

大学英语 三级考试习题集

北京工业大学外语部 编著



北京工业大学出版社



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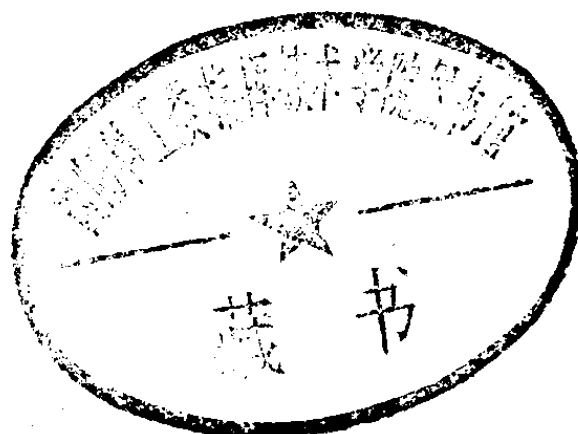
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内 容 提 要

本书为大学英语三级考试习题集, 内含14个Test。每个Test有: 阅读理解(20题)、词汇和语法结构(30题)、完形填空(20题)及写作(1题)。完成一个Test约需100分钟。本书的材料均选自近年来英美原版刊物, 语言规范、题材广泛, 所选词汇覆盖面广, 语法针对性强。全书难度适中, 具有作为试题的信度和效度。本习题集可作大学本科生、专科生、电大、夜大、成人高校学生和英语自学者的自练自测材料, 亦可作大学英语教师选编试题或教学实例的参考书。

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前 言

自从《大学英语教学大纲》公布以来，北京工业大学英语课便采用了分级教学的形式，并实行统一的各级考试。为了客观合理地逐级检测完成教学大纲的情况，恰如其分地评定各级学生的成绩，行之有效地提高学生的英语水平及应试能力，几年来，我们选编了大量的分级测试练习和模拟考题，并在教学实践中不断地加以筛选和补充，使之更符合《大纲》中所规定的各项具体要求。这些材料对北京工业大学学生在历届全国英语四级统考中取得优异的成绩发挥了积极的作用。

为了满足教学需要和为学生提供一套科学的、系统的分级训练材料，我们组织了业务水平较高并有较丰富教学经验的教师按级分册地编写了这套1—4级考试习题集。全书共分四册。每册包括四个部分（听力除外）——阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构、完形填空及写作（一、二册中写作部分为组词成句和汉译英）。阅读理解的文章均选自近年来英美原版书刊，语言规范，题材多样。在词语用法和语法结构部分中，所选词汇覆盖面广，语法点针对性强。完形填空每篇有20个选择题。文章题材熟悉，难度适中。写作部分有命题作文14篇，并附有参考范文，供学生学习、模仿，以便提高学生的写作技巧和应试能力。需要特别说明的是，书中编入了北京工业大学近年来在英语教学和测试中的优选材料，具有作为试题的信度和效度。

本《习题集》适合正在学习基础英语的大学本科生、专科生，也适合电大、夜大等各类成人高校的学生和自学青年作为自练、自测材料，也可供大学英语教师作为编选考题或选取教学实例的参考。

本册为三级习题集，由肖曰炯、黄秀香、安琨、冯笑枫、承红、王瑾和陈晓明编写，并由肖曰炯审阅。

限于编者水平，错误疏漏之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

一九九二年一月

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Test 1

Part I Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. 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 ONE best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

It had been a pleasantly warm day, without much wind, and enough cloud to prevent the heat of the sun becoming too great. Charles had spent a long time studying the level of the water in the boat, and had discovered that, by evening, it had fallen very slightly. This, it would seem, must mean that the boat was not taking in water, which was fortunate, because any attempt to empty it out suggested greater effort than he felt equal to. One other immediate

problem had held his wandering thoughts for a few moments at long intervals. This was the problem of his friend Harcourt. The thing to do, Charles realised, was to put poor Harcourt in the sea. It should be a simple matter and take no more than a few seconds. Charles arranged in his mind exactly how it could most easily be done, but his body did not react to the suggestions of his mind. Charles thought his hands might be too badly burnt to use. But then, suddenly, almost without knowing how he did it, Charles moved, stood up, bent over the body of poor Harcourt, lifted it and let it slip as gently as possible into the sea. Afterwards he stood in the stern of the boat for a long time, watching the colour of the sea deepen and the sky become increasingly farther off with the coming of night. In a curious way he felt strangely happy. The problem of his rescue had not yet begun to trouble him.

