

COLLEGE ENGLISH

PRACTICE TESTS BAND 3

大学英语

三级水平测试试题集

上海外语教育出版社

College English Practice Tests—Band 3

大学英语三级水平测试

试 题 集

张成祚 蔡广瑞 刘大来 编

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出版说明

《大学英语水平测试试题集一至四级》是为适应各高等院校英语分级教学要求而设计编写的一套循序渐进的测试集。其目的在于帮助师生通过测试检验各级教学效果:掌握词语用法和语法结构的程度及运用语言的能力。《试题集》为学生提供大量实践练习,帮助学生提高应试能力,为基础阶段各级教学结束时参加全国统一四级考试奠定基础。通过测试,教师可了解各级教学的薄弱环节,从而根据实际情况改进教学方法,提高教学质量。

《试题集》编者以国家教委审定批准的文理科与理工科《大学英语教学大纲》为依据,参考《大学英语》、《大学核心英语》等各类教材进行设计编写,适用于采用不同大学英语教材的院校使用。这套试题集既可作各类教材的综合水平测试练习用,也可供大学本科,专科文、理、工、医等专业学生自测使用。同时还可供参加工程技术人员 A、B、C 级考试者使用。

《大学英语三级水平测试试题集》由天津南开大学编写。

前 言

本书是大学英语三级水平测试试题集,可供高等院校非英语专业学完三级的学生使用,也适用于同等水平的英语自学者。

这些试题是根据天津市的三级统考题编写的。天津市的三级统考始于1986年。统考是为天津市一些暂时还没有条件全面参加全国四六级考试的院校设计的,目的是为了适应不同层次的教学要求,在一定时期内为这些非重点院校规定一个实事求是的目标,为今后全面参加全国四六级考试作准备。

我们认为,天津市的这一措施是对如何有效地贯彻《大学英语教学大纲》所作的一种有益的探索和试验。经过五年实践,取得一定效果,许多省市也先后采用。

《大纲》是国家培养高水平四化建设人才在英语方面的衡量标准,它提出了较高的要求和目标,这是完全必要的。正如古人所说:“法乎其上,得乎其中;法乎其中,得乎其下。”有了高的标准才会有大的收获。但在另一方面,由于《大纲》的要求较高,对许多学校来说,并不是一步就能实现的,而是需要一个过程。

为了便于执行,《大纲》提出了分级教学的设想,并在四——六级之外安排了两个预备级。目前推行的文理科和理工科两个大纲都明确提出:“重点院校从预备级开始的学生必须学完四级。非重点院校应达到的级别由各校自行规定。”这说明执行《大纲》有灵活性。各校可根据实际情况取其中的一段作为本校的近期目标,同时为自己规定下一步要努力达到的目标,以此来处理教材和制订教学计划。

天津市的实践是遵循了这一原则的。实行统考五年来,对提高天津高校的英语教学水平起了促进作用。目前有部分非重点院校已经具备了全面参加全国四级考试的条件。

本书的编者先后参加了天津市三级统考的命题或管理工作。几年来我们对如何命题的认识是不断深化的。最初几次考试由于较多地顾及了学生的现实水平和通过率,考题不能完全反映《大纲》的要求。1988年和1989年,我们在广泛征求意见的基础上,两次修改了命题标准,从而有了一个更接近《大纲》标准的、相对稳定的命题规范。经过最近几次考试,证明按照新的命题标准(详见编写说明)编写的试题能够比较客观地反映学生的真实水平。

作为统考题,为适应各类院校的特点,本题集是以文理科和理工科两个大纲共同为依据的。

我们觉得,如何搞好三级统考,尚须进行不断的实践。有些问题,如怎样体现三级的写作要求,还有待探讨。本书只是起一个抛砖引玉的作用,希望各地同仁指正。

编 者

1990年11月于南开园

编写说明

本书共收大学英语三级水平测试试题(College English Practice Tests)十五套,并附试题答案及听力理解部分的录音文字材料。

为使试题集适应文、理、工各类院校的学生使用,试题的命题是以文理科和理工科两份《大学英语教学大纲》有关要求为基础的。《大纲》规定,大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听的能力,以及初步的写和说的能力。因此,试题主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。为了使考生熟悉四级统考,三级考题除难度要求不同外,其题型、题目数、计分方法和考试时间均与四级考题相同。

试题包括听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构、完形填空、写作五部分。全部试题要求在120分钟内做完。

第一部分:听力理解(Listening Comprehension)。共20题,每题1分,20分钟内做完。这部分包括两节:A节有10题,每题含一组对话,共两句,对话后有一个问句;B节含两篇短文,每篇后有5个问题,共10题。

根据大纲要求,录音语速为每分钟120个词,念两遍。对话部分为日常会话中的一般内容,短文为情节简单的故事、讲话或叙述等。用词不超出大纲的规定。要求考生听后能够了解所讲的内容或作简单的推论。

