



全国公共英语等级考试 第三级（PETS-3） 历届真题册  
学黎英语（南柯）

# 全国公共英语等级考试 第三级

## PETS-3 历届真题册



学黎英语（南柯）

PETS-3



客服咨询  
学黎 教育



真题听力  
学黎 教育





## 目录

2015 年 9 月公共英语三级真题 .....	2
2016 年 3 月公共英语三级真题 .....	16
2016 年 9 月公共英语三级真题 .....	31
2017 年 3 月公共英语三级真题 .....	45
2017 年 9 月公共英语三级真题 .....	59
2018 年 3 月公共英语三级真题 .....	72
2018 年 9 月公共英语三级真题 .....	86
2019 年 3 月公共英语三级真题 .....	100
2019 年 9 月公共英语三级真题 .....	114
2021 年 3 月公共英语三级真题 .....	129
2022 年 3 月公共英语三级真题 .....	143
2022 年 9 月公共英语三级真题 .....	157
- END - .....	171



## 2015 年 9 月公共英语三级真题

### SECTION I Listening

(25 minutes)

**Directions:**

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your ANSWER SHEET.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand now as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

#### Part A

**Directions:**

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.

Now look at question 1.

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?

[A] In a post office.

[B] In a hotel.

[C] In a bank.

[D] In a supermarket.

2. When will the bank open on Sundays?

[A] From 8:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.

[B] From 9:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

[C] From 8:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

[D] From 9:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.

3. What did the man ask the woman to do?

[A] Go on a diet

[B] Have a snack

[C] Play some tennis

[D] Stop screaming

4. Where are the two speakers?

[A] In a hotel

[B] At a dinner table

[C] In the street

[D] At the man's house



5. What can we assume from this conversation?

- [A] The man is a judge.
- [B] It's an interview.
- [C] The man agrees with the woman.
- [D] The man believes that Jack will quit his job.

6. Why can't they meet on Thursday?

- [A] Because she wants to meet him on Wednesday.
- [B] Because she has to go out of town.
- [C] Because she is in charge of the project.
- [D] Because she has another meeting.

7. What does the woman mean?

- [A] The man should not expect her to go along.
- [B] She doesn't think she has enough money.
- [C] She will go even though the movie is bad.
- [D] The man should count the number of people going.

8. What does the woman mean?

- [A] She is asking for a higher pay.
- [B] She is introducing a new friend.
- [C] She is too busy.
- [D] She's got some problems.

9. Who is the man?

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| [A] A judge.     | [B] An interviewer. |
| [C] A professor. | [D] A counselor.    |

10. What are they talking about?

- [A] City is better than countryside.
- [B] Changes in the city.
- [C] Going camping.
- [D] Life in the summer.



## Part B

### Directions:

You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording **only once**.

*Questions 11-13 are based on the following dialogue between an employer and an employee.*

11. How old is Katie?

- [A] 16. [B] 17. [C] 18. [D] 19.

12. What kind of job is Katie looking for?

- [A] A part-time job for a school magazine.  
[B] A full-time job at a college.  
[C] A permanent job at Johnson's Imports.  
[D] A short-term job in an office.

13. What qualifications does Katie have for the job?

- [A] Her extra classes in sport at school.  
[B] She has computer skills and is used to working with people.  
[C] She's adaptable.  
[D] Her work experience in the school newspaper.

*Questions 14 -17 are based on the following dialogue between a lawyer and her customer.*

14. How long have they not met each other?

- [A] Half a year. [B] Two years.  
[C] Three or four years. [D] More than five years.

15. What's the purpose of Mr. Tim's visiting this time?

- [A] He wants to make some changes in his will.  
[B] He wants the woman's help in buying a land and building a house.  
[C] He wants the woman to see the architect for him.  
[D] He asks the woman to find a plot for him.



