

## 2013 年 12 月浙江省大学英语三级考试试卷

### Part Listening Comprehension (30 marks, 30 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 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 the the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

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 think it's wonderful.                      B.She think it's ugly.  
C.She think 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.

#### Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. The passages will be read twice. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions, which will be read 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

**Passage One.**

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A. In Scotland.      B. In England      C. In the United States.      D. In the Atlantic
12. A. \$200.      B. \$20      C. £ 200.      D. £ 20
13. A. Because he didn't like the Americans.  
B. Because the American didn't offer enough money for the dog.  
C. Because the dog liked Englishmen.  
D. Because the dog could not go back if it went to the United States.

**Passage Two.**

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A. They are less clever than a cow.      B. They are less clever than a dog.  
C. They are as clever as a horse.      D. They are cleverer than a human being.
15. A. It can learn to count.      B. It can learn to come when called.  
C. It can learn to play football.      D. It can learn to perform when called.
16. A. Because sometimes they stay in deep water.  
B. Because sometimes they don't eat.  
C. Because their brain may need a rest.  
D. Because they attack ships at night.

**Passage Three.**

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A. Good English.      B. A strong body.      C. A clever mind.      D. A lot of money.
18. A. Because he must learn to cook.      B. Because he must serve the cooks first.  
C. Because he must learn about the dishes.      D. Because he is not needed at the table.
19. A. He spoke very good English.      B. He spoke very little English.  
C. He was very poor.      D. He was very rich.
20. A. Because he knew a lot of things about the dishes.  
B. Because he came from Italy.  
C. Because he spoke very good English.  
D. Because he was always smiling.

## 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 21 to 27 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 28 to 30, you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read the third time, you should check what you have written.*

Every year at this time, we hear a great deal about the 21 of fireworks (烟火), both legal and illegal. But a 14-year-old boy in Roseville wants to 22 everyone about another risk. An accident 23 a firecracker may cost him an eye.

Jordan Frantz stopped to watch another child playing with firecrackers in a park near his home. Frantz, like so many of us, considered firecrackers 24. But under the right 25, a firecracker can explode with 26 intensity.

“He took a mechanical pencil shell and put a firecracker in there, and he lit it and it exploded and a piece 27 into my eye,” said Frantz, “A piece of plastic., 28

“They are not really sure if I'm going to be able to see or not.” 29  
but I'm not sure.” Fire officials say it's important to remind parents that even with legal fireworks, adult supervision is important. 30, but as many as half the fires started around the Fourth of July are started by legal fireworks.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Section A

**Directions:** *There are 3 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 centre.*

#### Passage One

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

A hunter had found a piece of forest where there were plenty of animals to hunt. The only trouble was that the place was very difficult to get to. He returned from his first visit to the place in late autumn, and could not get back until the snows melted in the following spring. Then he went to the pilot of a small plane, who earned his living by carrying hunters over parts of the

Well, this pilot could not let himself be beaten by another, so he agreed to take the hunter when they reached the place, the hunter pointed out a small spot without trees in the middle of the forest, with a steep rise at one end. The pilot thought that there was not enough room to land there, but the hunter said that the other pilot had done so the year before, so down went the plane. When it came to the rise, it turned right over onto its back. As the hunter climbed out, he smiled happily and said, “Yes, that is exactly how the other pilot managed it last time.”

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- B.The pilot landed the plane in a wrong place.
- C.The pilot carried the hunter to the forest safely.
- D.The hunter doubtfully showed the pilot the way to land.

## Passage Two

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The legal limit for driving after drinking is 80 milligrams of alcohol (酒精) in 100 milliliters of blood when tested. But there is no sure way of telling how much you can drink before you reach this limit. It varies with each person depending on your weight, your sex, and what sort of drinks you've had. Some people might reach their limit after only about three standard drinks.

In fact, your driving ability can be affected by just one or two drinks. Even if you're below the legal limit, you could still be taken to court if a police officer thinks your driving has been affected by alcohol.

It takes about one hour for the body to get rid of the alcohol in one standard drink. So, if you have a heavy drinking session in the evening, you might find that your driving ability is still affected the next morning, or you could even find that you're still over the legal limit.

In a test with professional drivers, the more alcoholic drinks they had had, the more certain they were that they could drive a test course through a set of movable posts—and less able they were to do it! So the only way to be sure you're safe is not to drink at all.

Alcohol is a major cause of road traffic accidents. One in three of the drivers killed in road accidents have levels of alcohol which are over the legal limit, and road accidents after drinking are the biggest cause of death among young men. More than half of the people stopped by the police to take a breathalyzer(呼吸测醉器) test have a blood alcohol concentration more than twice the legal limit.

36. Can people be sure how much they can drink below the legal limit?
- A.Yes, if they eat food first.
  - B.Yes, if they know how much they have drunk.
  - C.No, they can never be sure
  - D.No, because they don't know about the legal limit.
37. When can an adult be quite sure he has stayed away from his drinks?
- A.At 5 p.m, if he drinks 4 standard drinks at lunchtime.
  - B.At 6 p.m, if he drinks 5 standard drinks at lunchtime.
  - C.At 8 p.m, if he drinks 5 standard drinks the night before.
  - D.At 7 p.m, if he drinks 6 standard drinks the night before.
38. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. A driver may reach the legal limit even though he drank only a little.  
B. To be on the safe side, a driver should not drink at all before driving.  
C. If a driver drank below the legal limit, he can be sure of his innocence.  
D. A driver's road behavior can be affected even though he drank only a little.
39. What does the passage tell us about a test with professional drivers?  
A. They can drink and drive well.  
B. The more they drink, the less able they are to drive.  
C. The more they drink, the surer they are of being able to drive.  
D. The more they drink, the less sure they are of being able to drive.
40. What does the passage say about road accidents?  
A. Alcoholic drinking may or may not relate to road accidents.  
B. Young women drivers after drinking are less likely to be killed.  
C. Not many people stopped for the test have drunk over the legal limit.  
D. Drivers killed in road accidents may have drunk over the legal limit.

### Passage Three

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Years ago, a cigarette commercial asked if you were smoking more, but enjoying it less. That describes the way many of us live today. We are doing more, but enjoying it less. And when that doesn't work, we make the problem worse. In our wild search for satisfaction, we try stuffing still more into our days, never realizing that we are taking the wrong approach. The truth is simple; so simple it is hard to believe. Satisfaction lies with less, not with more. Yet, we pursue the illusion that this thing, or that activity, will somehow provide the satisfaction we so desperately seek.

Arthur Lindman, in his hard-hitting (直言不讳的) book, *The Hurried Leisure Class*, described the futility (徒劳) of pursuing more. His research focused on what people did with their leisure time. He found that as income rose, people bought more things to occupy their leisure time. But, the more things they bought, the less they valued any one of them. Carried to an extreme, he predicted massive boredom in the midst of tremendous variety. That was more than twenty years ago, and his prediction seems more accurate every year.

