



# COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS

Band Three

骆建军 主编

710分大学英语 (2013年版)

同步水平练与考

三级

东华大学出版社

College English Tests Band Three

# 710 分大学英语同步水平练与考

## 三级(2013 年版)

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## 修订说明

《710分大学英语同步水平练与考(2013年版)(1-4级)》根据教育部高教司主持和领导下的大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会制定的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》所推行的新的计分体制和成绩报道方式,依据《大学英语课程教学要求》来编写的。该系列与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,对大学生的“听、说、读、写、译”等综合技能进行全面培养和训练,由浅入深、循序渐进,一学期一册,共分四级。每册有10套考试题,每套试卷都有从听力到作文比较完整的考试题型。本系列属水平能力练习与检测题,可独立用于课堂测试,也可供学生课后自学。参加本套书编写的作者,都是长期从事大学英语教学且有着四、六级考试指导丰富经验的大学老师。编写时,作者还将近期教学与考试中出现的新内容、新题型吸收进来,使该套书具有较强的**时效性**和**实用性**,可与各高校现行使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》、《大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《当代大学英语》和《大学核心英语》等教材配套使用并配有MP3录音光盘。

此次修订,我们特别聘请了具有丰富教学经验的老师,着重修改了第二部分 Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning),使之更贴近最近几年的大学英语四六级考试题型。为使学生在作文写作时,能学会运用标准地道的英语语言,此次修订,我们还特别聘请了美籍教师 Andy, Amanda, Chad, Daisy, Leona 和 Luke 等几位专家,对所有试题中的作文范文进行审阅,并替换了部分与大学英语四六级考试难易程度不相匹配的作文范文。相信这对广大学生的写作水平的提高有较大的帮助!

三级中的写作、阅读、听力、完形填空和翻译等的难易程度与上述教材的三级水平相当,可与上述教材同步使用。由于时间仓促和编者水平局限,书中难免有不足之处,真诚欢迎同行和使用者提出宝贵意见。

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# College English Test 1

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题写在答题卡1上。

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.*

*For questions 1 – 7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

*For questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

### New Year's Traditions and Superstitions (迷信)

From the ones you already know to the truly bizarre(奇怪的) ones you've never heard of, here are the Top 10 New Year's Traditions and Superstitions in the United States.

#### Fireworks

Fireworks, cheering, singing and noisemakers on New Year's Eve are believed to scare away evil spirits. Do we really need an excuse to set off fireworks? Probably not. But we'll take this opportunity to light the sky (and maybe the grass in our neighbor's yard). Music and singing are a part of most celebrations and I'm pretty sure the 20 people doing a poor job of singing "Don't Stop Believing" at I AM aren't concerned with keeping evil away in the new year.

#### Making Resolutions

Many believe the first day of the New Year should be spent thinking about the past year and resolving to improve oneself in the coming year. And while the media recycles old stories about quitting smoking or getting out of debt and your parents use new year's resolutions as a guilt-inducing tactic(策略) to get you to move out of their basement(地下室) or pay back what you owe them, but not all resolutions have to be a life-altering ordeal. Resolve small in the New Year and you'll feel good that you got something accomplished.

#### Paying Off Your Debt

It sounds like a resolution but you're supposed to do this before January 1. This way you're even(互不相欠的) when the new year arrives and you start with a fresh slate(从头开始). On New Year's Day you shouldn't pay out anything or make loans because this signals

money leaving you. So buy your lottery tickets on New Year's Eve.

### **Kissing at Midnight**

New Year's Eve ranks second behind Valentine's Day as the worst day to be single because when that clock strikes midnight everybody's smooching(接吻)but you. Granted, this is only painful for about 60 seconds (unlike Valentine's Day which serves up a full 24 hours of candy hearts, barely clothed cupids(丘比特)and ridiculous romantic gestures). The New Year's Eve kiss is a symbol that your affection and closeness will last all year. So don't grab some weirdo(怪人)and kiss them, find a friend and give them a hug.

### **Singing "Auld Lang Syne"**

A Scottish poem from the 1700's; it literally means "old long since" or, in American, terms "days of long ago" or "the good old days."

The song goes as such:

Should old acquaintance be forgot,  
and never brought to mind?  
Should old acquaintance be forgot,  
and days of auld lang syne?

CHORUS:

For auld lang syne, my dear,  
for auld lang syne,  
we'll take a cup o' kindness yet,  
for auld lang syne.

