

# 新编

XINBIAN DAXUE YINGYU SANJI KAOSHI MOCIJI

# 大学英语三级考试

## 模拟题集

余烈全 张 萍 主编

新编大学英语三级考试模拟试题集

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# 《新编大学英语三级考试模拟题集》编委会

主编 余烈全 张萍

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为了使四川省的广大考生和英语爱好者能够顺利地通过四川省大学英语三级考试，绵阳师范学院外国语学院余烈全、张萍大学英语教学的老师，编写了这本《新编大学英语三级考试模拟题集》。

本试题集完全参照最近出版的《四川省大学英语三级考试（CET-3）考试样卷》编写，共计十套模拟试题。在编写过程中，力求做到“三个一致”：内容、格式、题型与样卷一致。再者，文章的题材紧扣时代脉搏，紧紧围绕社会热点问题，又与考生的日常生活紧密相关。

因此，本试题集不仅是陈岷婕、蒋君、强萍、谢斌、冯萍、任玉婷、郑艳、杜丽、李剑琴、余烈全、张萍等老师精心编撰的，而且还具备一定的文学欣赏和人文价值。考生在提升应试技巧的同时，也可以体验到英语语言的魅力。

本书由绵阳师范学院外国语学院余烈全副教授和张萍副教授担任主编，同时由绵阳师范学院外国语学院十位同仁参与编写。具体分工如下：第一套：李剑琴副教授，第二套：余烈全副教授，第三套：任玉婷老师，第四套：郑艳老师，第五套：蒋君老师，第六套：陈岷婕老师，第七套：冯萍老师，第八套：强萍老师，第九套：谢斌老师，第十套：杜丽老师。他们在进行教学、培训与科研工作的同时，严格认真、按质按量完成本书的编写工作。在此，我们对这些老师的辛勤付出表示感谢。

同时，我们在编写过程中参阅了大量中外资料，借鉴了一些有价值的文章。在此我们向所参阅相关文章的作者及出版社致以深切的谢意。本试题集在编写过程中得到了绵阳师范学院副教授、教务处处长周明圣博士和教务处及外国语学院领导的大力支持，在此一并致谢。

最后，要特别感谢西南交大出版社的编辑及各位专家，是他们严谨的工作态度和高效率的工作作风，使得该书按质按量按时与广大读者见面。

由于编写时间仓促，加之编者水平有限，书中不妥之处，敬请广大考生和英语爱好者不吝批评指正，以便我们再版时进一步更正、完善。谢谢！

编者  
2009年9月

## 前 言

为了使四川省的广大考生和英语爱好者能够顺利地通过四川省大学英语三级考试，绵阳师范学院外国语学院大学英语教研室组织了多年从事大学英语教学的老师，编写了这本试题集。

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编 者

2009年9月

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# College English Test Band 3

## Test 1

### Part I Listening Comprehension (15%) (20 minutes)

#### 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 twice. 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.*

#### [Example]

You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

*From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.*

#### Sample Answer [A][B][C][D]

1. A) A shop assistant.                      B) A telephone operator.  
C) A waitress.                                D) A clerk.
2. A) \$1.40.                                    B) \$4.30.                                    C) \$6.40.                                    D) \$8.60.
3. A) By bus.                                    B) By bike.                                    C) By taxi.                                    D) On foot.
4. A) Skating.                                    B) Swimming.  
C) Boating and swimming.                D) Boating and skating.

5. A) Most people killed in traffic accidents are heavy drinkers.  
 B) She does not agree with the man.  
 C) Drunk drivers are not guilty.  
 D) People should pay more attention to the danger of drunk driving.
6. A) Husband-wife.                      B) Father-daughter.  
 C) Doctor-patient.                      D) Teacher-student.
7. A) She takes it as a kind of exercise.  
 B) She wants to save money.  
 C) She loves doing anything that is new.  
 D) Her office isn't very far.
8. A) The woman does not want to go to the movies.  
 B) The man is too tired to go to the movies.  
 C) The woman wants to go to the movies.  
 D) The man wants to go out for dinner.
9. A) A railway porter.                      B) A taxi driver.  
 C) A bus conductor.                      D) A postal clerk.
10. A) Collect papers for the man.  
 B) Do the typing once again.  
 C) Check the paper for typing errors.  
 D) Read the whole newspaper.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear two questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice. After you hear one 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

**Questions 11 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. A) He lost consciousness.                      B) He was slightly wounded.  
 C) he was seriously injured.                      D) he was buried under an icebox.
12. A) His father pulled him out in time.  
 B) He stayed in an icebox.

C) He left the area before the earthquake.

D) Their house escaped the earthquake.

