

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Band Three

程秀苹 主编

大学英语综合技能实践教程
(2015年版) 三级

东华大学出版社

College English Band Three

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修订说明

《710分大学英语同步水平练与考(2014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(试行)》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(试行)》来编写的。与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,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。在编写时,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。

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听力Section C、第三部分阅读理解和第四部分翻译(中译英)等部分,使之更贴近近年通行的大学英语四、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、听力、阅读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)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Teenage Smoking Soars**. You should write at least 150 but no more than 180 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 近些年来越来越多青少年吸烟,尤其是许多女孩子也开始吸烟了。
2. 分析这种现象形成的原因。
3. 我的建议。

注意:此部分试题写在答题卡1上。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions 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 **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. A) The Palace Museum.
B) The Summer Palace.
C) The Great Wall.
D) The Tian'an Men Square.
2. A) Because she fell ill.
B) Because she arrived late.
C) Because she had an important appointment.
D) Because she had no tickets.
3. A) He is a doctor.
B) He is a manager.
C) He is a teacher.

- D) He is a salesman.
4. A) She used to like swimming in the swimming pool.
B) She used to like swimming in the sea.
C) She now likes swimming in the swimming pool.
D) She now dislikes swimming in the sea.
5. A) The boss got very sad.
B) The boss didn't make a promise at all.
C) The boss kept his promise.
D) The boss broke his promise.
6. A) They will be friends after class.
B) She has pencil and paper for him.
C) Nothing. She is already married.
D) She has enough notes for both of them.
7. A) The winter has just begun.
B) Once it starts, it will snow a lot.
C) They are ready for snow.
D) It has been snowing for some time.
8. A) She is on a diet.
B) She nearly diets.
C) She was on a diet in the hospital.
D) She was ill.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

9. A) A landscape artist.
B) A teacher.
C) A student.
D) A school registrar.
10. A) Write a book.
B) Attend an afternoon meeting.
C) Enroll in another class.
D) Go to the art museum.
11. A) A textbook.
B) Some paintbrushes.
C) A bunch of flowers.
D) Some drawings.
12. A) Encouraged.
B) Annoyed.

- C) Surprised.
- D) Confused.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

13. A) Because speed limits are all the same in all areas.
 B) Because she'd told him what it was.
 C) Because there are signs along the road.
 D) Because he has recently received his driver's license.
14. A) He was on his way to work.
 B) He hadn't realized he was speeding.
 C) He lives on Elm Street.
 D) His speedometer is not working.
15. A) She took away the man's license.
 B) She gave the man a speeding ticket.
 C) She gave the man a warning.
 D) She asked the man to become more familiar with the area.

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 the questions will be spoken only once. 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 **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) They lead an interesting life.
 B) They disappear during the night.
 C) They fail to reach the top.
 D) They earn a lot of money.
17. A) Because he is important to them.
 B) Because he buys their clothes.
 C) Because he looks after the money.
 D) Because he carries instruments for them.
18. A) Traveling.
 B) Enjoying themselves.
 C) Paying taxes.
 D) Buying the things they need.

19. A) To sleep in.
B) To travel around the country.
C) To carry their clothes.
D) To take their instruments.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) 1860.
B) 1973.
C) 1869.
D) 1643.
21. A) The number of its shops, supermarkets and garages.
B) The number of its employees.
C) The special and unique food.
D) The quality and the price.
22. A) A kind of bacon called "Tendersweet".
B) A cheese section.
C) Clothes.
D) A wine department.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) A young girl.
B) Smokey the Bear.
C) Burning trees.
D) A young boy.
24. 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.
25. 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 with the exact words you have just heard.

Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

What first seemed like a luxury, crawling from bed to computer, not worrying about hair, and clothes and face, has become a form of escape, _____ 26 _____ discipline. And once you start replacing real human contact with cyber- _____ 27 _____, coming back out of the cave can be quite difficult.

I find myself shyer, more cautious, more anxious. Or, _____ 28 _____, when suddenly confronted with real live humans, I get overexcited, speak too much, _____ 29 _____. I constantly worry if I am dressed _____ 30 _____, that perhaps I've actually forgotten to put on a skirt and walked outside in the T-shirt and _____ 31 _____. I sleep and live in.