### **First Footer**

The first person to visit your home on New Year's Day has significance. It is considered good luck for a man to be the first person to cross your threshold(门槛)(you have to let him in; he shouldn't use a key to let himself in). It's even better luck if he's tall and good looking with dark hair. I've read specifically that the first footer should not have flat feet, crossed-eyes(斜视眼)or a unibrow(左右眉毛长在一起). So Frida Kahlo and Bert from Sesame Street should not be let in. Best of all, the first footer should bring along gifts like bread, fresh fruit, salt, and wine. If you're a handsome man delivering wine on New Year's Day, I'm guessing not many people are going to turn you away.

### **Eat, Eat**

While you are lazing about on the couch, make sure you are eating luck foods:

- Grapes — 12 of them, one for every month of the year
- Pork — because pigs root forward when they eat while chickens scratch backward (and bacon is delicious)
- Black eyed peas — here's a good luck recipe that's quite tasty and gets you your black-

eyed peas and pork all in one meal

- Lentils(扁豆) — which resemble coins
- Greens such as collard(羽衣甘蓝) greens, chard(牛皮菜), cabbage and kale(甘蓝) —

the folds of the greens resemble money

Many of the foods that are “good” to eat resemble money or have to do with moving forward.

### Nothing Should Leave the House

Here's one that had to be thought up by someone who didn't want to run errands(供差遣). Nothing should be taken out of the house on New Year's Day. If you've got things to give to others, return to stores, etc. put them in your car on New Year's Eve because they shouldn't leave the house on New Year's Day. Some people allow items to leave the house after something has been brought in. The idea here is that something should be added to your house before anything is taken away. So if you're a First Footer with a goodie(美味食物) basket, you best buy that stuff on your way over.

### Lay Low & Do (Pretty Much) Nothing

A lot of information out there said not to do laundry or dishes (since you “wash away” luck and these can cause a death in the family in the coming year), not to take anything out of the house (including trash) and not to wash your hair. It sounds like the hang-over crowd was looking for a little justification to lie on the couch all day.

### What You Do at New Years, You Will Do All Year

While most of these superstitions and traditions are meant to usher in good luck while keeping bad luck at bay, what you do can reflect how you'll live in the coming year. Recovering from a big party the night before? Your year will likely include being surrounded by friends and good times. Motivating to work out on New Year's Day? Well look who might just drop 10lbs in the new year. Cleaning and organizing around the house? Sounds like a year full of getting things done. Sleeping the day away? Maybe you won't be getting too much done in the new year. Reading Top 10 lists? Sounds good to us. Happy New Year!

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。8-10题在答题卡1上。

- Setting off fireworks on New Year's Eve is believed to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) celebrate the holiday                      B) have fun  
C) scare away evil spirits                      D) light the sky
- On New Year's Day you shouldn't pay out anything or make loans because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) you should buy lottery tickets              B) this means money leaving you  
C) nobody wants to lend money to you      D) on that day all goods are very expensive
- According to the passage the second worst holiday for the single is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Valentine's Day                                  B) Christmas Day







D) A wine department.

### Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) A young girl. B) Smokey the Bear.  
 C) Burning trees. D) A young boy.
34. A) The damage of only one house. B) The death of Smokey the Bear.  
 C) Many injured fire fighters. D) Loss of land and homes.
35. A) Because they wanted to. B) Because the court ordered it.  
 C) Because no one else could. D) Because the child asked them to.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Even when we have 47 an event or seen it on TV, we want to know more about it if we think it's important. We want the details we may have 48, interpretations and explanations. The day after the World Trade Center bombings, USA Today sold a 49 2.1 million copies of the newspaper.

Every sports fan in town wants to 50 once more the victory of his team in the game he watched on TV. He reads every line of the sports writer's game story, and he learns that the reason the coach played a third-string quarterback was a hunch that the opposing team was 51 to the long pass.

The reporter who 52 the Parent-Teacher Association meeting knows her readers will

want to know what effect a teacher pay raise will have 53 the budget, or whether property tax rates will have to be increased to pay for the raise. She checks with the city budget director, who tells her the city is on a thin financial 54 and any extra expenditures may have to be met with tax increases.

