

2019 年三级课程

第一部分 听力

1. A.\$7.75. B.\$5.75. C.\$6.25. D.\$8.50.
2. A.He should go straight down the street. B.He should go straight and then turn right.
C.He should go straight and then turn left. D.He should take a taxi.
3. A.She probably works in a supermarket. B.She probably works in a restaurant.
C.She probably works in a hospital. D.she probably works in a bookstore.
4. A.He wants the woman to close the window for him.
B.He wants the woman to shut the door for him.
C.He wants the woman to open the window for him.
D.He wants the woman to open the door for him.
5. A.She thinks it's wonderful. B.She thinks it's ugly.
C.She thinks it's big. D.She can't tell.
6. A.Because apples are too sweet. B.Because apples are too big.
C.Because apples are not sweet. D.Because tomatoes are too sweet.
7. A.She would have black coffee. B.With sugar but not milk.
C.With milk but not sugar. D.With sugar and milk.
8. A.She will sell the books.
B.She will keep the books.
C.She will send the books to the library.
D.She will send the books to a second-hand bookstore.
9. A.Her hometown is hotter than this city. B.This city is hotter than her hometown.
C.The man should go to her hometown. D.This city is cold.
10. A.Full of old students. B.Full of women. C.Very small. D.Very big.

第二部分 阅读理解

Passage One

Packaging is a very important form of advertising. A package can sometimes *motivate* people to buy products. For example, a little child might ask for a breakfast food contained in a box with a picture of a TV character. The child is more interested in the picture than in breakfast food. Pictures for children to color or cut out, games printed on a package, or a small gift inside a box also motivate many children to buy products or to ask their parents to buy for them.

Some packages suggest that a buyer will get something for nothing. Food products sold in reusable containers are examples of this. Although a similar product in plain container might cost less, people often prefer to buy the product in a reusable glass or dish, because they believe the container is free. However, the cost of the container is added to the cost of the product.

The size of a package also motivates a buyer. Maybe the package has “Economy Size” or “Family Size” printed on it. This suggests that the larger size has the most products for the least money. But that is not always true. To find it out, a buyer has to know how the product is sold and the price of the basic unit.

The information on the package should provide some answers. But the important thing for any buyer to remember is that a package is often an advertisement. The words and pictures do not tell the whole story. Only the product inside can do that.

1. The word “*motivate*” in the first paragraph most probably means _____.
 - A. making one deep in thought
 - B. supplying a thought or feeling that makes one act
 - C. providing a story that makes one moved
 - D. making one believe what he does is true
2. The clause “a buyer will get something for nothing” in the second paragraph most probably means that a buyer will _____.
 - A. get something useful free of charge
 - B. get what he pays for
 - C. gain more than he loses
 - D. not get what he wants

3. People are likely to buy the product sold in a reusable glass or dish because_____.
- A.they believe the cost of the container is included in the cost of the product
 - B.the container is too attractive.
 - C.they think they can get the container without paying money.
 - D.they have no other choices.
4. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A.A good package is often a successful advertisement.
 - B.Children are often made to buy a product by its package with attractive pictures.
 - C.A buyer is also attracted by the size of the container
 - D.On seeing a well-designed container, a buyer often pays no attention to what is inside it.
5. What suggestion does the writer give in the passage?
- A.Do not buy the product that is sold in a glass or dish.
 - B.The quality of a container has nothing to do with the quality of the product.
 - C.A buyer should get what he needs most.
 - D.The best choice for a buyer is to get a product in a plain package.

Passage Two

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 (干旱) and floods.

Unfortunately, in many parts of the world, man has not realized that the third of these services is the most important. In his eagerness to draw quick profit from the trees, he has cut them down in large numbers, only to find that without them he has lost the best friends he had.

Two thousand years ago a rich and powerful country cut down its trees to build warships, with which to gain itself an empire (帝国). 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 floods and starvation.

Even though a government realizes the importance of a plentiful supply of trees, it is difficult for it to persuade the villager to see this. The villager wants wood to cook his food; and he can earn money by making charcoal (木炭) or selling wood to the townsman. He is usually too lazy or

too careless to plant and look after new 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 villager's sons and grandsons 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 floods and carrying away with it the rich topsoil, in which crops grow so well. When all the topsoil is gone, nothing remains but a worthless desert.