Lindman, of course, is not the first to discover this. The writer of *Ecclesiastes* (传道书) expressed the same thought thousands of years ago. It is better, he wrote, to have less, but enjoy it more. If you would like to enjoy life more, I challenge you to experiment with me. How could you simplify your life? What could you drop? What could you do without? What could you stop pursuing? What few things could you concentrate on?

The more I learn, the more I realize that fullness of life does not depend on things. The

more I give up, the more I seem to gain. But words will never convince you. You must try it for yourself.

41. Why do people become increasingly busy according to the passage?  
A.more things brought more value.      B.the more people had, the less they valued them.  
C.people didn't like to pursue more.      D.massive boredom came from less variety.
42. What is Lindman's opinion on people's hard work?  
A. It makes their life less enjoyable.      B. It makes their life nice and happy.  
C. It enables them to buy more things.      D. It enables them to have more leisure time.
43. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the truth of life according to the passage?  
A.It sounds too simple to believe.  
B.Lindman was the first to discover the truth.  
C.It becomes increasingly precise over the years.  
D.The more people have, the more bored they get.
44. what does the writer suggest people do for better life?  
A. to enjoy more things                      B. to buy more things  
C.to sell things we don't need              D.get rid of useless things.
45. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?  
A.Work to life.                                  B. Simplify Your Life.  
C. The More, the Better.                      D. Accept My Challenge.

## Section B

**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 the Answer sheet with a single line through center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Forget Mary Poppins——a nineties nanny (保姆) is more likely to resemble Martin Smith, who, at 22, is one of the new breed of British male nannies. “I love being around kids and nannying is very 46. The money isn't great, but then I don't do it for the 47. I like seeing kids happy and, if they are, it makes my job a whole lot 48,” laughs Martin. He claims today's nannies are better 49 and more highly qualified, and that their 50 is changing rapidly. “Anyone with basic school qualifications can do the course to become a nanny, but personality is really more important. I'm a good nanny because I have a rapport (亲和力) with

youngsters and babies ——it isn't a 51 exclusive to women.”

His female counterparts have welcome Martin, although some men think his 52 career makes him a bit “soft”. “I feel sorry for them,” he sighs, “Just because I work with women and kids, it doesn't 53 I'm feminine or strange.” But he admits that it will be some time 54 male nannies are totally accepted. “It'll happen 55, but there's no reason why men can't do this job as well as women.”

A. easier	F. after	K. happiness
B. gradually	G. equipped	L. gift
C. before	H. rewarding	M. quickly
D. chosen	I. useful	N. money
E. show	J. mean	O. image

### Part III Integrated Testing (15 marks, 20 minutes)

#### Section A

**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 Answers sheet with a single line through the center.*

“Where do you come in your family?” According to Frank Sulloway, a US sociologist, the order in which we came 56 this word——first-born, middle or last-born——can not only help shape our personality (性格), it could 57 the success of our relationships, too. Sulloway has 58 more than 6,000 people over the past 26 years 59 an attempt to prove this theory. “Children compete for a 60 in the family”, he says. “and if one role has already been 61, later-born children have to choose 62 what's left”. Because first-born begin life with exclusive parental attention, they are often more 63 to accepting their parents' values, 64 later-born children, 65 to compete for a place in the family, may grow into rebellious (叛逆的) 66 .

67 if birth order has such an important impact on our 68, does it affect our interactions with other people? Can we, for example, 69 the suitability of our 70 by their birth order? 71, says Sulloway, “Birth order is an excellent way of 72 whether a relationship will survive. For example, a 73 between a typical first-born husband who's dominating and assertive (武断的), and later-born wife who likes 74 looked after, is very likely to 75 out.”

56. A. on                      B. onto                      C. for                      D. into  
57. A. harm                      B. affect                      C. build                      D. benefit



- |                 |               |             |                |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 58. A. met      | B. watched    | C. talked   | D. interviewed |
| 59. A. in       | B. for        | C. on       | D. with        |
| 60. A. place    | B. part       | C. space    | D. seat        |
| 61. A. taken    | B. lost       | C. obtained | D. won         |
| 62. A. for      | B. among      | C. from     | D. against     |
| 63. A. nice     | B. busy       | C. glad     | D. open        |
| 64. A. when     | B. while      | C. since    | D. although    |
| 65. A. excited  | B. caused     | C. arranged | D. forced      |
| 66. A. parents  | B. adults     | C. couples  | D. children    |
| 67. A. Even     | B. So         | C. Because  | D. But         |
| 68. A. behavior | B. experience | C. movement | D. performance |
| 69. A. judge    | B. consider   | C. decide   | D. comment     |
| 70. A. partners | B. guests     | C. teachers | D. neighbors   |
| 71. A. No       | B. Extremely  | C. Well     | D. Absolutely  |
| 72. A. saying   | B. telling    | C. asking   | D. knowing     |
| 73. A. union    | B. collection | C. marriage | D. combination |
| 74. A. been     | B. to be      | C. being    | D. to being    |
| 75. A. put      | B. start      | C. come     | D. work        |

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this part there is a short passage followed by five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements with no more than 10 words. Please write your answers on Answer sheet 2.*

Twenty years ago, kids in school had never even heard of the Internet. Now, I'll bet you can't find a single person in your school who hasn't at least heard of it, many of us use it on a regular basis and even have access to it from our homes! The 'net' in Internet really stands for network. A network is two or more computers connected together so that information can be shared, or sent one computer to another. The Internet is a vast resource for all types of information. You may enjoy using it to do research for a school project, downloading your favorite songs or communicating with friends and family. Information is accessed through webpages that companies, organizations and individuals create and post. It's kind of like a giant bulletin (告示) board that the whole world users use! But since anyone can put anything on the Internet, you also have to be careful and use your best judgement and a little common sense.

Just because you read something on a piece of paper someone sticks on a bulletin board doesn't mean it's good information, or even correct, for the matter. So you have to be sure that

whoever posted the information knows what they're talking about, especially if you're doing research! But what if you're just emailing people? You still have to be very careful. If you've never met the person that you're communicating with online, you could be on dangerous ground! You should never give out any personal information to someone you don't know, not even your name! And just like you can't believe the information on every website out there, you can't rely on what strangers you 'meet' on the Internet tell you either. Just like you could make up things about yourself to tell someone, someone else could do the same to you!

注意： 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Questions:

76. What does the "net" in Internet mean?
77. What can people get from the Internet?
78. The Internet is a very useful tool for between people\_\_\_\_\_.
79. When people talk online with strangers, they should not give out\_\_\_\_\_.
80. What does the second paragraph mainly tell Internet users about?

#### **Part IV Writing (15 marks, 30 minutes)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **How to Get along with a Roommate**? You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the online below.*

1. University students' living conditions;
2. The importance of getting along with your roommate;
3. Your viewpoints on how to get along with your roommates.

## 2012 年 12 月浙江省大学英语三级试卷

### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks, 30 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. You will hear the conversation and the question only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the 4 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 centre.