16. When did Mr. Tim go to see the plot chosen by his son?

- [A] Last Friday                  [B] Last Saturday  
[C] Two days ago                [D] Yesterday

17. Which material should the house be built of?

- [A] Stone                        [B] Brick  
[C] Cement                      [D] Wood

*Questions 18 -21 are based on the following dialogue in a travel agency.*

18. Which city is the man going to visit?

- [A] Oxford                      [B] Paris  
[C] Shaftsbury                 [D] London

19. Which tourist attraction is **NOT** mentioned in the dialogue?

- [A] Buckingham Palace        [B] Shops and restaurants  
[C] Tower of London           [D] The British Museum

20. What is **NOT** listed on the man's schedule?

- [A] Shopping                    [B] Watching a show  
[C] Meeting friends            [D] Visiting art galleries

21. What can you infer from the dialogue?

- [A] The visitor will see very little of the city.  
[B] The visitor's schedule is tight.  
[C] The visitor will enjoy his time.  
[D] The visitor will leave for another city the next day.

*Questions 22 - 25 are based on the following monologue on smoking.*

22. Why are so many people dependent on cigarette?

- [A] Because they like the taste of tar.  
[B] Because smoking makes them feel relaxed.  
[C] Because smoking is funny.  
[D] Because smoking cures disease.

23. Which substance in cigarette causes cancer?

- [A] Cigarette ashes.            [B] Nicotine.  
[C] Tar.                         [D] Not mentioned here.



24.What do experts suggest people to do?

- [A] To buy cigarettes with less tar.
- [B] To smoke only a few cigarettes a day.
- [C] To smoke only during a break.
- [D] To give up smoking.

25.Why do smokers like low tar cigarettes?

- [A] Because they are less harmful.
- [B] Because they cost less.
- [C] Because they taste better.
- [D] Because they last longer.

You now have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of the listening comprehension section.

## Section II Reading

(50 minutes )

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following two texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

#### Text 1

Five-year-old Elia arrived at school with a big box of colored pencils. Her friend, Anna, offered to exchange her set of markers for the brand-new pencils. Elia agreed, but soon discovered that the markers were dried up. “That’s not fair!” cried Elia to her teacher. “I want my new pencils back.” After some tears and negotiation, the teacher helped the girls set things right by returning the items to their original owners.

Later that day, at story time, the teacher shared the picture book classic *A Bargain for Frances*. Though the conflict in the story is just over a broken tea set,



the message about fair play was not lost on the children. The book was helpful in exploring a small, yet significant, life lesson.

Stories are vital to the way we process and experience life events and the feelings that surround us. The ability to create, share, and respond to stories is one of the vital characteristics of being human. In fact, the human brain is programmed to see patterns and become fascinated in the plot development of stories, finally storing them in long-term memory. As a result, the brain is a remarkably effective processor of stories, both real and fictional.

High-quality picture books are a good blend of art and literature that attracts kids' imagination and communicates an idea in an effective way. These books are perfect teaching tools, as they deal with the powerful emotions that kids feel, model effective coping strategies, and present complex concepts in appropriate ways. In addition, according to brain research, the picture book complements words with what leaves the most permanent impression: images. The pictures in books are distinctive from the fleeting images kids see on television in that they remain on the page, ready to be revisited, touched, and commented upon.

Whether we share stories about families, historical events, or emotions, stories are a way to sum up life's memorable moments and lasting lessons. We can control the power of literature and use it to develop positive character in young kids by reading often, choosing suitable books, and enjoying stories together.

26. Elia cried “ That’s not fair ! ” as she thought that she was \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| [A] cheated by her friend  | [B] defeated by her friend |
| [C] ignored by her teacher | [D] scolded by her teacher |

27. *A Bargain for Frances* is intended to teach kids how to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| [A] play fair in life | [B] organize things |
| [C] win in conflicts  | [D] write a message |

28. According to the text, stories can help kids \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| [A] realize their potential | [B] improve their memory       |
| [C] concentrate on reading  | [D] understand the human world |



29. In comparison with pictures in books, television images \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] are frequently commented on      [B] stay temporarily with children  
[C] blend art and literature vividly    [D] communicate ideas effectively

30. The power of literature can help kids develop their \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] positive character      [B] interest in history  
[C] passion for stories      [D] learning strategies

## Text 2

We have heard a lot about the health benefits of tea, especially green tea. It is high in polyphenols, compounds with strong antioxidant activity that in test-tube and animal models show anticancer and heart-protective effects. Good clinical studies are few, however, and although physicians tell their patients to drink green tea, there hasn't been any definite proof of the value of that advice.