6. What is the most important function of trees?
A. Providing fuel. B. Providing nice scenery.
C. Offering shade. D. Preventing natural disasters.
7. What happened eventually to the rich, powerful country 2000 years ago?
A. It broke down. B. It became a giant empire.
C. Its people died of hunger. D. It built many ships with wood.
8. It is implied in the passage that the villager _____.
A. wants fire wood B. wants to cut down trees
C. wants to make money D. wants to take care of trees
9. Which of the following is NOT the role trees play?
A. Loosening the soil. B. Giving man the shade.
C. Hardening the soil. D. Keeping the soil in position.
10. What is the passage mainly concerned with?
A. Benefits of trees for soil. B. Various uses of trees.
C. Functions of soil for trees. D. People's attitudes toward trees.

第三部分 十五选十

Passage One

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform. Why are uniforms so 1 in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more 2 than civilian (百姓的) clothes. People have become conditioned to 3 superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to 4 more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the 5 of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What an easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to 6 professional identity (身份) than to step out of uniform? Uniforms also have many 7 benefits. They save on other clothes. They save on laundry bills. They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of 8 experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without 9, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act 10, on the job at least.

A.skill

B. popular

C.get

D.change

E.similarly

F.professional

G.character

H.individuality

I.inspire

J.differently

K.expect

L.practical

M.recall

N.lose

O.ordinary

Passage Two

Ludwig van Beethoven is remembered as one of the most famous composers in history. He wrote some of the world's greatest 11 music. Beethoven lived only fifty-seven years. He died in 1827.

Recently, tests 12 that Beethoven died of severe lead poisoning. The United States Department of Energy's Argonne National Laboratory 13 the testing. Bill Walsh directed the Beethoven Research Project. He is the chief 14 at the Pfeiffer Treatment Center in Warrenville, Illinois.

Mr. Walsh and his team examined pieces of bone 15 to Beethoven. They found a large amount of lead in the pieces, or bone 16. They said the lead levels were equal to those found in pieces of his hair in 17 studies.

Genetic tests confirmed the bone fragments and hair came from Beethoven. The researchers also examined bone fragments from someone else who lived 18 the same period. Both were from the top of the 19, or skull. The fragments from Beethoven had more lead than those from the other persons.

The study found no 20 levels of cadmium (镉) or mercury (水银) in the fragments from Beethoven's skull. Both elements had been thought to be the possible causes of his health problems.

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|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. confirmed | F. belonging | K. during |
| B. results | G. head | L. measurable |
| C. classical | H. supervised | M. scientist |
| D. test | I. conducting | N. physical |
| E. identical | J. fragments | O. earlier |

第四部分 完形填空

Passage One

Wise buying is a positive way in which you can make your money go further. The 1 you go about purchasing an article or a service can actually 2 you money or can add 3 the cost.

Take the 4 example of a hairdryer(吹风机). If you are buying a hairdryer, you might 5 that you are making the 6 buy if you choose one 7 look you like and which is also the cheapest 8 price. But when you get it home you may find that it 9 twice as long as a more expensive 10 to dry your hair. The cost of the electricity plus the cost of your time could well 11 your hairdryer the most expensive one of all.

So what principles should you 12 when you go out shopping?

If you 13 your home, your car or any valuable 14 in excellent condition, you'll be saving money in the long 15.

Before you buy a new 16, talk to someone who owns one. If you can, use it or borrow it, check it suits your particular 17.

Before you buy an expensive 18, or a service, do check the price and 19 is on offer. If possible, choose 20 three items or three estimates.

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|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. form | B. fashion | C. way | D. method |
| 2. save | B. preserve | C. raise | D. retain |
| 3. up | B. to | C. in | D. on |
| 4. easy | B. single | C. simple | D. similar |
| 5. convince | B. accept | C. examine | D. think |
| 6. proper | B. best | C. reasonable | D. most |
| 7. its | B. which | C. whose | D. what |
| 8. for | B. with | C. in | D. on |
| 9. spends | B. takes | C. lasts | D. consumes |
| 10. mode | B. copy | C. sample | D. model |
| 11. cause | B. make | C. leave | D. bring |
| 12. adopt | B. lay | C. stick | D. adapt |

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 13. reserve | B. decorate | C. store | D. keep |
| 14. products | B. possession | C. material | D. ownership |
| 15. run | B. interval | C. period | D. time |
| 16. appliance | B. machinery | C. utility | D. facility |
| 17. function | B. purpose | C. target | D. task |
| 18. component | B. element | C. item | D. particle |
| 19. what | B. which | C. that | D. this |
| 20. of | B. in | C. by | D. from |

Passage Two

Students at University High School in Orlando choose from a wide 21 of international dishes such as lomein noodles or Montego Bay chicken.