## Section C

## Spot Dictation

注意：听力理解的 C 节(Section C)为填充式听写(Spot Dictation)，短文及题目(S1~S6)在试卷二(Test Paper Two)上，现在请取出试卷二做听写题。

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20%)

(20 minutes)

**Directions:** *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You must 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.*

13. Only recently \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with the environmental problems.

A) something has done

B) has something done

C) has something been done

D) something has been done

14. Some research workers completely \_\_\_\_\_ all those facts as though they never existed.

A) ignore

B) leave

C) refuse

D) miss

15. \_\_\_\_\_, we decided to leave at once, as we didn't want to risk missing the bus.

A) As it being pretty late

B) It being pretty late

C) It was being pretty late

D) Being pretty late

16. By the time you arrive this evening, \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours.

A) I will study

B) I will have been studied

C) I had studied

D) I will have been studying

17. Please \_\_\_\_\_ dictionaries when you are not sure of word spelling or meaning.

A) seek

B) inquire

C) search

D) consult

18. The residents \_\_\_\_\_ had been damaged by the fire were given help by the Red Cross.

A) all of their homes

B) all their homes

C) whose all homes

D) all of whose homes

19. It's vital that enough money \_\_\_\_\_ collected to get the project started.

A) is

B) be

C) must be

D) can be

20. Now that spring is here, you can \_\_\_\_\_ these fur coats till you need them again next winter.

A) put over

B) put away

C) put off

D) put down

21. The owner and editor of the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ the conference.

- A) were attending                      B) were to attend  
C) is to attend                         D) are to attend
22. Showing some sense of humor can be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ way to deal with some stressful situation.  
A) effective    B) efficient    C) favorable    D) favorite
23. Many people believe we are heading for environmental disaster \_\_\_\_\_ we radically change way we live.  
A) but            B) although            C) unless            D) lest
24. The writer was so \_\_\_\_\_ in her work that she didn't notice him enter the room.  
A) absorbed    B) abandoned    C) focused            D) centered
25. \_\_\_\_\_ the storm, the ship would have reached its destination on time.  
A) But for            B) In case of            C) In spite of            D) Because of
26. There is a fully \_\_\_\_\_ health center on the ground floor of the main office building.  
A) installed    B) equipped            C) provided            D) projected
27. Professor Wang, \_\_\_\_\_ for his informative lectures, was warmly received by his students.  
A) knowing            B) known            C) to be known            D) having known
28. We don't know why so many people in that region like to wear dresses of such \_\_\_\_\_ colors.  
A) low            B) humble            C) mild            D) dull
29. The other day, Mum and I went to St. James's Hospital, and they did lots and lots of tests on me, most of them \_\_\_\_\_ and frightening.  
A) cheerful            B) horrible            C) hostile            D) friendly
30. She keeps a supply of candles in the house in case of power \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) failure            B) lack            C) absence            D) drop
31. At yesterday's party, Elizabeth's boyfriend amused us by \_\_\_\_\_ Charlie Chaplin.  
A) copying            B) following            C) imitating            D) modeling
32. The news has just \_\_\_\_\_ that the president is going to visit China next month.  
A) come down            B) come up            C) come out            D) come about

### Part III Reading Comprehension(40%)

(35 minutes)

**Directions:** *There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each question, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

### Passage One

#### Questions 33 to 37 are based on the following passage.

Nonverbal (非语言的) communication has to do with gestures, movements and closeness of two people when they are talking. The scientists say that those gestures, movements and so on have meaning which words do not carry.

For example, the body distance between two speakers can be important. North Americans often complain that South Americans are unfriendly because they tend to stand close to the North American when speaking, while the South American often considers the North American to be "cold" or "distant" because he keeps a greater distance between himself and the person he is speaking to. The "eye contact" provides another example of what we are calling nonverbal communication. Scientists have observed that there is more eye contact between people who like each other than there is between people who don't like each other. The length of time that the person whom you are speaking to looks at your eyes indicates the amount of interest he has in the things you are talking about.

On the other hand, too long a gaze can make people uncomfortable. The eyes apparently play a great part in nonverbal communication. Genuine warmth or interest, shyness or confidence can often be seen in the eyes. We do not always consider a smile to be a sign of friendliness. Someone who is always smiling, and with little apparent reasons, often makes us uneasy.

33. According to the passage, nonverbal communication \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is a method often used by people who cannot speak
- B) can tell something that words cannot
- C) can be used to talk with people who cannot hear
- D) is less used than words

34. The South American \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) tends to keep a distance between himself and the person he is speaking to
- B) usually stands close to the person he is talking to
- C) is often unfriendly when spoken to
- D) is often cold and distant when speaking

35. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A) Less eye contact suggests distance in relation.
- B) The longer one looks at you, the more interest he has in you.
- C) There is more eye contact between people who like each other.
- D) Shorter eye contact shows more interest in what one is talking about.