A team of Japanese researchers was able to link green tea consumption with decreased mortality from many causes—including heart disease. The researchers tracked 40,530 healthy adults ages 40 to 79 in a region of northeastern Japan where most people drink green tea, following them for up to 11 years. Those who drank five or more cups of green tea a day had significantly lower mortality rates than those who drank less than one cup a day. There were also fewer deaths from cardiovascular disease.

But no such association was seen with deaths from cancer. Nor was consumption of oolong or black tea connected with any decrease in mortality. Those teas are easier to be combined with oxygen in processing, which not only darkens the color of the leaves and changes their flavor but also reduces their polyphenol content.

Coffee is more complicated. It has received both gold stars and black marks in medical literature. It, too, contains antioxidants, although they are less well studied than tea polyphenols. Evidence for the health benefits of coffee is growing, however.



A group of investigators from Finland, Italy and the Netherlands reports that coffee seems to protect against age-related decline in mental capacity. The scientists studied 676 healthy men born from 1900 to 1920 and followed them for 10 years, using standardized measures of brain function. Their conclusion: the men who consumed coffee had significantly less decline in mental capacity than those who didn't. Three cups a day seemed to provide the most protection.

Population studies like those help us form assumptions about relationships between dietary habits and long-term health. We still have to test our suppositions in controlled conditions, and measure the effects of coffee and tea on various systems of the body.

31. Physicians often tell their patients to drink green tea because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] its medical value has been proved
- [B] it is believed to be good for one's health
- [C] it has long since been used clinically
- [D] its effectiveness has been shown in animals

32. The Japanese study seems to have confirmed the positive effect of green tea on \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] young adults
- [B] Asian people
- [C] patients with cancer
- [D] patients with heart disease

33. The text indicates that black tea differs from green tea in that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] it can retain the color of its leaves
- [B] it can reduce cancer-related deaths
- [C] it contains less polyphenol content
- [D] it is stronger in flavor than the latter

34. Coffee is beneficial to one's health because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] it has more antioxidants than green tea
- [B] it slows down the rate of brain aging
- [C] it lowers the rate of natural mortality
- [D] it keeps systems of the body active



35. The text indicates that the relationships between dietary habits and long-term health \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] are a falsely perceived supposition
- [B] are a conflicting issue among people
- [C] deserve further scientific research
- [D] deserve to be tested on a larger population

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine section called “Letters” in which five people wrote about online shopping. For questions 36-40, match the name of each person to one of the statements (A-G) given below. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### Jennifer:

In your article about online shopping being the newest and easiest way to shop, you said that computers will replace shopping malls sooner or later because they make buying things faster and cheaper. But don't you think that the entire point of shopping is to spend leisure time with friends while doing something necessary. Shopping is not just a quick task. It is, in fact, an entire way of life.

#### Paul:

I am a great collector of all manner of hard-to-find items such as out-of-print books and antiques. Purchasing in physical stores would mean round-the-world travel and years of effort. I can get the same result in a few hours on eBay, and often at bargain prices. I am quite well-off, but buy very few consumer items available in regular shops. I have many friends and acquaintances with the same approach.

#### Mike:

My wife buys online often. I have not heard complaints or dissatisfaction. She can compare with different online vendors' prices after she has decided what she wants. It's delivered to the door, a big time savings and gas savings. If I need something, I check online first and see what it costs and then decide where to buy, local stores or online. Online has the advantage most of the time.



**Henry:**

Virtually all online stores make you register. But, I don't need another username and password to remember. I will only buy online if I cannot find something locally. Even though shipping is fast, I'd rather drive across town and pay more to be able to bring home a new gadget the same day. And, most of the time, there is no difference in price between local stores and online stores.