第二部分:阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)。20题,每题2分,考试时间约35分钟。这部分包括四篇短文,总阅读量800词左右,每篇短文后有5个问题。

所选短文内容包括人物传记、小故事、社会、文化和日常知识、科普常识等。要求考生读后能掌握文章的主旨大意、了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节,并根据所读内容进行一定的判断和推论。

对于短文中出现的超纲词汇,凡可能影响对全篇理解,或根据上下文无从判断的均用汉语注明词义。按大纲对基本阅读技能训练的要求,对根据上下文能明了其含义的少量生词则不予注解。

第三部分:词语用法和语法结构(Vocabulary and Structure)。30题,每题0.5分,要求在20分钟内做完。其中12题为词语用法,18题为语法结构。

这部分的目的是测试考生运用词汇、短语和语法结构的能力。所选句子一般不太复杂,除考试点之外,不出现可能影响考生理解及判断的其它难点或生词。

第四部分:完形填空(Cloze)。20题,每题0.5分,要求在15分钟内做完。在一篇内容熟悉,难度适中的短文(150个词左右)中留有20个空白,每个空白为一题。要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。这部分的目的是测试考生综合运用语言的能力,填空项以结构词为主,亦包括部分实义词及语法结构的内容。

第五部分:写作(Writing)。共1题,15分,考试时间约30分钟。这部分的目的是测试考生用英语书面表达思想的初步能力。大纲规定对三级学生的写作要求是能运用学到的语言知识联句成段,内容比较连贯。因此,这部分除了给出题目和段首句外,还提供主要事实或可能

用到的部分词汇和短语,供考生作文时参考。当然,也允许考生根据题意和段首句自己组织内容。

本书在每一套测试题后附有答题纸。实际使用时,可将答题纸撕下,选择题在相应部分的字母中间划一条横线,作文也写在答题纸上。书后附有听力理解部分录音材料文字稿及参考答案,供师生检查教学效果,进行各项分析。本书既可作各类大学英语教材的练习册,又可供学生自测使用,也可供参加工程技术人员 A、B、C 级考试的学员使用。

1990 年 11 月

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Part One

College English Practice Tests

Band 3 Practice Test 1 (120 minutes)

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. They don't have to go to the concert. | C. The subway is fine with her. |
| B. His brother will let them use the car. | D. They'll have to rent a car as early as possible. |
| 2. A. He wants the others to follow him. | C. He is behind in his schoolwork. |
| B. He must study the animal he caught. | D. He will catch up with them then. |
| 3. A. At the restaurant. | C. At the station. |
| B. At the theatre. | D. At the drugstore. |
| 4. A. A trip she has already taken. | C. A restaurant she owns. |
| B. A trip she takes frequently. | D. A famous statue in Philadelphia. |
| 5. A. His age. | C. His nationality. |
| B. His income. | D. His occupation. |
| 6. A. He refused to drive her. | C. He forgot his driver's license. |
| B. He is glad to drive her. | D. He has a new car. |
| 7. A. No, not at all. | C. After she goes home. |
| B. Yes, with her mother. | D. Only if she is introduced. |
| 8. A. The room is on fire. | C. There is very little breeze. |
| B. They are bothered by the smoke. | D. They are not permitted in the room. |
| 9. A. They both liked it. | C. Neither liked it. |
| B. The mother didn't like it, but the father did. | D. The mother didn't like it because it wasn't in English. |
| 10. A. 10 cents. | C. 25 cents. |

B. 5 dollars.

D. 50 cents.

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 I

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 11. A. At Sydney. | C. At Hong Kong. |
| B. At Chicago. | D. At Melbourne. |
| 12. A. A number of iron boxes. | C. A number of wooden boxes. |
| B. A pile of woollen goods. | D. Some clothing. |
| 13. A. A box. | C. A woman. |
| B. A cat. | D. A man. |
| 14. A. After the plane left London. | C. Two days ago. |
| B. Before the plane left London. | D. That morning. |
| 15. A. £ 345 | C. £ 230 |
| B. £ 435 | D. £ 335 |

Passage II

- | | |
|---|---|
| 16. A. By taxi. | C. On foot. |
| B. By bus. | D. By car. |
| 17. A. Buckingham Palace. | C. The National Gallery. |
| B. Oxford Street. | D. The British Museum. |
| 18. A. Have some very good meals. | C. See some very good plays. |
| B. Go shopping. | D. Do sightseeing. |
| 19. A. They thought English food was bad. | C. They visited London last October. |
| B. They will visit London again. | D. They didn't take their umbrella last year. |
| 20. A. The couple enjoyed themselves very much in London. | C. The couple saw a lot in London. |
| B. London is the best place to visit. | D. It often rains in London. |

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:

The White House is the home of the President of the United States and his family. It wasn't called the White House until Teddy Roosevelt named it in 1901.