36. Too long a gaze \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) may upset people being looked at

- B) shows one's great confidence  
 C) indicates one's interest in the talk  
 D) tells you how friendly one is

37. Constant smiling without apparent reason \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is a sign of one's friendliness  
 B) is a sign of one's unfriendliness  
 C) makes people feel happy  
 D) makes people feel uncomfortable

### Passage Two

Questions 38 to 42 are based on the following passage.

Television has opened windows in everybody's life. Young men will never again go to war as they did in 1914. Millions of people now have seen the effects of a battle. And the result has been a general dislike of war, and perhaps more interest in helping those who suffer from all the terrible things that have been shown on the screen.

Television has also changed politics. The most distant areas can now follow state affairs, see and hear the politicians before an election. Better informed, people are more likely to vote, and so to make their opinion count.

Unfortunately, television's influence has been extremely harmful to the young. Children who do not have enough experience to realize that TV shows present an unreal world; that TV advertisements lie to sell products that are sometimes bad or useless. They believe that the violence they see is normal and acceptable. All educators agree that the "television generations" are more violent than their parents and grandparents.

Also, the young are less patient. Being used to TV shows, where everything is quick and interesting, they do not have the patience to read an article without pictures; to read a book that requires thinking; to listen to a teacher who doesn't do funny things like the people on children's programs. And they expect all problems to be solved happily in ten, fifteen, or thirty minutes. That's the time it takes on the screen.

38. In the past, many young people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) knew the effects of war  
 B) went in for politics  
 C) liked to save the wounded in wars  
 D) were willing to be soldiers

39. Now with TV people can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) discuss politics at an information center

- \_\_\_\_\_ B) show more interest in politics  
 C) make their own decisions on political affairs  
 D) express their opinions freely
40. The author thinks that TV advertisements \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) are not reliable on the whole  
 B) are useless to people  
 C) are a good guide to adults  
 D) are very harmful to the young
41. Which is NOT true according to the passage?  
 A) People have become used to crimes now.  
 B) With a TV set some problems can be solved quickly.  
 C) People now like to read books with pictures.  
 D) The adults are less violent than the young.
- 42) From the passage, we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) children should keep away from TV  
 B) TV programs should be improved  
 C) children's books should have pictures  
 D) TV has a deep influence on the young

### Passage Three

Questions 43 to 47 are based on the following passage.

In the United States elementary education begins at the age of six. At this stage nearly all the teachers are women, mostly married. The atmosphere is usually very friendly, and the teachers have now accepted the idea that the important thing is to make the children happy and interested. The old authoritarian (要绝对服从的) methods of education were discredited (不被认可) rather a long time ago, so that many people now think that they have gone too far in the direction of trying to make children happy and interested rather than giving them actual instruction.

The social education of young children tries to make them accept the idea that human beings in a society need to work together for their common good. So the emphasis is on co-operation rather than competition throughout most of this process. This may seem curious, in view of the fact that American society is highly competitive; however, the need for making people sociable in this sense has come to be regarded as one of the functions of education. Most Americans do grow up with competitive ideas, and obviously quite a few as criminals, but it is not fair to say that the educational system fails. It probably does succeed in making most people sociable and ready to help one another both in material ways and through kindness and friendliness.

43. According to the passage, the U.S. elementary education is supposed to make children \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) sensible and sensitive      C) curious and friendly  
B) competitive and interested      D) happy and co-operative
44. Some Americans complain about elementary schools because they think \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) children are reluctant to help each other  
B) schools lay too much emphasis on co-operation  
C) children should grow up with competitive ideas  
D) schools give little actual instruction to children
45. The author's attitude towards American education can be best described as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) favorable      B) negative      C) tolerant      D) unfriendly
46. The American educational system emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) material wealth      B) competition      C) co-operation      D) personal benefit
47. The word "sociable" (Line 7, Paragraph 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) fond of talking freely  
B) friendly with other people  
C) concerned about social welfare  
D) happy at school

### Passage Four

#### Questions 48 to 52 are based on the following passage.

Trees are useful to man in three very important ways: they provide him with wood and other products; they give him shade; and they help to prevent droughts and floods. Unfortunately, man has not realized that the third of these services is the most important. Two thousand years ago a rich and powerful country cut down its trees to build warships, with which to gain itself an empire. It gained the empire, but, without its trees, its soil became hard and poor. When the empire fell to pieces, the home country found itself faced by flood and starvation.