**Jeff:**

If you think the prices are the same online as they are locally, you're dealing with the wrong online retailers. I'm an online shopping veteran and I always save quite a bit on my large-dollar purchases. With a little research experience, I've easily saved thousands of dollars over the last several years. Besides, shipping on most items is reasonable and you don't even pay taxes 99.9% of the time.

*Now match the name of each person (36-40) to the appropriate statement.*

*Note: there are two extra statements.*

Statements

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 36. Jennifer | [A] I'll buy online only when I have to.  |
| 37. Paul     | [B] You can enjoy steep discounts with most online sellers.   |
| 38. Mike     | [C] I shift between buying on or off line depending on what suits me.   |
| 39. Henry    | [D] Shopping is not only a necessary task but a sociable pleasure.  |
| 40. Jeff     | [E] Online selling helps to satisfy my special needs in buying.<br>[F] Buying online is far from being as good as it is boasted to be.<br>[G] Buying online can save you a lot only if you find the right online sellers. |



## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text from which five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A- G the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (41 - 45). There are TWO extra sentences that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

“Any apples today?” Effie asked cheerfully at my window. I followed her to her truck and bought a kilo. On credit, of course. 41 “Pay me whenever you like,” said Effie, climbing back into her truck.

All pretense of payment was dropped when our funds, food and fuel decreased to alarming lows. Effie came often, always bringing some gift: a jar of peaches or some firewood. There were other generositys. Our baby was not doing well, so Effie financed my wife’s trip to New York for consultation with a specialist.

42 Her income, derived from investments she had made while running an interior decorating shop, had never exceeded \$200 a month, which she supplemented by selling her apples. But she always managed to help someone poorer.

Years passed before I was able to return the money Effie had given me from time to time. She was ill now and had aged rapidly in the last year. “Here, darling,” I said, “is what I owe you.” “Don’t give it to me all at once,” she said. 43 I think she believed there was magic in the slow discharge of a love debt.

The simple fact is that I never repaid the whole amount to Effie, for she died a few weeks later. 44 But a curious thing began to happen.

Whenever I saw a fellow human in financial trouble, I was moved to help him. I can’t afford to do this always, but in the ten years since Effie’s death, I have indirectly repaid my debt to her.

The oddest part of the whole affair is that people whom I help often help others later on.

45 So the account can never be marked closed, for Effie’s love will go on in hearts that have never known her.



- [A] At that time, it seemed that my debt would forever go unsettled.
- [B] Give your help to those in greater need.
- [C] Effie was not a rich woman.
- [D] Effie worked diligently all her life.
- [E] Cash was the one thing in the world I lacked just then.
- [F] By now, the few dollars Effie gave me have been multiplied many times.
- [G] Give it back as I gave it to you — a little at a time.

## Part D

### Directions:

Read the following text from which 10 words have been removed. Choose from the words A-O the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (46-55). There are FIVE extra words that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

It can be a special experience to go on a family trip during the holiday season, but one reason that many parents 46 to stay home is the cost of travel. Here are some ways of reducing your travel 47.

Flying is a fast way to arrive at your destination, but the cost of airline tickets can really add up if you are buying flights for the whole family. Often, it is cheaper to pay for gas 48 the whole family can fit in the car, 49 with the current decreases in gas prices.

If your destination is too far to drive to, you should look at a variety of 50 for your flight times. For example, it is often cheaper to fly on Christmas day instead of flying a few days before Christmas. Also, 51 early morning flights is cheaper than traveling during peak times during the day.

Eating out 52 you are on the road can quickly increase the trip cost, and it's much cheaper to stop at the grocery store, planning your own food 53. If you plan to eat out, then it's usually cheaper to eat at a restaurant during breakfast or lunch, 54 you to skip the higher dinner prices.



Also, it might be cheaper to visit an all-inclusive resort. These resorts include all the meals and a variety of activities, and many of them have children's activities so that the kids can 55 entertained during the trip.

- |              |              |                |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| [A] allowing | [B] if       | [C] begin      |
| [D] choose   | [E] driving  | [F] especially |
| [G] expenses | [H] instead  | [I] before     |
| [J] options  | [K] stay     | [L] taking     |
| [M] too      | [N] troubles | [O] while      |

### Section III Writing

(45 minutes )

**Directions:**

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on your ANSWER SHEET.