The education reporter finds out that school authorities are caught between opposing pressures for the AIDS-education program. One group favors a “safe-sex education program”. Another is 55 for an “abstinence-based program”. By explaining these opposing views, the reporter puts on the community 56 an important topic for discussion and resolution.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. covered   | I. concord    |
| B. agenda    | J. edge       |
| C. on        | K. vulgar     |
| D. whereupon | L. record     |
| E. witnessed | M. labeling   |
| F. lobbying  | N. vulnerable |
| G. wedge     | O. missed     |
| H. savor     |               |

## Section B

**Directions:** *There are 2 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 decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.*

### Passage One

**Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.**

Rabbits were first introduced into Australia by British settlers in the middle of the 19th century. The reason for their introduction may have been in order to provide a source of food, or for sport, or simply as pets. Whatever the reason, they eventually caused a devastating ecological disaster.

They soon escaped from captivity and began to multiply very rapidly, especially because they had few natural enemies in the Australian environment. At the time, sheep farming was the mainstay of the Australian economy. But the rabbits ate up huge areas of the vegetation needed by the sheep. As a result, sheep farming and thus the Australian economy as a whole began to suffer enormously.

The damage done by the rabbits was more than to simply deprive the sheep of their source of food. They also turned thousands of square kilometers into dustbowls, and caused some native

species of mice and other browsing animals to become extinct.

It was only by 1950 that the rabbits were controlled, with the introduction of the disease myxomatosis(多发粘液瘤病), which killed them off rapidly in large numbers. Even then, the complex unforeseen chain of events surrounding them did not end. The spectacular success of myxomatosis as a means of cutting down on rabbits led to its introduction into great numbers as expected, but the weeds previously eaten by the rabbits started to spread rapidly. In addition, the mice and beetle populations dropped sharply because foxes began to eat more of them in the absence of rabbits. And so on, all the way down the food chain.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. After the rabbits were introduced into Australia, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they provided a new means of entertainment  
B) they provided a new food for the locals  
C) they caused the ruinous ecological disaster  
D) they caused the natural disaster
58. The word “multiply” in the first line of the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) increase                      B) breed                      C) enlarge                      D) nurture
59. After the controlling of the rabbits, what happened?
- A) The problem was settled.  
B) It began to influence the economy of Australia.  
C) It also caused the ecological disaster.  
D) The natural balance recovered.
60. Which of following statements is false?
- A) The only problem of introducing rabbits is to deprive the sheep of their food.  
B) The mice died out because the rabbits were introduced.  
C) The weeds spread rapidly because of the introduction of myxomatosis.  
D) Sheep-farming is the most important industry in Australia.
61. Which of the following can be the best title in the passage?
- A) Rabbits Plague.    B) An Ecological Disaster.  
C) The Settlers in Australia.    D) Food Chain.

## Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

It is being increasingly recognized that the way many modern buildings are constructed and maintained is leading to poorer health among the people who worked in them.

The main problem is the way that air is handled. In the past, it was possible to open a window for relief from the smoker at the next desk. Nowadays, however, many buildings are sealed because air-conditioning and ventilation are supposed to eliminate problems. But, as the

frequent black streaks on the ceiling near air vents show, much of the dirt in the air is merely being recycled and therefore constantly breathed by the inhabitants of the building.

Most office blocks have air ducts and vents running right through them. These can become full of dust and pollutants such as fumes from cigarettes and photocopiers and chemicals like formaldehyde leaking from carpets or adhesives from materials used to construct the building, and so on. These substances can stay in the air for years.

Unfortunately, energy conservation can make the problem worse. Switching off air-conditioning and heating at night causes condensation. This creates the damp conditions that help bacteria and fungi to grow. When the system comes on again in the morning, they are sprayed into the building. One third of buildings operate on perpetually recycled air.

One study has claimed that 80% of air-conditioned office blocks are 'sick' — in other words, staff complain of headache, allergies, rashes, nausea and lethargy. However, other studies have shown that workers in normally ventilated offices sometimes have the same symptoms. Thus there must be factors other than air-conditioning which are also to blame.

Some researchers feel that stress may be important in understanding the causes of sick building syndrome. For example, it may be that with the change from typewriters to word processors in many offices, workers are 'chained' to their machines. These working conditions cause stress, and people under stress are much more aware of physical discomfort and are much more likely to suffer from headache, eyestrain, sore throats and other symptoms of sick building syndrome.

Some scientists have found that another possible cause of the problem is sensitivity to everyday materials such as carpet fibers and furniture adhesives. An international conference on health and buildings in Stockholm last year was told that 40% of people in Sweden had some form of common allergy to such materials. When many people are put in a building full of such materials, it is therefore natural that some of them will react negatively.