At times, I turn on the television and just leave it to talk away in the background, something that I'd never done previously. The voices of the programs are comforting, but then I'm jarred by the commercials. I find myself sucked in by _____ 32 _____ or needing to keep up with _____ 33 _____ and the weather. "Dateline," "Frontline," "Nightline," CNN, New York 1, every possible angle of every story over and over, even when they are of no possible use to me. Work moves into the background. I decided to check my email.

On line, I find myself attacking everyone _____ 34 _____. I am bad-tempered, and easily angered. I find everyone on my mailing list insensitive, believing that they've forgotten that there are people actually reading their wounding remarks. I don't realize that I'm projecting until after I've been _____ 35 _____ by someone who politely points out that I've attacked her for agreeing with me.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 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 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

ABC news correspondent Don Dahler was looking out his window at home when the first airliner hit one of the World Trade Center towers. He watched a huge plume of smoke _____ 36 _____ the upper stories. He saw people jumping out of windows in a _____ 37 _____ attempt to escape the inferno.

Dahler grabbed his telephone and called ABC. "The whole building has _____ 38 _____," he reported. Then he ran downstairs to what became known as Ground Zero, the scene of

39 metal girders, smoke and fire and futile rescue attempts. He stayed there, on camera, for 18 40 hours.

Three weeks later, Dahler was sent to Pakistan to cover the unfolding war against the Taliban.

In Washington, several staffers of USA Today were on their way to work driving past the Pentagon when a third plane struck. Mike Waller said, "Time stood still as watching the plane descend and then head 41 the building. There was a gigantic fireball and then 42 terror."

"I don't know how I am going to sleep after this," he thought. But he went on to the office to help put out the newspaper.

David Handschuh, a photographer for the Daily News, was nearby when the terrorists struck the World Trade Center. The force of the explosion threw him more than a hundred feet. He lost his glasses, his cellphone and his 43. But his digital camera was 44, and despite broken bones and the loss of his eyeglasses, he stayed to record the continuing horror. As he scrambled through the ruins, he tripped, fell, and lost his bearings.

Emergency crews pulled him from the 45 three times that day. "They saved my life," he said.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A. straight | I. sheer |
| B. rubble | J. bubble |
| C. intact | K. off |
| D. saturated | L. for |
| E. pager | M. twisted |
| F. intangible | N. envelop |
| G. fraternal | O. frantic |
| H. collapsed | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

How Do You See Diversity

A) As a manager, Tiffany is responsible for interviewing applicants for some of the positions

with her company. During one interview, she noticed that the candidate never made direct eye contact. She was puzzled and somewhat disappointed because she liked the individual otherwise.

He had a perfect résumé and gave good responses to her questions, but the fact that he never looked her in the eye said “untrustworthy,” so she decided to offer the job to her second choice.

- B) “It wasn’t until I attended a diversity workshop that I realized the person we passed over was the perfect person,” Tiffany confesses. What she hadn’t known at the time of the interview was that the candidate’s “different” behavior was simply a cultural misunderstanding. He was an Asian-American raised in a household where respect for those in authority was shown by averting (避开) your eyes.

“I was just thrown off by the lack of eye contact; not realizing it was cultural,” Tiffany says. “I missed out, but will not miss that opportunity again.”

Many of us have had similar encounters with behaviors we perceive as different. As the world becomes smaller and our workplaces more diverse, it is becoming essential to expand our understanding of others and to reexamine some of our false assumptions.

Hire Advantage

- C) At a time when hiring qualified people is becoming more difficult, employers who can eliminate invalid biases (偏爱) from the process have a distinct advantage. My company, Mindsets LLC, helps organizations and individuals see their own blind spots. A real estate recruiter we worked with illustrates the positive difference such training can make.

“During my Mindsets coaching session, I was taught how to recruit a diversified workforce. I recruited people from different cultures and skill sets. The agents were able to utilize their full potential and experiences to build up the company. When the real estate market began to change, it was because we had a diverse agent pool that we were able to stay in the real estate market much longer than others in the same profession.”

Blinded by Gender

- D) Dale is an account executive who attended one of my workshops on supervising a diverse workforce. “Through one of the sessions, I discovered my personal bias,” he recalls. “I learned I had not been looking at a person as a whole person, and being open to differences.” In his case, the blindness was not about culture but rather gender.

“I had a management position open in my department; and the two finalists were a man and a woman. Had I not attended this workshop, I would have automatically assumed the man was the best candidate because the position required quite a bit of extensive travel. My reasoning would have been that even though both candidates were great and could have been successful in the position, I assumed the woman would have wanted to be home with her

children and not travel.”