**Part A**

56. Your friend Paul wants to know in detail about the part-time job you took at a restaurant during the summer vacation. Write an email to Paul, telling him about,

- 1) what you did on the job;
- 2) how you felt about the working environment and co-workers;
- 3) what you learned from the job.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of your email. Use “Wang Lin” instead.



## Part B

57.

### Directions:

Read the text below. Write an essay in about 120 words, in which you should summarize the key points of the text and make comments on them. Try to use your own words.

Lori Schneider knows a few things about fear. “We were crossing a ridge that dropped off 8,000 feet on both sides,” says the 53-year-old climber of ascending Mount Everest last spring. “The wind was blowing at 60 miles an hour. If there was ever a moment to panic, this was it.”

But she didn’t. An hour later, she reached the peak—the last step in her personal challenge to scale the highest mountains on all seven continents.

Ten years earlier, she’d come face-to-face with a different type of fear, when she was unable to feel anything in the right side of her body. After learning she had multiple sclerosis ( MS) —a serious illness that gradually makes a person weak and unable to move or see, she left her marriage, job, and home: “I ran from my whole life.”

It was just before climbing South America’s Mount Aconcagua in 2000 that she set her sights on the Seven Summits. After training by pulling 50-pound bags of dog food up the ski slopes near her home, she topped Europe’s Mount Elbrus in 2002, North America’s McKinley in 2006, and Australia’s Kosciuszko and Antarctica’s Vinson Massif in 2008. She’d scaled Africa’s Kilimanjaro in 1993. That left Asia’s Everest, the highest of all.

And there she stood, on a ridge at 28,800 feet. “When I trained, I told myself to take one step at a time by spelling out words,” she says. “So I spelled out. Don’t let fear in.” It got her to the top.

She’s the first person with MS to conquer the Seven Summits. With her condition stable, she plans a return to Kilimanjaro—this time with 15 others with MS by her side.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.



## 2016 年 3 月公共英语三级真题

### SECTION I Listening

(25 minutes)

**Directions:**

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your ANSWER SHEET.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand now as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

#### Part A

**Directions:**

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.

Now look at question 1.

1. What is the woman doing at the moment?

- [A] Having a break. [B] Having a coffee.  
[C] Writing a report. [D] Visiting the man.

2. What does the woman ask the man to do?

- [A] Repair her windows.  
[B] Take care of her house.  
[C] Take a rest for a few days.  
[D] Go to the seaside with her.

3. What do we learn about the woman from the dialogue?

- [A] She bought a suitable skirt.  
[B] She wanted to purchase a skirt.  
[C] She returned a skirt to the shop.  
[D] She complained about the service.



4.What does the man say to the woman?

- [A] He envies her a lot.
- [B] He enjoys cooking.
- [C] He usually eats out.
- [D] He runs a restaurant.

5.What are the speakers talking about?

- [A] Gardening.
- [B] Air quality.
- [C] Hot weather.
- [D] Lack of rain.

6.Why is the woman angry with her son?

- [A] He ignored traffic signals.
- [B] He failed to repair her car.
- [C] He didn't attend his class.
- [D] He didn't take her advice.

7.Why does the man feel sorry?

- [A] He forgot his Dad's birthday.
- [B] He didn't buy a birthday present.
- [C] He didn't put the cake in the fridge.
- [D] He arrived late for his dad's birthday.

8.Where is the man's house located?

- [A] Near a park.
- [B] By a restaurant.
- [C] Close to a highway.
- [D] In a Chinese neighborhood.

9.What does the woman say about the data in the article?

- [A] It is original.
- [B] It is reliable.
- [C] It is questionable.
- [D] It is authoritative.

10.What does the man tell the woman?

- [A] The best time for job interviews.
- [B] The strategies for job interviews.
- [C] His comments on her recent work.
- [D] His congratulations on her good luck.



## Part B

### Directions:

You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording **only once**.

*Questions 11-13 are based on the following interview with John Smith, a psychologist on office behavior.*

11.What is the man's first tip on a productive workday?