James Hoban designed the White House in 1792. He was awarded the job because he had won a contest sponsored by the government. His design had been selected as the best.

President John Adams was the first to live in the White House. When he and his wife, Abigail moved in, it was a huge mansion in the middle of a swamp. Many of the rooms were unfinished. Abigail used the famous East Room as a drying room for laundry. More rooms were decorated every year. Rare shrubs and trees were planted on the grounds.

Yet, all this work was for nothing. In the War of 1812, the British burned the mansion to the ground. The White House was rebuilt in 1817. The beauty of its decorations and furnishings has been growing ever since.

21. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. President John Adams and the White House C. A House Full of History
B. White House Today D. White House Before 1812
22. The White House was sponsored by the government. This means that the government
- A. received the prize C. invented the design
B. held the contest D. was against having a contest
23. James Hoban won the job of building the White House because
- A. his plan of the house seemed better than the others' C. he organized the contest
B. he was the best-known architect of his time D. he applied for the job to the government
24. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. The present building of the White House has been standing for almost two centuries. C. The number of the rooms in the White House has been growing ever since it was built.
B. It was James Hoban who first got the idea of building the White House. D. The White House got its name at the turn of the century.
25. We can infer from the passage that the White House was first built
- A. on a low and damp site C. on a small island
B. among trees and flowers D. on a small hill

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. How-

ever, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first award ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$ 30,000 to \$ 125,000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

26. When did the first award ceremony take place?
A. 1895
B. 1901
C. 1962
D. 1968
27. Why was the Nobel prize established?
A. To recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity.
B. To resolve political differences.
C. To honor the inventor of dynamite.
D. To spend money.
28. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Awards vary in monetary value.
B. Ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention.
C. Politics can play an important role in selecting the winners.
D. A few individuals have won two awards.
29. In which area have Americans received the most awards?
A. literature
B. peace
C. economics
D. science
30. In how many fields are prizes bestowed (授予)?
A. 2
B. 5
C. 6
D. 10

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In seeking to solve their problems, social scientists encounter greater resistance than physical scientists. By that I do not mean to belittle the great accomplishments of physical scientists, who have been able, for example, to determine the structure of the atom without seeing it. That is a tremendous achievement; yet in many ways it is not so difficult as what social scientists are expected to do. The conditions under which social scientists must work would

drive a physical scientist mad. Here are five of those conditions. He can make few experiments; he cannot measure the results accurately; he cannot control the conditions surrounding the experiments; he is often expected to get quick results with slow-acting economic forces; and he must work with people, not with non-living objects.

31. According to the author, social scientists _____.
- A. make more contributions to society than physical scientists C. are no more important than physical scientists
- B. have solved more problems than physical scientists D. face more obstacles than physical scientists in their research
32. A physical scientist would find the restrictions imposed upon social scientists _____.
- A. difficult for him to manage C. similar to those in his own field
- B. just as easy to cope with D. helpful to his scientific exploration
33. "That" after "By" in the second sentence refers to _____.
- A. "resistance" in the first sentence C. "to belittle the great accomplishments of physical scientists" in the second sentence
- B. the first sentence as a whole D. "the structure of the atom" in the second sentence
34. The discovery of the structure of the atom by physical scientists is _____.
- A. a great feat of theirs C. not so remarkable as the accomplishments of social scientists
- B. their greatest achievement D. more valuable than what social scientists have ever accomplished
35. The five conditions under which a social scientist must work are characterized by _____.
- A. precision, efficiency, and testability C. flexibility, variability, and vagueness
- B. rigidity, accuracy, and explicitness (明确) D. objectivity, aloofness, and exactness

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Sometimes certain eras or events from our past receive little or no attention. This might be because there is little information available on these subjects, or because the subjects are controversial or shameful, and we are reluctant to face them. But when we ignore or deny a part of our past, we fail to learn the lessons that history can teach us, and we neglect people who are part of that history. These people—and their history—can become "invisible," and in time we can forget that they ought to be part of what we think of as history.