After a time Charles's returning interest in living showed itself in the simple form of hunger. With some difficulty, owing to the water in the boat, he explored its stores and found food and water in air-tight tins. He also found a neat package wrapped in green oiled silk. He unwrapped it and found maps. Neat, beautifully designed and printed, spotlessly new, they lay across his knees and he was no longer alone in a world of water. At that moment these clean official

maps were as comforting as the sound of a human voice, as cheering as a candle in darkness.

1. The day was not too hot because

- ☒ A) clouds reduced the heat of the sun.
- ☐ B) the sun wasn't shining.
- ☐ C) there was a little wind.
- ☐ D) the sun was hidden behind clouds.

2. Charles judged that the boat was

- ☒ A) in no immediate danger of sinking.
- ☐ B) likely to sink before long.
- ☐ C) slowly filling with water.
- ☐ D) deeper than it had been when he studied it.

3. Charles got rid of Harcourt's body by

- ☐ A) throwing it into the sea.
- ☐ B) pushing it out of the boat into the sea.
- ☐ C) lifting it up and dropping it into the sea.
- ☐ D) raising it and allowing it to slide into the sea.

4. The first sign of Charles's renewed desire to live was that he

- ☒ A) began to feel the need for food.
- ☐ B) started to look for food and water.
- ☐ C) was able to explore the boat.
- ☐ D) found he needed to move about.

5. The finding of the maps cheered him because

- ☒ A) they were carefully wrapped in oiled silk.
- ☐ B) they reminded him of the ordinary, ordered world.

C) they were spotlessly new.

D) he could see at once where he was.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Water on the earth is being continuously recycled in a process known as the hydrologic cycle(水分循环). The first step of the cycle is the evaporation of water in the oceans. Evaporation is the process of water turning into vapor, which then forms clouds in the sky. The second step is the water returning to the earth in the form of precipitation(凝结), either rain, snow, or ice. When the water reaches the earth's surface, it runs off into the rivers, lakes, and the ocean, where the cycle begins again.

Not all water, however, stays on the surface of the earth in the hydrologic cycle. Some of it seeps (渗入) into the ground through infiltration (渗透) and collects under the earth's surface as groundwater. This groundwater is extremely important to life on earth since 95% of the earth's water is in the oceans, and is too salty for humans or plants. Of the 5% on land, only 0.05% is above ground in rivers or lakes. The rest is underground water. This groundwater is plentiful and dependable, as it doesn't depend on seasonal rain or snow. It is the major source of water for many cities. But as the population increases

and the need for water also increases, the groundwater in some areas is getting dangerously low. Added to this problem is an increasing amount of pollution that seeps into the groundwater. In the future, with an increasing population and more toxic (有毒的) waste, the hydrologic cycle we depend on could become dangerously imbalanced.

6. Clouds are formed from
- A) water vapor.
 - B) evaporation.
 - C) the hydrologic cycle.
 - D) groundwater.
7. Water returns to the earth by
- A) infiltration.
 - B) pollution.
 - C) precipitation.
 - D) evaporation.
8. Groundwater
- A) depends on seasonal rain.
 - B) comes from toxic waste.
 - C) is 0.05% of all water.
 - D) collects under the earth.
9. The amount of groundwater is
- A) about 95% of all water.
 - B) less than 5% of all water.
 - C) 0.05% of above ground water.
 - D) 95% of above ground water.
10. The supply of groundwater is getting low because of
- A) conservation.
 - B) toxic waste.
 - C) pollution.
 - D) population increase.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

If present trends continue, the world in 2000 will be more crowded, more polluted and less stable ecologically (生态上) than the world we live in now. Serious stresses involving population, resources, and environment are clearly visible ahead. Despite greater mineral output, the world's people will be poorer in many ways than they are today.

For hundreds of millions of the extremely poor, the outlook (景况) for food and other necessities of life will be no better. For many it will be worse.

While the economies of the less developed countries are expected to grow at faster rates than those of the industrialized nations, the total national product per head in most less developed countries remains low. The large existing gap between the rich and poor nations widens.

World food production is projected to increase 90 percent from 1970 to 2000. This translates into a global per head increase of less than 15 percent over the same period. The large quantity of that increase goes to countries that already have relatively high per head food consumption. Meanwhile per head consumption in the less developed countries will scarcely improve or will actually decline below present

inadequate levels. At the same time, real prices for food are expected to double.