1. A. Because they are cheaper today.      B. Because they are interesting books.  
C. Because they sell well recently.      D. Because the man wants them.
2. A. 10:45.      B. 10:50.      C. 10:55.      D. 11:00.
3. A. Husband and wife.      B. Teacher and student.  
C. Doctor and patient.      D. Waiter and customer.
4. A. He should take bus No.5.  
B. He should take bus No.6.  
C. He should ask someone in the History Museum.  
D. He should go to the History Center first.
5. A. Two months.      B. One month.      C. Two weeks.      D. One week.
6. A. He will catch the train.      B. He will go to the train station.  
C. He will meet the man.      D. He will stay at his classmate's house.
7. A. To buy some foods in the shop.      B. To wait until dinner time.  
C. To find some fruits.      D. To cook something by himself.
8. A. Rare.      B. Medium.      C. Fried.      D. Well done.
9. A. Philip is not in this world.      B. Many other people are also looking for Philip.  
C. The man can find Philip at work.      D. She knows where Philip is.
10. A. It's big.      B. It's low.      C. It's beautiful.      D. It's ugly.

#### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. The passage will be read twice. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions, which 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

#### Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A. Under the table. B. At the table.  
C. In the bathroom. D. In a chair.
12. A. They drove the dog off the restaurant. B. They shouted at the dog.  
C. They shouted at the Japanese. D. They didn't do anything.
13. A. Because they want to eat the dogs.  
B. Because dogs can make a lot of money for them.  
C. Because dogs love them and ask for nothing.  
D. Because dogs can help them at the restaurant.

### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A. In 1834. B. In 1835. C. In 1845. D. In 1847.
15. A. He was a good student. B. He liked reading books and writing.  
C. He caused a lot of troubles for his parents. D. He hated the Mississippi River.
16. A. After he finished high school. B. After he wrote his first story.  
C. When he was thirty years old. D. After his father died.

### Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A. When we are eight days old. B. When we are eight weeks old.  
C. When we are eight months old. D. When we are six weeks old.
18. A. He saw many foods. B. His mother is with him.  
C. He thinks he can deal with some trouble D. He feels afraid.
19. A. His father laughs. B. He enjoys flying.  
C. He feels afraid. D. He doesn't know anything.
20. A. Because we are older. B. Because we are never thrown into the air.  
C. Because we feel excited. D. Because we can overcome some trouble.

### Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage 3 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 21 to 27 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 28 to 30 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.

To serve on a California jury, you must be a US 21. You must be selected to serve; juror names are selected from state identification cards, driver's 22, and voting registrations. If selected, you will receive in your mail an envelope 23 Jury Summons. Call the 800 number to find out the first day of your service. If that date is 24 for you, you can change it to a 25 date. You can't serve more than once every 12 months.

To serve on a jury, you must be able to read and understand 26 English. Your age doesn't 27, as long as you are at least 18 years old. Once you're 70, you can say that you're too sick to serve; you don't need a doctor's excuse. 28. Blind people, deaf people, and people in wheelchairs can be required to serve on a jury. 29. Some employers will pay your salary while you serve; some won't. If you own a business, you might be away from it for one to four weeks, occasionally even longer. 30. But the judge won't excuse you unless you can demonstrate extreme financial hardship.

## **Part II Reading Comprehension (40 marks, 40 minutes)**

### **Section A**

**Directions:** *There are 3 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.*

### **Passage One**

**Questions 31-35 are based on the following passage:**

A moment's drilling by the dentist (牙医) may make us nervous and upset. Many of us cannot stand pain. To avoid the pain of a drilling that may last perhaps a minute or two, we demand the "needle"—a shot of pain-killer—that deadens the nerves around the tooth.

Now it's true that the human body has developed its millions of nerves to be highly sensitive to what goes on both inside and outside of it. This helps us adjust to the world. Without our nerves, and our brain, which is a bundle of nerves, we wouldn't know what's happening. But we pay for our sensitivity. We can feel pain when the slightest thing is wrong with any part of our body. The history of torture (折磨) is based on the human body being open to pain.

But there is a way to handle pain. Look at the Indian fakir (行僧) who sits on a bed of nails. Fakirs can put a needle right through an arm, and feel no pain. This ability that some humans have developed to handle pain should give us ideas about how the mind can deal with pain.

The big thing in withstanding pain is our attitude toward it. The dentist says, "This will hurt a little," it helps us to accept the pain. By staying relaxed, and by treating the pain as an interesting sensation, we can handle the pain without falling apart. After all, although pain is an unpleasant sensation, it is still a sensation, and sensations are the stuff of life.

31. The passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_\_
- A.how to suffer pain                      B. how to stop pain  
C. how to handle pain                      D. how to avoid pain
32. The sentence "we pay for our sensitivity" in the second paragraph implies that\_\_\_\_\_
- A.it pays to be sensitive                      B. torture is not necessarily a bad thing  
C. our pain is worth feeling                      D. when we have pain, we feel it strongly
33. When the author mentions the Indian fakir, he suggests that\_\_\_\_\_
- A.Indians are insensitive to pain    B.fakirs have some kind of magic power  
C.some people may not feel pain    D.the ability to handle pain lies in the mind
34. The key to handling pain is\_\_\_\_\_
- A.how we look at pain                      B. to accept the pain calmly  
C. to show an interest in pain                      D. to feel pain as much as possible
35. The word "withstanding" in the last paragraph most probably means\_\_\_\_\_
- A.bearing    B. suffering                      C. killing                      D.stopping

## Passage Two

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

For the past few weeks, we have been discussing national energy conservation alternative for the future. Today I'm going to talk about what one community's presently doing to conserve (保存) energy. The people of Davis, California, have succeeded in cutting their energy consumption by 1/3 since 1973. The first energy saving action that was taken in the early 70's was the legislation (立法) of street building codes. All new houses in Davis must have the proper insulation (绝缘) so that heat will not escape unnecessarily during the winter, New houses must also face north or south, so that they will not be overheated by the sun in summer. The law has definitely had an effect. Since 1976, there has been a 50 percent saving in the amount of natural gas and electricity used in heating and air conditioning. There are other energy saving features about Davis. Buses, partially supported by the city, transport university students throughout the area. There are 24 miles of bicycle paths, and today there are twice as many bicycles as cars in the city. By reducing the available parking space, the city council has succeeded in reducing the number of cars in the city every day. Another benefit of the reduced parking is the greater number of small

cars. People are saving gas because they are choosing not to drive, or because they are driving fuel-economic cars. Davis, California has become an energy saving model for other cities.

Time is up for today. Next week, we'll return to our regular topic of national energy alternatives.