36. What is the author's main point?

- A. History tends to repeat itself. C. More people should study history.
 B. Historians should not write about disputed matters. D. No part of history should be ignored.
37. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as a reason why we ignore certain historical events?
 A. We don't have enough knowledge of these events. C. We are ashamed to mention them.
 B. People have different opinions as to these events. D. We don't think they are part of history.
38. It can be inferred from the passage that the best motivation for studying history is to _____.
 A. learn from its past lessons C. become better-informed students
 B. appreciate the views of writers of historical texts D. compare the life-styles of major historical characters
39. "In time we can forget that they ought to be part of what we think of as history." By "in time" the author means _____.
 A. soon enough C. in the end
 B. according to schedule D. right away
40. The author implies that the work of historians would be more valuable if they _____.
 A. asked current world leaders to write down their views of history C. wrote psychological discussions about incidents in history
 B. included accounts of unpleasant events in their texts D. emphasized a biographical viewpoint in history books

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. When he was in prison he was not allowed to _____ with his family.
 A. commit C. commission
 B. communicate D. command
42. The next afternoon I went to _____ Miss Barkley again.
 A. call on C. call by
 B. call forth D. call off
43. Which door does this key _____ to?
 A. set C. fit
 B. become D. belong
44. We have to produce more food to _____ the demand of the ever-growing population.

- A. suit
B. fill
C. meet
D. respond
45. That field _____ a good crop of potatoes last year.
A. planted
B. grew
C. raised
D. yielded
46. One of my _____ sayings is "there is no smoke without fire."
A. favourite
B. alike
C. favourable
D. likely
47. I am _____ of the same old breakfast every morning.
A. worn out
B. tired
C. ill
D. exhausted
48. How can you avoid mistakes when you're in such a _____?
A. speed
B. worry
C. hastening
D. hurry
49. There is no _____ in insisting on the impossible.
A. mind
B. meaning
C. sense
D. help
50. We _____ to get what we want, anyway.
A. operated
B. managed
C. controlled
D. handled
51. The policeman _____ the thief down the road.
A. rushed
B. ran
C. chased
D. raced
52. Six o'clock is his _____ hour for getting up.
A. frequent
B. regular
C. uniform
D. settled
53. I _____ fill in the form now, shouldn't I?
A. could
B. couldn't
C. should
D. shouldn't
54. John suggested _____ anything about it until they found out more facts.
A. not to say
B. not say
C. to say not
D. not saying
55. His theory is very difficult, but _____ people understand it.
A. a few
B. few
C. a little
D. little
56. He said _____ was not within his power to answer the question.
A. that
B. this
C. such
D. it
57. Mrs. Jonson _____ about it before me.

- A. would not like speaking C. had better not speaking
 B. would not like to speak D. had better speaking not
58. I like to get up early so that I can get plenty of work _____ before lunch.
 A. to do C. done
 B. doing D. being done
59. He wants to read a book, _____ is most unusual for him.
 A. which C. this
 B. that D. what
60. You have the right to live _____ you want.
 A. there C. where
 B. in which D. here
61. They rose one after _____ and walked out.
 A. the other C. others
 B. each other D. another
62. His pupils used to make him so angry that he threw books _____ them.
 A. over C. on
 B. towards D. at
63. If the sun _____ the players could have finished the game.
 A. had shone C. were shining
 B. did shine D. shone
64. It is past the time _____ the children should be in bed.
 A. that C. then
 B. when D. whenever
65. Oh, _____ you have drawn!
 A. what beautiful a picture C. what a beautiful picture
 B. how beautiful a picture D. how a beautiful picture
66. It was in 1961 _____ John F. Kennedy became president of the United States.
 A. when C. that
 B. and D. then
67. _____ to hurt her feelings, he did not tell her the truth.
 A. Not to want C. To want not
 B. Not wanting D. Wanting not
68. He acted as if he _____ in England before.
 A. would not live C. wouldn't have lived
 B. did not live D. had never lived
69. I found that she _____ lived in that apartment.
 A. no any longer C. not any longer
 B. no longer D. not longer
70. You've already missed too many classes this term. You _____ two classes just last

week.

A. have missed

B. would miss

C. had missed

D. missed

Part IV Cloze

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

Have you 71 asked yourself why children go to school? You will probably say that they go 72 their own language and other languages, arithmetic, history, science and 73 subjects. That is quite true; but why do they learn these things? And are these things 74 that they learn at school?

We 75 our children to school to 76 them for the time 77 they will be big and will have to work 78 themselves. Nearly all they study at school has some 79 use in their life, but is that the only reason 80 they go to school?

There is 81 in education than just learning facts. We go to school 82 all to learn how to learn, 83 when we have 84 school we can continue to learn. A man who really knows 85 will always be successful, because 86 he has to do something new which he has never had to do 87, he will rapidly teach himself how to do it in the best 88. The uneducated person, 89, is probably unable to do something new, or does it badly. The purpose of schools, therefore, is not just to teach languages, arithmetic, etc., 90 to teach pupils the way to learn.

71. A. either

B. whether

72. A. learn

B. to learn

73. A. all another

B. the other all

74. A. those

B. ones

C. A. send

B. present

C. A. rely

prepare

that

when

for

C. ever

D. as well

C. and learning

D. and to learn

C. all the other

D. the all other

C. every

D. all

C. appoint

D. select

C. make

D. get

C. while

D. as

C. with