Finally, another view is that the problem stems not from air-conditioning but air changing. According to this explanation, managers of buildings are so incompetent or ignorant about them that they do not ensure workers have enough clean air. Normal maintenance, such as cleaning ducts regularly, is neglected, and air is constantly recycled instead of being exchanged.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. According to the author, sick work places result from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the air-conditioning and ventilation
- B) the air-conditioning and air changing
- C) the many factors including air-conditioning, stress, sensitivity to the materials and air exchanging
- D) the way that the buildings are constructed and maintained

63. The second paragraph told us that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the old-typed windows can be opened and closed freely for ventilation while the air in the modern buildings recycled
- B) the air in the old-typed building recycled while the windows in new buildings can be opened and closed freely for ventilation
- C) the air in the old-typed building recycled while the air in the new building can clean the air by air-conditioning and ventilation
- D) the air in the old or new buildings can be cleaned in different ways
64. It can be learned from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) an international conference held in Sweden was told that 40% of people in Sweden suffered from rashes and lethargy
- B) some pollutants from materials used to construct the building may stay in the air for several months
- C) the people in normally ventilated buildings tend to be healthy
- D) the damp circumstances will help the bacteria develop
65. The phrase “stem from” in the last paragraph probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A) originate from    B) build from    C) be made from    D) recover from
66. What's the best title of the passage?
- A) Ventilation and Air-Conditioning.    B) Sick Work Places.
- C) Air-Conditioning and Air Changing.    D) The Problems in the Office Buildings.

**Part V****Cloze****(15 minutes)**

**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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Because college is so expensive, I know I will have to major in a practical field that can give me a 67 life. That will probably be something in science or business. 68 while I'm here, I want to study the violin as well.

I have played the violin since I was in sixth grade, 69 I didn't always love it. In the beginning, it was my parents' idea for me to learn the violin. First, they bought me a violin, which 70 made me feel obligated to play it. After all, they had invested several hundred dollars in it. My mother, who had been a pianist 71 she married my father, required me to practice an hour each day. I hated this. I would hear my friends 72 outside as I played a few notes, then stare 73 at the little clock on my bedroom dresser. Why wouldn't the hands move 74? I remember one time I 75 the idea of moving the hands 76 about fifteen

minutes. I knew my mother would say it hadn't been an hour, but I thought I could say, "But my clock 77 4:00 when I went into my room and now it says 5:00." 78, she never asked me why I had stopped 79. Maybe she was 80 after having had to listen to my screeches (刺耳声) on the violin.

My attitude changed 81 I finally became 82 to play some of the classical composers. Suddenly it became very 83 for me to get it right. I no longer heard what was going on 84 with my playmates while I practiced. I was 85 in the music. I would repeat 86 bars (小节) again and again, sometimes just for the pleasure of hearing the notes trickle (涓涓细流) like running water or jump like crickets.

- |                      |                  |                  |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 67. A) secure        | B) safe          | C) quiet         | D) easy          |
| 68. A) So            | B) For           | C) But           | D) Furthermore   |
| 69. A) therefore     | B) but           | C) so            | D) still         |
| 70. A) automatically | B) inevitably    | C) unbelievably  | D) naturally     |
| 71. A) when          | B) after         | C) before        | D) because       |
| 72. A) playing       | B) learning      | C) kicking       | D) running       |
| 73. A) happily       | B) sadly         | C) indifferently | D) silently      |
| 74. A) slower        | B) faster        | C) so lazily     | D) unemotionally |
| 75. A) ran across    | B) occurred      | C) came up with  | D) hit           |
| 76. A) backward      | B) forward       | C) aside         | D) off           |
| 77. A) said          | B) told          | C) is            | D) indicates     |
| 78. A) Fortunately   | B) Unfortunately | C) Unluckily     | D) Surprisingly  |
| 79. A) so late       | B) early         | C) suddenly      | D) unwillingly   |
| 80. A) happy         | B) annoyed       | C) relieved      | D) released      |
| 81. A) since         | B) as soon as    | C) when          | D) because       |
| 82. A) good enough   | B) enough good   | C) too good      | D) so bad        |
| 83. A) emergent      | B) important     | C) unnecessary   | D) necessary     |
| 84. A) inside        | B) outside       | C) over there    | D) in here       |
| 85. A) lost          | B) carried away  | C) stuck         | D) caught        |
| 86. A) some          | B) any           | C) the same      | D) different     |

## Part VI

## Translation

(5 minutes)

**Directions:** Complete the sentences on **Answer Sheet 2** by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。