36. The people of Davis now consume only\_\_\_\_\_of the energy they did before 1973.  
A. 33%                      B. 50%                      C. 66%                      D. 75%
37. It is forbidden to build houses facing the east or the west in Davis because they\_\_\_\_\_  
A. would consume more energy                      B. would let heat escape more easily  
C. would be built at a higher cost                      D. would be overheated during winter
38. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?  
A. Buses are privately owned in the city..  
B. Buses carry students throughout the city.  
C. There are many more bicycles than cars in the city.  
D. Bicycle paths are longer than bus routes in the city.
39. Which of the following is NOT an effect of reduced parking?  
A. The total number of cars is reduced.  
B. The number of small cars has increased.  
C. People like keeping fit by walking to work.  
D. People prefer using energy-saving vehicles
40. The speaker talks about the practice of Davis as a model of\_\_\_\_\_  
A. energy recycling                      B. energy consumption  
C. energy production                      D. energy conservation

### Passage Three

**Questions 41 to 45 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 (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 with; 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.

41. What is the most important function of trees?  
A. Providing fuel.                      B. Providing nice scenery.  
C. Offering shade.                      D. Preventing natural disasters.
42. 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.
43. 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
44. 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.
45. 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.

## Section B

**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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

The study of history provides many benefits. First, we learn from the 46. We may repeat



mistakes, but, at least, we have the 47 to avoid them. Second, history teaches us what questions to 48 about the present. Contrary to some people's view, the study of history is not the memorization of names, dates, and places. It is the thoughtful 49 of the forces that have shaped the courses of human life. We can examine events from the past and then draw inferences about current events. History teaches us about likely 50. Another benefit of the study of history is the 51 range of human experience which is covered. War and peace are 52 covered as national and international affairs. However, matters of 53 (art, literature, and music) are also included in historical study. Human nature is an important part of history: 54 like anger, greed, and insecurity have influenced the shaping of world affairs. Anyone who thinks that the study of history is 55 has not really studied history.

A.outcomes	B.broad	C.ask	D.culture	E.watch
F.exciting	G.large	H.opportunity	I.certainly	J.past
K.examination	L.boring	M.answer	N.emotions	O.perhaps

### Part III Integrated Testing (15 marks,20 minutes)

#### Section A

**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.

In an age when technology is developing faster than 56 before, many people are being 57 to the idea of looking back into the past. One way they can do this is 58 investigating their own family history. They can try to 59 out more about where their families came from and what they 60. This is now a fast-growing hobby, especially in countries with a 61 short history, like Australia and the United States.

It is 62 thing to spend some time 63 through a book on family history and to take 64 to investigate your family's past. It is 65 another to carry out the research work successfully. It is easy to set 66 it in a disorganized way and 67 yourself many problems which could have been 68 with a little forward planning.

If your family stories tell you that you are 69 with a famous character, whether hero or criminal, do not let this 70 take over your research. Just 71 it as an interesting possibility. A simple system 72 collecting and storing your information will be adequate to start with, a more complex one may only get in your 73. The most important thing, though, is to 74 started. Who knows what you 75 find.

56. A. ever                      B. once                      C. only                      D. never

- |                |            |             |             |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 57. A.fetched  | B.brought  | C.pressed   | D.attracted |
| 58. A.in       | B.with     | C.by        | D.through   |
| 59. A.lay      | B.find     | C.put       | D.make      |
| 60. A.found    | B.did      | C.developed | D.had       |
| 61. A.fairly   | B.greatly  | C.mostly    | D.widely    |
| 62. A.a        | B.one      | C.no        | D.some      |
| 63. A.going    | B.living   | C.seeing    | D.moving    |
| 64. A.steps    | B.purposes | C.ideas     | D.decisions |
| 65. A.quite    | B.just     | C.more      | D.even      |
| 66. A.on       | B.off      | C.out       | D.about     |
| 67. A.build    | B.create   | C.cause     | D.produce   |
| 68. A.missed   | B.lost     | C.avoided   | D.escaped   |
| 69. A.attached | B.joined   | C.connected | D.related   |
| 70. A.fact     | B.idea     | C.story     | D.news      |
| 71. A.treat    | B.contact  | C.direct    | D.control   |
| 72. A.by       | B.with     | C.for       | D.through   |
| 73. A.track    | B.path     | C.road      | D.way       |
| 74. A.get      | B.make     | C.feel      | D.appear    |
| 75. A.ought    | B.might    | C.should    | D.must      |

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this part there is a short passage followed by five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements with no more than 10 words. Please write your answers on Answer Sheet 2.*

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 Fleeer 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:

76. People were able to acquire thickened resin from\_\_\_\_\_
77. In his experiments, Adams originally intended to replace rubber with\_\_\_\_\_
78. The phrase "stumbled upon" (Para.4) most probably means\_\_\_\_\_
79. Compared with regular chewing gums, bubble gums were\_\_\_\_\_
80. The passage is mainly concerned with\_\_\_\_\_

#### **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。

Write your essay on Answer Sheet 2.

## 浙江省大学英语三级模拟试卷（一）

### Part I 听力 (30 marks, 30 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 only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the 4 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 centre.*

1. A. He is still sick in bed.  
B. He is feeling better.  
C. He is feeling worse.  
D. He has recovered completely.
2. A. In a theater.  
B. In a dining hall.  
C. In a library.  
D. In a department store.
3. A. A tourist guide.  
B. A bus conductor.  
C. A taxi driver.  
D. A postal clerk.
4. A. More than an hour and a half.  
B. More than two hours.  
C. Not more than half an hour.  
D. Less than an hour and a half.
5. A. The man can speak a foreign language.  
B. The woman hopes to improve her English.  
C. The woman knows many different languages.  
D. The man wishes to visit many more countries.
6. A. He is moving to a new apartment.  
B. He has to prepare for his trip.  
C. He has to do some baking.  
D. He has to go to bed early.
7. A. He was tired.  
B. His bicycle was stolen.  
C. Something was wrong with his bicycle.  
D. He worked late last night.
8. A. On the grass.  
B. At home.  
C. Near the pool.  
D. On his way to school.
9. A. His car is in quite good condition.  
B. He's willing to lend them the car.  
C. He would prefer to go to the party on foot.  
D. He will take them if he can.
10. A. He likes his roommate very much.  
B. His roommate seldom stays in the dorm.  
C. His roommate is quite noisy.  
D. His roommate likes complaining.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each conversation, you will hear some questions. The passage will be read twice and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the 4 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 centre.*

### Passage 1

**Questions 11 to 13 are based on the long conversation you have just heard.**

11. A. He stayed up the whole night. B. He found himself unable to fall asleep.  
C. He solved three equations. D. He made preparations for the test.
12. A. He arrived at the classroom a few minutes early.  
B. He found all the problems difficult.  
C. He finished his test paper in time.  
D. He handed in his test paper 10 minutes ahead of time.
13. A. To inform him that he failed the test.  
B. To congratulate him on his solving the problem.  
C. To criticize him that he missed the discussion.  
D. To explain to him one of Einstein's equations.

### Passage 2

**Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard**

14. A. Who is the most admirable hero in England.  
B. When the 50-pound note should be put in wide use.  
C. Whether a new, 50-pound note should be introduced.  
D. Which famous person should be put on the back of the 50-pound note.
15. A. He was one of the famous English explorers.  
B. He represented the achievements of English soldiers.  
C. He was a famous sailor in the sixteenth century.  
D. He was the first duke of Wellington.
16. A. The magnificent bridges. B. The women's movement.  
C. The famous musical compositions. D. The scientific discoveries.