- [A] Arrive at the office earlier.
- [B] Jump into paper work first.
- [C] Start with less difficult tasks.
- [D] Get ready within 15 minutes.

12.Why should personal phone calls be avoided?

- [A] They may take a lot of time.
- [B] They may reduce social time.
- [C] They may spoil a great mood.
- [D] They may cause errors in work.

13.Why should an alarm be set?

- [A] To give a go-home signal.
- [B] To remind people to relax.
- [C] To make people work fast.
- [D] To warn people of an emergency.

*Questions 14-17 are based on the following conversation between two friends.*

14.What news does Renee share with Tom?

- [A] She met a high school classmate.
- [B] She found an old friend's address.
- [C] She paid a visit to her high school.
- [D] She got in touch with an old friend.



15. Why did Renee and her friend lose contact?

- [A] Her friend's family left for another city.
- [B] Her friend transferred to another school.
- [C] They had an argument and drifted apart.
- [D] They were too busy to write to each other.

16. What does Tom say about his old friends?

- [A] He has lost touch with all of them.
- [B] He maintains contact with most of them.
- [C] He has regained contact with a few of them.
- [D] He keeps in touch with one or two of them.

17. How did Renee's friend get her email address?

- [A] From an old address book.
- [B] From one of their former teachers.
- [C] From another high school classmate.
- [D] From the website of Renee's company.

*Questions 18 -21 are based on a conversation between Lisa and her former neighbor John.*

18. Why did the woman decide to cancel her vacation?

- [A] She had trouble with her health.
- [B] She had trouble with her investment.
- [C] She had to attend a financial course.
- [D] She had to attend a conference in Paris.

19. What did the woman do after she graduated from college?

- [A] She worked as a stock trader.
- [B] She worked as a stock analyst.
- [C] She worked as a finance teacher.
- [D] She worked as a company manager.



20. Why did the woman want to start her own company?

- [A] To make more money.
- [B] To have more time for herself.
- [C] To find more business opportunities.
- [D] To know more about the stock market.

21. How does the woman feel about the present economic stimulating package?

- [A] Relieved.
- [B] Optimistic.
- [C] Unconfident.
- [D] Disappointed.

*Questions 22 -25 are based on the following interview between a reporter and Mr. Smith on his website.*

22. Which industry is the man's website concerned with?

- [A] News.
- [B] Music.
- [C] Education.
- [D] Television

23. Whom is the man's website mainly meant for?

- [A] College students in Asia.
- [B] English learners of all ages.
- [C] Teenagers and young adults.
- [D] Any visitors for entertainment.

24. What does the website want its visitors to get familiar with?

- [A] Classic films.
- [B] Western music.
- [C] English accents.
- [D] Public speeches.

25. What does the man hope his website will do in three years?

- [A] Fulfill its short-term goal.
- [B] Get a big market in Asia.
- [C] Become self-financed.
- [D] Get more investments.

You now have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of the listening comprehension section.



## Section II Reading

(50 minutes )

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following two texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

#### Text 1

Isabel has turned down two job offers in the past year. In 2006, she started her own consulting practice, but by 2008, most of her larger clients had to drop her because of the economy. In 2011, she was undertaking irregular assignments and knew she needed a steady job. The first job she considered was Director of HR for a company in Utah. After the initial interviews, she felt the job fit her except for the location. Still, she flew west to meet the hiring manager. The hiring manager explained that Isabel was the top candidate for the job but that, before she continued with the process, she should better understand the firm's culture. She directed Isabel to several videos of the company's CEO, who regularly appeared in front of the company in costume as part of morale building exercises and expected his senior leaders to do the same. "Even though I was desperate for a job, I knew I couldn't do that," Isabel says. She called the recruiter to turn down the job and explained that she didn't feel there was a cultural fit.

A few months later, she interviewed for another job: a director of employee relations at a local university. After several interviews, the hiring manager told her the job was hers if she wanted it. The job had many positives: it was a low-stress environment, it offered great benefits, and the university was an employee-friendly place. But the job was relatively junior despite the title and Isabel worried it wouldn't be challenging enough. Finally, she turned it down. "It would be great to have a paycheck and great benefits but I would definitely have trouble sleeping at night," she says.



