They 23 on the shelves in certain order so that any 24 book is easy to find. 25 (novels), for example, are usually arranged 26, according to the names of 27. Nonfiction books are arranged 28. Each subject is given 29 according to a standard method of 30.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

the best answer

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this section. 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 choose the best answer to each question.*

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

In one way of thinking, failure is part of life. In another way, failure may be a way towards success. The "spider-story" is often told. Robert Bruce, leader of the Scots in the 13th century, was hiding in a cave from the English. He watched a spider spinning a web. The spider tried to reach across a rough place in the rock. He tried six times to span the gap. On the seventh time he made it and went on to spin his web. Bruce is said to have taken heart and to have gone on to defeat the English. Edison, the inventor of the light bulb, made hundreds of models that failed before he found the right way to make one. Once he was asked why he kept on trying to make a new type of battery when he had failed so often, he replied, 'failure? I have no failures. Now I know 50,000 ways it won't work.'

So what? First, always think about your failure. What caused it? Were conditions right? Were you in top form yourself? What can you change to make things go right next time?

Second, is the goal you're trying to reach the right one? Try to do some thinking about this question, 'if I do succeed in this, where will it get me?' This may help you prevent failure in things you shouldn't be doing anyway.

The third to bear in mind about failure is that it's part of life.

Learn to 'live with yourself' even though you may have failed. Remember, 'you can't win them all'.

31. The very reason for Robert Bruce and Edison to achieve success is that _____.

- A) both of them were encouraged by a spider
- B) they were lucky enough
- C) they recognized that failure was a way towards success ✓
- D) they met with no failure at all

32. What does the phrase "have taken heart" (Line 7, Para. 1) mean?

- A) Have been moved.
 - B) Have lost courage. *失去勇气*
 - C) Have become confident. *重拾信心*
 - D) Have been careful. *小心*
- 勇气*
Courage

33. Why should a person think about the following question: if I do succeed in this, where will it get me?

- A) In order to learn to give up.
- B) In order to make sure what a person's real goal is.
- C) In order to avoid any possible failure at any time.
- D) In order to succeed as soon as possible.

34. The phrase "live with yourself" in the last line but one means _____.

- A) accept and endure yourself
- B) be consistent in behaving yourself
- C) be what you want to be
- D) do whatever you want to do

35. Which of the following statement is NOT true?

- A) Edison had failed for hundreds of times before he found the right way.
- B) The "spider-story" is often told to encourage those that are in

failure.

C) We should learn to accept failure.

D) We should not often think about our failure.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

It is only seventy years since British women got the right to vote. Some people think this is the main reason why women are so under-represented in politics, trade unions and big businesses. Others feel it is simply that they are much too busy doing other things. The old saying "a woman's place is in the home" may seem out of date to most people, but the old, fixed image of a woman as a supporting wife and caring mother is certainly still usual — one only has to watch a few television ads.

In 1975 the law did not allow women to be paid less than men doing the same work. Certainly it is usually the case nowadays that women doing the same jobs as men get the same money for doing it; but generally women do not do the same jobs: they do different ones that offer lower salaries. The areas women work in are almost all those of "service": teaching, nursing, catering and cleaning, jobs that can be seen as an extension of the mothering role.

Apart from looking after people during the day at work, women often have to take care of a family at home too, which may mean they have less energy to compete in the race for professional development.

In almost every field, top positions are more likely to be filled by men. While most teachers are women, for example, most headmasters are not. School cooks are women, head cooks are men and even cleaners tend to be watched over and directed by male caretakers.

36. British women got the right to vote probably in the _____.

A) 1920s

B) 1930s

- C) 1970s
D) 1980s
37. What does the sentence (Line 7, Para, 1) imply?
A) Women are always busy watching television ads.
B) Women always play roles in television programs.
C) Women's images in some TV ads are supporting wives and caring mothers.
D) Women got the voting right when there began to show TV ads.
38. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a job extended from the mothering role?
A) Teaching.
B) Cleaning.
C) Nursing.
D) Managing.
39. Why have women less energy to compete in the professional race?
A) Women are always ill-paid.
B) Women often have to take care of families.
C) Women have no political power.
D) Women are weaker than men.
40. Which of the following statement is NOT true?
A) In 1975 the law protected women to get the same pay as men doing the same work.
B) It is still usual for people to have the images of women as caring mothers.
C) Nowadays women tend to get the same pay as men if they do the same job.
D) At present, there is no distinction between what women do and what men do.

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

The problems of the nation's cities — pollution, crime, riots, a lack of planning, transportation — are bad, but they were worse in the so-called “good old days”, according to Dr. Charles Adrian. He gives pollution from automobiles as one example. He agrees that it may be bad now, but he states that there was a lot of pollution from horses and other animals in American cities in the 19th century.

“Most cities had their own slaughterhouses where cows and pigs were killed a century ago. They were careless about throwing out the remains of the animals and that sort of things,” he said. “And the sewer system for waste things was almost nonexistent.”

Some of the problems that bothered people living in the cities during that period are still with us — poor planning, problems in low-income neighborhoods, police relations, and public transportation.

“Pollution was a very important problem for city governments in the last century, particularly with regard to water supplies,” Dr. Adrian said, “they had some idea that water could be polluted, but they didn't know how. Trying to get pure water was a big problem.”

“It is true that people were not being killed by cars. However, they often were killed or seriously injured by runaway horses. It was quite common.” Dr. Adrian said.

Crime was a great concern then too, according to Dr. Adrian. “Mugging wasn't as common then,” he said, “but it did exist. Pick-pockets were very skilled, too. Also, from the 1830's on, there were a lot of summer ghetto riots. That wasn't just something from the 1960's. There were several causes, but, basically, it was because many people moved to the cities from rural areas.”

Planning of cities and their neighborhoods was controlled by land speculators and real estate developers who were only interested in mak-

ing money.

Finally, Dr. Adrian thinks that the situations and problems facing American cities have not changed so much, and he suggests that we look back at the past and try to learn from it.

41. What is the main idea of the passage?

- D) A) Cities are full of pollution.
B) We should never look back at the past.
C) The city problems can never solved.
 D) Cities were worse in the past than they are now.

42. In the last century, city governments regarded pollution as a very important problem, and they gave special concern to _____.

- A) the pollution from horses and other animals
B) the sewer system
 C) the water supplies
D) the killing of cows and pigs

43. The first sentence of the sixth paragraph "crime was a great concern then, too." _____.

- A) functions as a topic sentence of the whole paragraph
B) suggests that crime no longer exists nowadays
C) implies that people only concerned about crimes in these days
D) the problem of crime was worse than the problem of pollution

44. During the "good old days", the planning of cities was controlled by _____.

- A) the city governments
B) the rioters
 C) land speculators and real estate developers
D) the owners of the slaughterhouses

45. According to Dr. Adrian, the purpose for us to look back is _____.