### Passage 3

**Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

17. A. To become a good supervisor some day.  
 B. To specialize in a certain type of task.  
 C. To be able to do whatever job there was in the factory.  
 D. To work in experimental design for a satisfactory salary.
18. A. Strange.                      B. Ambitious.                      C. Unacceptable.                      D. Natural.
19. A. Because experienced workers looked down upon them.  
 B. Because they were afraid of looking like beginners.  
 C. Because experienced workers were very curious about them.  
 D. Because experienced workers were unwilling to share ideas.
20. A. Set a reasonable goal.                      B. Be modest as a beginner.  
 C. Be curious about everything.                      D. Learn from those who know more than you.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage 3 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 21 to 27 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 28 to 30 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.

The wedding cake has been part of the feast since Roman times, and it stands for fertility and good fortune. By 21, it should be made of the best ingredients (配料) and made from as rich a 22 as possible. A well-made cake is a 23 of a well-formed marriage; a cake that 24 or turns out otherwise may bring misfortune to the wedded pair. No matter how great a cook the bride is, she must not make her own wedding cake lest she should be working hard all her life. Neither must she eat a bit of it 25 to serving it on her wedding day.

The first slice (块, 片) must be cut by the bride lest the couple be childless. Nowadays it has become common for the husband to 26 in the operation by laying his hand over hers while she is cutting. This "cutting together" 27 is said to signify that the couple announces it will share all possessions. 28. This act is viewed as her symbolically offering herself up to him, inviting him to participate in all she has to offer. Sometimes the bride may playfully shove the cake bit at him in such a way as to get a daub (乱涂) of frosting on his nose. 29. All present at the wedding must have some of the cake. 30.

## Part II 阅读 (40 marks, 40 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** *There are 3 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 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.*

#### Passage 1

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

What comes to mind when you think of tap dancing? You might picture a black-and-white movie with a performer dressed in a tuxedo ( 礼 服 ). Tap dancing might not seem like something popular and modern. If that is how you picture tap, then you have never seen Savion Glover dance! This choreographer ( 编 舞 者 ), dancer, director, and producer has changed the way people think about tap dancing today.

Savion Glover was born in New Jersey in 1973. He showed a talent for drumming when he was only four years old, so he began going to school at the Newark Community School of the Arts. By the time he was seven, he had begun taking rhythm tap classes at the Broadway Dance Center in New York. Rhythm tap is a special kind of dance that uses all the parts of the feet to create sounds.

When Savion began taking tap lessons, his family could not afford the special shoes he needed. Savion had to wear a pair of cowboy boots to his first lesson! Just a few years later, Savion landed his first role in a Broadway performance, *The Tap Dance Kid*.

Savion continued working in a variety of areas. He learned much of what he knew about tap dancing from masters like Sammy Davis, Junior and Gregory Hines. He participated in other Broadway productions, and he even made a movie. Savion also became well-known for his recurring role on the children's television show *Sesame Street*.

The style of tap that Savion is best known for is often called hoofing, or street tap. It is a hard-hitting form of tap, and the movements are more acrobatic than those of traditional tap. Savion's work combines elements of jazz, hip-hop, rock-'n-roll, and the blues to create something unique and exciting. People love to watch Savion's 4 feet move. It is hard to keep up with them, but that is part of the fun in watching Savion Glover perform.

31. What is Savion Glover's major contribution to tap dancing?

- A.To preserve its well-established form.
- B.To transform the way of looking at tap dancing.

- C.To combine music with tap dancing perfectly.  
D.To introduce rhythm tap to Broadway.
32. Why did Savion wear a pair of cowboy boots to his first tap lesson?
- A. Because he wanted to look different from others.  
B. Because the role required that he should wear cowboy boots.  
C. Because it was unnecessary for a beginner to wear dancing shoes.  
D. Because his family didn't have enough money for dancing shoes.
33. Which of the following can best describe Savion according to the passage?
- A. Childlike.                      B. Creative.                      C. Courageous.                      D. Energetic.
34. Hoofing is characterized by\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. its quick feet movement                      B. its unique body movement  
C. its light rhythm                      D. its being easy to learn
35. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A.How Tap Dancing Evolves.                      B. Music and Tap Dancing.  
C. The Best Hooper of All.                      D. Savion and His Broadway Productions.

## Passage 2

### Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Imagine you go to the beach and find a sign: "Water Polluted—No Swimming Allowed." That's what happened to actor Ted Danson in 1984. The experience changed his life. Worried that his daughters (then aged 5 and 10) couldn't plunge into the ocean the way he had as a teen, Danson founded the American Oceans Campaign, an organization aimed at protecting Earth's oceans and coastal waters.

"Our oceans feed the world, cool our planet, regulate climate, and create nearly one-half of the global oxygen supply," Danson says. He's not joking. Fish are the main source of dietary protein for nearly 1 billion people—most of them in developing nations. Oceans absorb and radiate the Sun's heat to help keep Earth's temperature in balance. Microscopic plants (微生物) that live on the ocean's surface take in carbon dioxide to make food—and the precious oxygen we need to breathe.

"Yet each day, billions of gallons of sewage (污水), pesticides (杀虫剂, 农药), and industrial chemicals flow into the sea," Danson says. According to a United Nations report on the marine environment, about 80 percent of all marine pollution comes from human activities (like farming and driving) on land. Even if you live hundreds of miles from the nearest seashore, Danson adds, each day, Earth's atmosphere recycles billions of kiloliters of salty seawater and turns it into fresh water. Ocean water evaporates (蒸发) and rises into the



atmosphere. There it condenses and falls to Earth as rain or snow. This fresh water collects in rivers, streams, and lakes or goes deep into the earth. These are the main sources of our drinking water.

Human activities—like mining, forest clearing, farming, and manufacturing—pollute these freshwater sources, too. “But it’s not too late to turn the tide,” Danson says. You can help by conserving water and working to keep it clean.

36. What made Danson decide to establish the American Oceans Campaign?
- A. His daughters' keen interest in swimming.
  - B. His rich knowledge about the oceanic science.
  - C. His experience in being forbidden to swim in the ocean.
  - D. The role he played in a movie about the ocean.
37. According to the passage, oxygen is produced\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. by absorbing and radiating the Sun's heat
  - B. by microscopic plants
  - C. by creating dietary protein
  - D. by regulating the climate
38. The word "condense" (Line 7, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. absorb
  - B. become liquid
  - C. become heavy
  - D. reduce
39. Which of the following is responsible for the pollution of drinking water?
- A. The recycle of salty seawater.
  - B. The growth of forest.
  - C. The evaporation of ocean water.
  - D. The use of industrial chemicals.
40. What is Danson's attitude towards the protection of oceans and coastal waters?
- A. Hopeful.
  - B. Doubtful.
  - C. Confident.
  - D. Negative.