- E) Dale’s assumptions are another example of the well-intentioned but incorrect thinking that limits an organization’s ability to tap into the full potential of a diverse workforce. “I learned from the class that instead of imposing my gender biases into the situation, I needed to present the full range of duties, responsibilities and expectations to all candidates and allow them to make an informed decision.” Dale credits the workshop, “because it helped me make decisions based on fairness.”

Year of the Know-It-All

- F) Doug is another supervisor who attended one of my workshops. He recalls a major lesson learned from his own employee.

“One of my most embarrassing moments was when I had a Chinese-American employee put in a request to take time off to celebrate Chinese New Year. In my ignorance, I assumed he had his dates wrong, as the first of January had just passed. When I advised him of this, I gave him a long talking-to about turning in requests early with the proper dates.

“He patiently waited, then when I was done, he said he would like Chinese New Year off, not the Western New Year. He explained politely that in his culture the new year did not begin January first, and that Chinese New Year, which is tied to the lunar cycle, is one of the most celebrated holidays on the Chinese calendar.

- G) Needless to say, I felt very embarrassed in assuming he had his dates mixed up. But I learned a great deal about assumptions, and that the timing of holidays varies considerably from culture to culture.

“Attending the diversity workshop helped me realize how much I could learn by simply asking questions and creating dialogues with my employees, rather than making assumptions and trying to be a know-it-all,” Doug admits. “The biggest thing I took away from the workshop is learning how to be more ‘inclusive’ to differences.”

A Better Bottom Line

- H) An open mind about diversity not only improves organizations internally, it is profitable as well. These comments from a customer service representative show how an inclusive attitude can improve sales. “Most of my customers speak English as a second language. One of the best things my company has done is to contract with a language service that offers translations over the phone. It wasn’t until my boss received Mindsets’ training that she was able to understand how important inclusiveness was to customer service. As result, our customer base has increased.”

- I) Once we start to see people as individuals, and discard the stereotypes, we can move positively toward inclusiveness for everyone. Diversity is about coming together and taking advantage of our differences and similarities. It is about building better communities and

organizations that enhance us as individuals and reinforce our shared humanity.

When we begin to question our assumptions and challenge what we think we have learned from our past, from the media, peers, family, friends, etc., we begin to realize that some of our conclusions are flawed (有缺陷的) or contrary to our fundamental values. We need to train ourselves to think differently, shift our mindsets and realize that diversity opens doors for all of us, creating opportunities in organizations and communities that benefit everyone.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. The company should recruit people from different cultures and skills background so that the workforce can take advantage of their potentials and experiences to build up the company better.
47. As to the Asian American culture, averting people's eyes is a kind of way to show respect to other people.
48. Tiffany said NO to the candidate with the best resume and good reactions because of the lack of eye contact which means "untrustworthy" in Tiffany's mind.
49. It is quite necessary to understand the various cultures and correct false assumptions since the world is much smaller and the workplaces turn to be more diverse.
50. Dale thinks that if two final candidates for a position which requires traveling on business are a man and a woman, the man would be better since the woman would rather stay at home to take care of her child.
51. Gender biases may lead to the drain of full potential of diverse workforce.
52. Inclusiveness attitude is important to customer service which leads to the increase of customer that helps to improve sales.
53. Dong has the wrong idea about Chinese New Year and his employee explains it to him patiently.
54. Dong came to realize that he should communicate with employees rather than make assumptions and try to be a know-it-all.
55. Diversity is open to everyone, and creates chances that benefit everyone so that people could utilize their differences and similarities to improve themselves for a better community.

Section C

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 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Oxford University put forward the idea of establishing a business school six years ago, prompting 500 black-gowned dons (指导老师) in protest. Outraged teachers argued that the groves of academe should be out of bounds to commerce. How times have changed. Frustrated by the British government's reluctance to let the university charge real-world tuition fees, demoralized (士气受挫) by mounting of elitism (杰出人物的统治), with research and teaching stifled by inadequate state subsidies, at the notoriously traditional 800-year-old institution, increasing numbers of the dons are calling for their university to be privatized.

Britain ranks just 16th out of 23 developed countries for higher-education spending, yet its universities are allowed to charge even their richest students no more than \$1,600 per year, a quarter of the real cost of study and a figure that pales in comparison with Harvard's \$22,694 annual tuition. Already Oxford is having trouble paying salaries sufficient to attract top teachers; a junior lecturer with a Ph. D. is offered just \$23,000 a year, while a full professor gets \$68,400, roughly half the salaries of their U. S. counterparts.