Lora Gilbert is 22 food and nutrition for the school district. She says, "If you go to the mall and you 23 to see where the students are eating— they're eating at the Asian places and they're eating at the places 24 they can get a great Caribbean sauce."

A chef (主厨) hands out 25 to University High students. This school, like many others, has 26 detailed research into student tastes, 27 focus groups to find out what the students like to eat.

Gilbert says she has 28 that immigrant students want food from their 29 countries. "Those students brought a lot of those foods over with them, so we're seeing that 30 in what the kids tell us."

31 Latin and Asian food, the School Nutrition Association says some cafeterias are 32 Indian, Thai and Somali recipes (烹饪).

Students appear to welcome the 33. Student Samantha Carrions says, "Normally you go to a different school and they're 34, school lunch sucks (糟糕, 令人讨厌). But this year is truly amazing, I can tell you that."

35 student, Yoel Altomonte, says, "I'm not coming to school and eating junk. I'm

having good food and I'm getting 36 my body needs."

Officials 37 success in efforts to cater to the students' 38 for foreign food. Statistics from the school district that includes Orlando show that the 39 of school meals has increased 40 10 percent over the last year.

21. A. range B. category C. sort D. kind
22. A. in charge of B. in case of C. in favor of D. in place of
23. A. look for B. look up C. look around D. look through
24. A. where B. that C. which D. when
25. A. trials B. samples C. sections D. examples
26. A. acted out B. worked out C. carried out D. put out
27. A. to conduct B. conducting C. having conducted D. conducted
28. A. held B. offered C. found D. established
29. A. original B. previous C. former D. native
30. A. mentioned B. imitated C. identified D. reflected
31. A. Except for B. Not only C. In addition to D. Instead of
32. A. lifting B. improving C. raising D. adding
33. A. variety B. collection C. selection D. combination
34. A. alike B. ordinary C. same D. equal
35. A. Other B. Such C. Another D. Certain
36. A. when B. what C. where D. which
37. A. admit B. confirm C. claim D. perceive
38. A. ambition B. goal C. purpose D. taste
39. A. appeal B. request C. consumption D. appetite
40. A. by B. at C. in D. to

第五部分 篇章阅读理解

Did you know that the invention of chewing gum (口香糖) was an accident? People have been chewing gum-like substances since the early times. Some were made from thickened resin, a substance that comes from plants. Others were made from grains and waxes. But chewing gum, as we know it today, was invented by mistake, in 1870 when Thomas Adams, a photographer, became friends with a Mexican military general, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

After Santa Anna defeated the Texans at the Alamo, he was forced to leave his home country Mexico. Santa Anna stayed with Thomas Adams in New York and introduced him to a gummy substance people in Mexico liked to chew called chicle. Chicle was the milky substance from certain trees that grew in the tropical rain forests in Central America. Adams wanted to use the chicle to invent a cheaper substitute for rubber. He tried to make all sorts of items out of chicle, including toys and rubber boots, but each of his experiments failed.

One day, while he was thinking about his failures, he remembered that people in Mexico chewed chicle. Curious, he put a piece of the chicle into his mouth and began to chew on it. Adams added licorice (甘草) to the chicle and opened the world's first chewing gum factory.

Much like Adams's discovery of chewing gum, the invention of bubble gum was also an accident. In 1928, Walter Diemer, an accountant for the Fler Gum Company in Philadelphia, stumbled upon the invention while experimenting with new recipes(配方) for chewing gum. Diemer created a gum that was less sticky and more stretchy than regular chewing gum. Diemer learned he could blow bubbles with this new gum.

Accidents or not, chewing gum and bubble gum are two inventions that people across the globe like!

Questions:

1. People were able to acquire thickened resin from_____
2. In his experiments, Adams originally intended to replace rubber with_____
3. The phrase "stumbled upon" (Para.4) most probably means_____
4. Compared with regular chewing gums, bubble gums were_____
5. The passage is mainly concerned with_____

第六部分 作文

Part IV Writing (15 marks, 30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Media and Shopping**. You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 当今，各种媒体非常发达，人们通过媒体购物相当普遍；
2. 媒体购物给人们带来很多方便，同时也带来很多问题；
3. 我的看法。