With the expected price increase, many less developed countries will have increasing difficulties meeting energy needs. For the one quarter of mankind that depends primarily on wood for fuel, the outlook is not helpful.

Regional water shortages will become more severe. In the 1970-2000 period population growth will cause requirements to double in nearly half the world. Still greater increases would be needed to improve standards of living. Development of new water supplies will become more costly virtually everywhere.

Extinctions (灭绝) of plants and animal species will increase dramatically. Hundreds of thousands of species will be inevitably lost as their natural surroundings vanish, especially in tropical forests.

11. In spite of increased output of goods,

A) people will have some difficulty in finding jobs.

B) the world's resources will become scarce in the near future.

C) people will be poorer in 2000 than they are today.

D) the living standards of the growing population will be improved at a great

12. For many already extremely

- A) things will get worse in the future.
- B) the food crisis will definitely occur.
- C) challenging the world is necessary.
- D) it will be impossible to obtain the necessities of life.

13. As the prices for food increase,

- A) the people in less developed countries will be faced with energy problems.
- B) the economies of the industrialized countries will have to develop on end.
- C) less developed countries are sure to raise the output of food production.
- D) the large gap between the rich and poor remains unchanged.

14. In order to improve living standards, it would be necessary

- A) to make population slow down.
- B) to control pollution immediately.
- C) to save various kinds of plants and animals urgently.
- D) to develop new water supplies.

15. What is the best title of the passage?

- A) Keeping the Balance of Ecology
- B) Visions of the Future
- C) Exploiting Resources of the Future
- D) Avoiding the World's Economic Crisis

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

There has been a lot of excitement in Wickam City recently because of the election campaign (竞选) for mayor. Last week a debate was held between the two candidates, Otis and Mr. Bascomb. Debates are not usually held before elections in Wickam City, but this year a special request was made by the City Council. They wanted the people to know exactly who and what they were voting for. The debate was held in the Civic Auditorium where 1,000 people can be seated. Tickets were not sold for the debate; it was free for anyone who wanted to go. As expected, a large number of people came to hear Otis and Mr. Bascomb. The debate was scheduled to begin at seven o'clock but was delayed fifteen minutes so that everyone could be seated.

The two candidates were introduced by Dr. Pasto, even though everyone in town already knew them. Questions were presented by a group of journalists (新闻记者), and the candidates were given a couple of minutes to prepare their thoughts. Mr. Bascomb, whose banking position has given him a lot of experience in dealing with the public, was a very good speaker. He presented his ideas for improving Wickam City. He wanted a toy factory to be built in City Park in order to bring more jobs and money

to the city. This was a very controversial issue, and many people in the audience disagreed with Mr. Bascomb. He was interrupted several times when it was his turn to speak.

Otis, whose formal speaking experience is fairly limited, spoke in a conversational manner. He felt that City Park should be kept for the people to enjoy. Various other topics such as public transportation and education were also debated. The opinions given on these subjects were also quite different. By the time the debate ended at nine o'clock the whole auditorium was alive with discussion. Naturally, the debate was not attended by everyone in town, and for those who did not go, it was broadcast on the local radio station. Coffee was served after the debate, and this gave people a better chance to talk with Otis and Mr. Bascomb.

16. From what is said in the passage, we know that

A) this is the only debate in Wickam City's history.

B) public places of entertainment were closed for the debate.

☒ C) everyone has the right to hear the debate.

D) Otis and Mr. Bascomb were given two minutes before they answered the questions presented by a group of journalists.

17. At what time of the day did the debate begin?

- A) 7:00 B) 6:45 C) 9:00 D) 7:15
18. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A) Otis did not want a toy factory to be built in City Park.
- B) 1,000 people went to Civic Auditorium to hear Otis and Mr. Bascomb.
- C) People interviewed both candidates after the debate.
- D) Otis argued for a change in City Park to establish a toy factory.
19. The author felt that the debate was
- A) heated. B) indifferent.
- C) fierce. D) bitter.
20. "This was a very controversial issue" means
- A) the idea was an out-of-date one.
- B) the idea was in dispute.
- C) the idea was known by the people long time ago.
- D) many magazines had already spread the idea.

Part II 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 word or phrase that best completes the meaning of the item. Then blacken the corresponding