Lately the issue seems to have taken on a new urgency. Blair may himself be a graduate of Oxford, but his government subsidizes the university to the tune of \$304 million annually. Given Oxford's paltry endowment — just \$3.6 billion, compared with Harvard's \$18.3 billion — it would be hardly pressed to make up any budgetary shortfall from Whitehall. Raising tuition alone would clearly not do the trick. And unlike their counterparts in the United States, where Princeton last year alone received \$70 million from former students, Oxford graduates have proved surprisingly unwilling to convert happy memories into hard-cash donations. Total contributions to the university, including those from private companies, amounted to a modest \$19.7 million in 2001.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. Nowadays in Oxford University the teachers _____ the privatization of their university.
- A) opposed
B) are in favor of
C) are arguing about
D) disapproved of
57. According to the passage, the professor's salaries _____.
- A) is about 23,000 dollars a year
B) is nearly half of US professor's
C) is about 68,400 pounds
D) is about \$1,600
58. The word "outraged" in Para. 1 means _____.
- A) raging
B) hatred

- C) modest
D) excited
59. Oxford University is in the financial crisis mainly because _____.
- A) the professor's salary is low
B) the tuition is too low
C) the government's subsidy is not sufficient
D) the amount of graduates' donation is little
60. According to the passage, _____.
- A) the teachers in Oxford University are always for the privatization of their university
B) according to the higher education expenditure, Britain ranks the sixteenth in the 23 developed countries
C) Oxford University received more donation than Harvard University
D) the attitude of the teachers in Oxford University changed a lot these years

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

With the sweep of a wand, *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, the fourth book in J. K. Rowling's magical series, is the fastest-selling title — of any kind — in history. Behind the frenzy is the more enduring question of what makes a classic.

J. K. Rowling swears she never saw it coming. In her wildest dreams, she didn't think her Harry Potter books would appeal to more than a handful of readers. "I never expected a lot of people to like them," she insisted in a recent interview with NESWEEK. "Well, it turned out I was very wrong, obviously. It strikes a chord with an enormous number of people." That's putting it mildly. With 35 million copies in print, in 35 languages, the first three Harry Potter books have earned a conservatively estimated \$480 million in three years. And that was just the warm-up. With a first printing of \$5.3 million, *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, the fourth installment of the series, promises to break every book-selling record in the book. Jack Morrissey, 12, of Wellesley, Mass., plainly speaks for a generation of readers when he says, "The Harry Potter books are like life, but better."

Amazingly, Rowling keeps her several plotlines clear of each other until the end, when she deftly brings everything together in a cataclysmic conclusion. For pure narrative power, this is the best Potter book yet.

When the book finally went on sale at 12:01 a. m. Saturday, thousands of children in Britain and North America rushed to claim their copies. Bookstores hosted pajama parties, hired magicians and served cookies and punch, but nobody needed to lift the spirits of these crowds. At The Book Stall in Winnetka, customers made such a big, happy noise that neighbors called the cops. At a Borders in Charlotte, N. C., Erin Rankin, 12, quickly thumbed to the back as

soon as she got her copy. “I heard that a major character dies, and I really want to find out who,” she said. But minutes later she gave up. “I just can’t do it. I can’t read the end first.”

The only sour notes in all the songs of joy over this phenomenon have come from parents and conservative religious leaders who say Rowling advocates witchcraft. Reading of the books has been challenged in 25 school districts in at least 17 states, and the books have been banned in schools in Kansas and Colorado. But that’s nothing new, says Michael Patrick Hearn, a children’s book scholar.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What is the best title of this passage?
- A) Why Harry’s Hot.
B) The Author of Harry Potter.
C) The Children’s Magic.
D) Harry Porter.
62. *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* is welcomed by the people except _____.
- A) some cops
B) some parents and conservative religious leaders
C) some booksellers
D) most school authorities
63. *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* is the _____ of Harry Potter series.
- A) the first
B) the second
C) the third
D) the fourth
64. It can be learned from the passage that _____.
- A) *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* is the bestseller because it interests the children
B) *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* is likely to sell better than other three series
C) More and more families and school authorities attack the Harry Potter series
D) The policemen came to prevent the children from reading *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* in a bookstore in Winnetka
65. The word “sour” in the last paragraph means _____.
- A) acid
B) unpleasant
C) annoying
D) disgusting