Even though a government realizes the importance of a plentiful supply of trees, it is difficult for it to persuade villagers to see this. The villagers want wood to cook their food with; and they can earn money by selling wood. They are usually too lazy to plant and look after the trees. So, unless the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, the forests will slowly disappear.

This does not only mean that the villagers' children and grandchildren will have fewer trees. The results are even more serious, for where there are trees their roots break the soil up allowing the rain to sink in—and also bind the soil, thus preventing its being washed away easily but where there are no trees, the rain falls on hard ground and flows away from the surface, causing flood.

48. What is the most important function of trees?

- A) Providing fuel. B) Offering shade.  
 C) Preventing natural disaster. D) Providing wood.
49. What eventually happened to the empire in the paragraph?  
 A) Its people died of hunger.  
 B) It fell to pieces.  
 C) It became a giant empire.  
 D) It built many ships with wood.
50. It is implied in the passage that the villagers \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A) want a plentiful supply of trees  
 B) want firewood badly  
 C) just want to get money  
 D) don't realize the importance of trees
51. The role of trees is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) loosen soil B) keep soil in position  
 C) harden soil D) both A and B
52. What is the passage mainly concerned with?  
 A) The benefits of trees.  
 B) Trees and soil protection.  
 C) The various uses of trees.  
 D) Different attitudes toward trees.

#### Part IV Translation from English into Chinese (10%) (15 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this part, there are five items, and four of them are taken from the reading passages you have just read. Below each, there are five Chinese sentences translated, which are marked A), B), C), D) and E). Each letter stands for a score varying from 0 to 2. you should decide which is the best translation, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

T1. (Paragraph 1, Passage 1)

The scientists say that those gestures, movements and so on have meaning which words do not carry.

- A) 科学家们说，这些姿态、行为等，有着话语所不能承载的含义。  
 B) 科学家们说，这些手势、运动等，有着语言所不能承载的含义。  
 C) 科学家们说，这些姿势、动作等，有着词汇所不能传输的意义。

D) 科学家们说, 这些姿态、行为等, 有着词汇所不能搬运的意义。

E) 科学家们说, 这些姿态、行动等, 有着词汇所不能携带的含义。

**T2. (Paragraph 3, Passage 2)**

Children who do not have enough experience to realize that TV shows present an unreal world; that TV advertisements lie to sell products that are sometimes bad or useless.

A) 孩子们没有足够的经验认识电视剧现在其实是不真实的; 电视广告为了卖产品而撒谎, 有时这是很糟糕并且无用处的。

B) 孩子们没有足够的体验来判断电视节目的现实其实是不真实的; 电视广告为了卖产品而欺骗宣传, 这是很坏而且无益的。

C) 孩子们没有足够的经验来判断电视呈现的现实其实是不真实的; 电视广告为了卖产品而欺骗宣传, 有时这是很糟糕并且无益的。

D) 孩子们没有足够的经验来判断电视呈现的是一个不真实的世界; 电视广告说谎话卖产品, 这是很坏而且没用的。

E) 孩子们没有足够的经历意识到电视剧代表的是一个不真实的世界; 电视广告为了卖产品而说谎话, 有时这是很糟糕并且无效的。

**T3. (Paragraph 1, Passage 3)**

The atmosphere is usually very friendly, and the teachers have now accepted the idea that the important thing is to make the children happy and interested.

A) 气氛通常非常融洽, 老师们也接受了这个观点, 即重要的是学生们感到快乐和有兴趣。

B) 气氛经常非常友好, 老师们也接受了这个主意, 即重要的是让学生们感到快乐和有兴趣。

C) 气氛通常十分友好, 老师们也接受了这个观念, 即重要的是学生们感到高兴和有兴趣。

D) 气氛经常非常融洽, 老师们也接受了这个意思, 即重要的是让学生们感到快乐和有兴趣。

E) 气氛通常非常友好, 老师们也接受了这个观念, 即重要的是让学生们感到快乐和有兴趣。

**T4. (Paragraph 2, Passage 4)**

So, unless the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, the forests will slowly disappear.

A) 所以, 除非政府有好的控制系统, 或者能教育好民众, 否则, 森林将会逐渐消失。

B) 所以, 除非政府有好的控制体系, 或者能教育好民众, 否则, 森林将会缓慢地消失。

C) 因此, 如果有好的控制体系, 或者能教育人民, 否则, 森林将会缓慢地消失。

D) 因此, 如果政府有好的控制体系, 能教育好民众, 不然, 森林将会慢慢地消失。

E) 所以, 除非有好的控制系统, 或者能教育好人民, 不然, 森林将会逐渐地消失。

**T5. They contain the quickest and the most efficient means of communicating within their respective culture.**

A) 它们含有相关文化当中最快和最有效率的交流手段。