### Passage 3

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Few places in the world are more mysterious than Easter Island, located in the Pacific Ocean 2,300 miles from the coast of Chile. Easter Island has 64 square miles of rugged coastline and steep hills. Scientists believe that island began as a volcano. Three extinct volcanoes remain on the island. The largest one rises 1,400 feet high.

On Easter Sunday of 1722, Dutch Admiral Jacob Roggeveen and his crew landed on

Archaeologists (考古学) believe that three different cultures lived on Easter Island. About 400 A.D., the island was inhabited by a group of people who specialized in making small stone statues.

Scientists believe that the statues were carved from hard volcanic rock. The statues were made with stone picks made of basalt (玄武岩). Although the statues weigh many tons each, it is believed that they were moved with ropes and rollers across the island and placed on the ahus. This may be the reason for one island legend about the statues "walking" to their site.

Today, Easter Island is governed by Chile, a country of South America. Almost the entire population of 2,000 people lives in the small village of Hanga Roa on the west coast of the island.

- 26 -

45. The author's purpose in writing the passage is most likely to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A.persuade readers to visit Easter Island
- B.inform readers about a trip to Easter Island
- C.explain why Easter Island is a source of mystery
- D.report the latest scientific findings about Easter Island

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with 10 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 carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.***

On the campus, particularly where classes are small, I found a strange informality (不拘礼节, 随意) that characterized the relationship between students and their professors. While many students do call their professors "Professor" so-and-so or "Dr." so-and-so, some professors 46 to be called familiarly by their first names. And in the 47 of informality, many professors may invite students to their homes or can be seen chatting with students over a meal or a cup of coffee in the school cafeteria. A good number of instructors even request that students fill out class evaluation forms which 48 the content and presentation of the course.

Some teachers are more dogmatic (武断的) than others, but it is worth nothing that it is often the 49 that teachers encourage students to question, debate and even 50 their statements. The encouragement of this kind of dialogue with professors in America is perhaps a reflection of the 51 Americans put on thinking for oneself and developing individual perspectives. Some instructors even base a(n) 52 of the grade on oral class participation of students.

In class, if you can't 53 the teacher, it is perfectly acceptable to raise your hand, or you can make a(n) 54 with your teacher after class. Teachers have office hours apart from teaching and normally will be quite 55 to you. As some Americans say, the professors are paid for this.

A.honor	F.evidence	K. attention
B.challenge	G.emphasis	L. case
C.helpful	H.assess	M. intend
D.estimate	I. prefer	N. portion
E.follow	J. appointment	O. spirit

**Part III 综合测试 (15 marks, 20 minutes)**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 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.*

Students at University High School in Orlando choose from a wide 56 of international dishes such as lomein noodles or Montego Bay chicken.

Lora Gilbert is 57 food and nutrition for the school district. She says, "If you go to the mall and you 58 to see where the students are eating— they're eating at the Asian places and they're eating at the places 59 they can get a great Caribbean sauce."

A chef (主厨) hands out 60 to University High students. This school, like many others, has 61 detailed research into student tastes, 62 focus groups to find out what the students like to eat.

Gilbert says she has 63 that immigrant students want food from their 64 countries. "Those students brought a lot of those foods over with them, so we're seeing that 65 in what the kids tell us."

66 Latin and Asian food, the School Nutrition Association says some cafeterias are 67 Indian, Thai and Somali recipes (烹饪).

Students appear to welcome the 68. Student Samantha Carrions says, "Normally you go to a different school and they're 69, school lunch sucks (糟糕, 令人讨厌). But this year is truly amazing, I can tell you that."

70 student, Yoel Altomonte, says, "I'm not coming to school and eating junk. I'm having good food and I'm getting 71 my body needs."

Officials 72 success in efforts to cater to the students' 73 for foreign food. Statistics from the school district that includes Orlando show that the 74 of school meals has increased 75 10 percent over the last year.

- |                     |               |                     |                 |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 56. A. range        | B. category   | C. sort             | D. kind         |
| 57. A. in charge of | B. in case of | C. in favor of      | D. in place of  |
| 58. A. look for     | B. look up    | C. look around      | D. look through |
| 59. A. where        | B. that       | C. which            | D. when         |
| 60. A. trials       | B. samples    | C. sections         | D. examples     |
| 61. A. acted out    | B. worked out | C. carried out      | D. put out      |
| 62. A. to conduct   | B. conducting | C. having conducted | D. conducted    |

- |                   |               |                   |                |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 63. A. held       | B. offered    | C. found          | D. established |
| 64. A. original   | B. previous   | C. former         | D. native      |
| 65. A. mentioned  | B. imitated   | C. identified     | D. reflected   |
| 66. A. Except for | B. Not only   | C. In addition to | D. Instead of  |
| 67. A. lifting    | B. improving  | C. raising        | D. adding      |
| 68. A. variety    | B. collection | C. selection      | D. combination |
| 69. A. alike      | B. ordinary   | C. same           | D. equal       |
| 70. A. Other      | B. Such       | C. Another        | D. Certain     |
| 71. A. when       | B. what       | C. where          | D. which       |
| 72. A. admit      | B. confirm    | C. claim          | D. perceive    |
| 73. A. ambition   | B. goal       | C. purpose        | D. taste       |
| 74. A. appeal     | B. request    | C. consumption    | D. appetite    |
| 75. A. by         | B. at         | C. in             | D. to          |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this part there is a short passage followed by five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements with no more than 10 words. Please write your answer on Answer Sheet 2.

British children have to go to school between the ages of 5 and 16. In England and Wales the subjects taught in schools are laid down by the National Curriculum (课程), which was introduced in 1988 and sets out in detail the subjects that children should study and the levels of achievement they should reach by the ages of 7, 11, 14, and 16, when they are tested. The National Curriculum does not apply in Scotland, where each school decides what subjects it will teach.

At 16, students in England and Wales take GCSE examinations. These examinations are taken by students of all levels of ability in any a range of subjects and may involve a final examination, an assessment of work done during the two-year course, or both of these things. At 18 some students take A-LEVEL examinations usually in not more than 3 subjects. It is necessary to have A-levels in order to go to a university or polytechnic (综合技术大学).

In Scotland, students take the SCE examinations. A year later, they can take examinations called HIGHS, after which they can either go straight to a university or spend a further year at school and take the Certificate of Sixth Year Studies. In Scotland the university system is different from that in England and Wales. Courses usually last four years rather than three and students have to study a larger number of subjects as part of their degree.

In the US school examinations are not as important as they are in Britain. Students in High Schools do have exams at the end of their last two years, but these final exams are considered

along with the work that the students have done during the school years.

#### Social Events and Ceremonies

In American high schools there is a formal ceremony for graduation . Students wear a special cap and gown and receive a diploma from the head of the school. Students often buy a class ring to wear, and a yearbook, containing pictures of their friends and teachers. There are also special social events at American schools. Sports events are popular, and cheer leaders lead the school in supporting the school team and singing the school song. At the end of their junior year, at age 17 or 18, students hold a formal dance in the evening. The girls wear long evening dresses and the boys wear TUXEDOS.

In Britain, there are no formal dances or social occasions associated with school life. Some schools have Speech Day at the end of the school year when prizes are given to the best students and speeches are made by the head teacher and sometimes an invited guest.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 作答。

#### Question:

76. What does National Curriculum set out?
77. In England and Wales, what examinations are students required to pass for further study in universities?
78. When do students in Scotland take their HIGHS examinations?
79. How is university education in Scotland different from that in England and Wales?
80. Who makes speeches on Speech Day in Britain?

#### Part IV Writing (15 marks, 30 minutes)

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

1. 心理健康问题往往是导致疾病的原因；
2. 分析人们产生心理健康问题的原因；
3. 你认为人们应该如何保持心理健康。

## 浙江省大学英语三级模拟试卷（二）

### 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 the question 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 the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.*

1.    A. She didn't enjoy the film at all.                      B. Both she and Tina liked the film.  
      C. She enjoyed the film, but Tina didn't.            D. Tina didn't like the film as much as she did.
2.    A. He didn't do well in the exam yesterday.  
      B. He doesn't have time for coffee right now.  
      C. He would enjoy some coffee at the moment.  
      D. He drank too much coffee and couldn't fall asleep last night.
3.    A. In a library.    B. In a hospital.  
      C. In a bookstore.                                        D. In a lecture hall.
4.    A. At 6:40.    B. At 6:50.  
      C. At 7:30.    D. At 7:40.
5.    A. Colleagues.    B. Classmates.  
      C. Nurse and patient.                                  D. Teacher and student.
6.    A. He didn't know the result until now.  
      B. He didn't believe that he actually won.  
      C. He couldn't have won that competition.  
      D. He won the first prize in another competition.
7.    A. Because she has to send Tim to the airport.  
      B. Because she has to pick up Tim at the hospital.  
      C. Because she has to send her mum to the doctor.  
      D. Because she has to pick up her mum at the airport.
8.    A. Ann paid the bill.                                      B. He has to check with Ann.  
      C. Ann remembers how much he paid.              D. He can't remember how much he paid.
9.    A. Give Jane's friend a call.                            B. Go to Jane's friend's place.  
      C. Tell Jane that it is really late.                   D. Try to call Jane one more time.
10.   A. A film.    B. A match.  
      C. Sports news.    D. A music program.

### Section B

**Direction:** *In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. The passages will be read twice and the questions will be spoken only once. After each questions, 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.*

### Passage 1

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A. In the 18th century. B. In the 19th century.  
C. In the 20th century. D. Before the industrial revolution.
12. A. In hard candy jars. B. In large metal jars.  
C. In large glass jars. D. In wrapped candy jars.
13. A. They sell a large variety of products.  
B. They have replaced most of the grocery stores.  
C. They are the only stores carrying penny candies.  
D. They sell more types of candies than other stores.
14. A. Because these stores do not like this cheap product.  
B. Because these stores do not have enough employees.  
C. Because their employees do not like counting candies.  
D. Because their employees often make mistakes with candies.

### Passage 2

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A. Students who eat 4 meals every day.  
B. Students who put on weight gradually.  
C. Students who eat French fries and ice cream.  
D. Students who don't exercise as often as before.
16. A. More than 15 pounds. B. More than 20 pounds.  
C. Less than 20 pounds. D. Less than 15 pounds.
17. A. Learning to adjust to life on campus.  
B. Constantly worrying about weight issues.  
C. Having to stay up late for study all the times.  
D. Not knowing how to resist the temptations.

### Passage 3

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A. They can do well in standard math achievement examination.  
B. They can estimate the number of empty seats on the bus.  
C. They developed this ability when they were only infants.  
D. They can correctly guess the number of cookies in a cookie jar.
19. A. Because they need it for survival.  
B. Because they need it to learn math well.  
C. Because they need it to function well in a group.  
D. Because they need it for building a strong relationship.
20. A. Ways to make quick and rough guesses.  
B. Human beings' inborn sense of numbers.  
C. The development of the ability to estimate.  
D. The measurement of one's ability to learn math.



### Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage 3 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 21 to 27 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 28 to 30 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：此部分试题请在答题卡 II 上作答。)

A cause/effect essay explains why or how some event happened, and what resulted from the event. This essay is a study of the 21 between two or more events or experiences. The essay could 22 both causes and effects, or it could simply 23 one or the other. A cause essay usually discusses the reasons why something happened 24 an effect essay discusses what happens after a specific event or 25. We can take any happening for an example showing a cause essay, that would explain how and why an event 26. If this cause essay were about a volcanic eruption (火山爆发), it may explain why a volcano erupts, and what happens 27. It might go something like: “28; the effect of this was an enormous volcanic eruption.” Likewise, an effect essay should be 29 after a specific event, like a volcanic eruption. If this effect essay were about a volcanic eruption again, it might go something like: “The eruption caused many terrible things to happen; 30.”

### Part II Reading Comprehension (40 marks, 40 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** *There are 3 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 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.*

#### Passage 1

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

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.

31. The word “*motivate*” in the first line most probably mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
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
32. 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
33. 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.
34. 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.
35. 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 2

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Internet use appears to cause a drop in psychological health, according to research at Carnegie Mellon University.

Even people who spent just a few hours a week on the Internet experienced more bad feelings and loneliness than those who was online less frequently, the two-year study showed. Researchers are puzzling over the results, which were completely contrary to their expectations. They expected that the Net would prove socially healthier than television, since the Net allows users to choose their information and to communicate with others.

The fact that Internet use reduces time available for family and friends may account for the drop in psychological health, researchers hypothesized (推测). Faceless, bodiless “virtual” (虚拟的) communication may be less psychologically satisfying than actual conversation, and the

relationships formed through it may be shallower. Another possibility is that exposure to the wider world through the Net makes users less satisfied with their lives.

“But it’s important to remember this is not about the technology, it’s about how it is used,” says psychologist Christine Riley of Intel, one of the study’s sponsors (发起人). “It really points to the need for considering social factors in terms of how you design applications and services for technology.”

36. What’s the finding of the research undertaken at Carnegie Mellon University?
- A. People spend more time on the Internet now.
  - B. People spend less time with their families and friends now.
  - C. The Net proves socially healthier than television.
  - D. Internet use may cause a drop in psychological health.
37. What had the researchers expected before the research?
- A. The Net may account for the drop in psychological health.
  - B. Internet use may improve social health.
  - C. Internet use has nothing to do with social health.
  - D. Spending much time on the Internet makes people feel bad and lonely.
38. Which is **not true** according to the passage?
- A. The Net allows users to choose their information and to communicate with others.
  - B. Internet communication may be less psychologically satisfying than actual conversation.
  - C. Undeveloped Internet technology causes the drop in psychological health.
  - D. The wider world through the Net makes users less satisfied with their lives.
39. What does Christine Riley, the psychologist, suggest?
- A. It’s necessary to take social factors into account in designing applications and services for technology.
  - B. It’s important to tell the users how to design and apply the technology.
  - C. Compared with social factors, the technology itself has more influence on the Internet users.
  - D. No social factors should be considered in applications and services for technology.
40. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- A. How to Use the Internet
  - B. Disadvantages of the Internet
  - C. Social Factors and the Internet
  - D. Internet May Cause Bad Feelings

### Passage 3

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Man is a land animal, but he is also closely tied to the sea. Throughout history the sea has served the needs of man. The sea has provided man with food and a convenient way to travel to many parts of the world. Today, experts believe that nearly two-thirds of the world’s population lives within eighty kilometers of the seacoast.

In the modern technological world the sea offers many resources to help mankind survive. Resources on land are beginning to grow less. The sea, however, still offers hope to supply many of man’s needs in the future.

The riches of the sea yet to be developed by man’s technology are impressive. Oil and gas explorations have existed for nearly thirty years. Valuable amounts of minerals such as iron, copper

and so on exist on the ocean floor.

Besides oil and gas, the sea may offer new sources of energy. For example, warm temperature of the ocean can be used as the steam in a steamship. Sea may also offer a source of energy as electricity for mankind.

Technology is enabling man to explore even deeper under the sea. It is obvious that the technology to harvest the sea continues to improve. By the 2050, experts believe that the problems to explore the food, minerals and energy resources of the sea will have been largely solved.

41. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Needs of Man. B. Sea Harvest and Food.  
C. Sea and Sources of Energy. D. Sea Exploring Technology.
42. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. man hasn't completely made use of the riches of the sea  
B. technology for exploring the sea has been solved  
C. harvesting rice in the sea will be made possible  
D. in the near future man can live on the ocean floor
43. Why does the author mention a steamship?  
A. To illustrate that man can make use of sources of energy from the sea.  
B. To show that a steamship is better than other kinds of ships.  
C. To argue that man should use steamships.  
D. To indicate that it is warmer in the ocean than on land.
44. According to the author, technology is important because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. resources on land are running short in ten years  
B. man can use it to explore the deeper sea  
C. it is a lot of fun diving into the sea.  
D. ancient people used it to explore the sea
45. According to the author, when will the problems to explore the deeper sea largely be solved?  
A. In the next generation. B. By the end of the 21st century.  
C. In the near future. D. By the middle of the 21st century.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with 10 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 carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on the **Answer Sheet II** with a single line through the centre. **You may not use any of the words In the bank more than once.**

(注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 II 上作答。)

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform. Why are uniforms so 46 in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more 47 than civilian(百姓的) clothes. People have become conditioned to 48 superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to 49

more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the 50 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 51 professional identity (身份) than to step out of uniform? Uniforms also have many 52 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 53 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 54, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act 55, on the job at least.

A.skill	F.professional	K.expect
B. popular	G.character	L.practical
C.get	H.individuality	M.recall
D.change	I.inspire	N.lose
E.similarly	J.differently	O.ordinary

### Part III Integrated Testing (15 marks, 20 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 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.

Wise buying is a positive way in which you can make your money go further. The 56 you go about purchasing an article or a service can actually 57 you money or can add 58 the cost.

Take the 59 example of a hairdryer(吹风机). If you are buying a hairdryer, you might 60 that you are making the 61 buy if you choose one 62 look you like and which is also the cheapest 63 price. But when you get it home you may find that it 64 twice as long as a more expensive 65 to dry your hair. The cost of the electricity plus the cost of your time could well 66 your hairdryer the most expensive one of all.

So what principles should you 67 when you go out shopping?

If you 68 your home, your car or any valuable 69 in excellent condition, you'll be saving money in the long 70.

Before you buy a new 71, talk to someone who owns one. If you can, use it or borrow it, check it suits your particular 72.

Before you buy an expensive 73, or a service, do check the price and 74 is on offer. If possible, choose 75 three items or three estimates.

- |                |             |               |            |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 56 A. form     | B. fashion  | C. way        | D. method  |
| 57 A. save     | B. preserve | C. raise      | D. retain  |
| 58 A. up       | B. to       | C. in         | D. on      |
| 59 A. easy     | B. single   | C. simple     | D. similar |
| 60 A. convince | B. accept   | C. examine    | D. think   |
| 61 A. proper   | B. best     | C. reasonable | D. most    |

- |    |              |               |             |              |
|----|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 62 | A. its       | B. which      | C. whose    | D. what      |
| 63 | A. for       | B. with       | C. in       | D. on        |
| 64 | A. spends    | B. takes      | C. lasts    | D. consumes  |
| 65 | A. mode      | B. copy       | C. sample   | D. model     |
| 66 | A. cause     | B. make       | C. leave    | D. bring     |
| 67 | A. adopt     | B. lay        | C. stick    | D. adapt     |
| 68 | A. reserve   | B. decorate   | C. store    | D. keep      |
| 69 | A. products  | B. possession | C. material | D. ownership |
| 70 | A. run       | B. interval   | C. period   | D. time      |
| 71 | A. appliance | B. machinery  | C. utility  | D. facility  |
| 72 | A. function  | B. purpose    | C. target   | D. task      |
| 73 | A. component | B. element    | C. item     | D. particle  |
| 74 | A. what      | B. which      | C. that     | D. this      |
| 75 | A. of        | B. in         | C. by       | D. from      |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section there is a short passage followed by 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements with **no more than 10 words**. Please write your answers on **Answer Sheet II**.

(注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 II 上作答。)

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. In my 12 years of teaching, no schools I have taught in have ignored spelling or consider it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, different ideas among teachers about how to teach spelling, or how to encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling.

If spelling becomes the only focus of the teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to **"play safe"**. He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid difficult words. Therefore, teachers who pay attention to content rather than technical ability often encourage the early use of dictionaries.

I was once reading a teacher's comment on a piece of writing of a third-year student, "This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors!" I was shocked! It was a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expression of the children's deep feeling. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but spelling became the only focus of his interest. If his priorities had centered on the child's ideas, an expression of his slight disappointment with the pupil's spelling mistakes would have given the pupil more motivation to seek improvement.

## Questions:

76. Teacher differs in their opinions about \_\_\_\_\_.
77. The expression "play safe" (Para. 2, Line 2. in this passage probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
78. Teachers encourage the early use of dictionaries because \_\_\_\_\_.
79. The writer seems to think that the teacher's judgment on that piece of writing is \_\_\_\_\_.

80. The major point discussed in the passage is \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Part IV Writing (15 marks, 30 minutes)**

**Directions:** *You have received the invitation below, but you will not be able to attend the party. Write a letter back to explain the reason why you cannot go and how you plan to make up for it. You should write approximately 100 words.*

R.S.V.P.

Mr. Li Hua,

Request the presence of you.

On the occasion of our 10th wedding anniversary on November 18th, Saturday, at 7 p.m. at the Lakeview Hotel, Nanjing Road, Shanghai.

Yours,  
Mr. and Mrs. Hills