In both cases, she was frank with the hiring managers about why she wasn't taking the jobs. "In the past, it felt like dating, I was worried about hurting people's feelings," she says. However, they appreciated her frankness and thanked her for her honesty. She says it was hard to turn down the jobs and it was a risk for her financially but she felt she had to.

26. In 2011, Isabel \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] did consulting now and then
- [B] found a job close to her home
- [C] refused several job interviews
- [D] ran a successful consulting firm

27. Isabel turned down the first job offer mainly because of its \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] CEO
- [B] culture
- [C] location
- [D] recruiter

28. Isabel was dissatisfied with the second job due to its \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] junior title
- [B] low benefits
- [C] environment
- [D] lack of challenge

29. Isabel believed that her rejection of the jobs was \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] harmful
- [B] surprising
- [C] justifiable
- [D] troublesome

30. According to Isabel, it is important to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] look for jobs with little stress
- [B] look for jobs with great benefits
- [C] be truthful in declining job offers
- [D] be cautious in declining job offers

## Text 2

You do not usually get something for nothing. Now, a new study reveals that the evolution of an improved learning ability could come at a particularly high price: an earlier death.

Past experiments have demonstrated that it is relatively easy through selective



breeding to make rats, honey bees and — that great favourite of researchers — fruit flies a lot better at learning. Animals that are better learners should be competitive and, thus, over time, come to dominate a population by natural selection. But improved learning ability does not get selected amongst these animals in the wild. No one really understands why.

Tadeusz Kawecki and his colleagues at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland have measured the effects of improved learning on the lives of fruit flies. The flies were given two different fruits as egg-laying sites. One of these was laced with a bitter additive that could be detected only on contact. The flies were then given the same fruit but without an additive. Flies that avoided the fruit which had been bitter were deemed to have learned from their experience. Their children were reared and the experiment was run again.

After repeating the experiment for 30 generations, the children of the learned flies were compared with normal flies. The researchers report in a forthcoming edition of Evolution that although learning ability could be bred into a population of fruit flies, it shortened their lives by 15%. When the researchers compared their learned flies to colonies selectively bred to live long lives, they found even greater differences. Whereas learned flies had reduced their life spans, the long-lived flies learned less well than even average flies.

The authors suggest that evolving an improved learning ability may require a greater investment in the nervous system which takes resources away from processes that delay ageing. However, Dr. Kawecki thinks the effect could also be a by-product of greater brain activity increasing the production of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS), which can increase oxidation in the body and damage health.

No one knows whether the phenomenon holds true for other animals. So, biologists, at least, still have a lot to learn.

31. Past experiments prove selective breeding can make animals better \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| [A] commanders | [B] competitors |
| [C] survivors  | [D] learners    |



32. In this experiment, scientists observed that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] some flies avoided the fruit without an addictive
- [B] some flies preferred the fruit with an addictive
- [C] the eggs of the flies were not damaged
- [D] the impact on the flies did not last long

33. The forthcoming report says that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] long-lived flies are better at laying eggs
- [B] long-lived flies are poorer in learning
- [C] learned flies have a relatively long life
- [D] learned flies live as long as average ones

34. According to Dr. Kawecki, greater brain activity \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] reduces oxygen consumption
- [B] regulates the nervous system
- [C] speeds up the ageing process
- [D] stabilizes the ageing process

35. We learn from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the research findings need to be tested further
- [B] biologists are doing similar research on other animals
- [C] the animal world usually follows the same universal laws
- [D] biologists are applying their findings to other areas

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine article in which five people talk about tipping in a restaurant. For questions 36-40, match the name of each person to one of the statements (A-G) given below. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

#### **Richard:**

I've always viewed tipping as a way of saying "thank you" to the one who serves me. I believe what is bad is when no tip is left at all. The better the service, the higher the tip. Unless the service is literally perfect, I never tip more than 10% of the bill. Much like the harder teachers in school, I never give an easy "A". My assessment is honest.



**Daniel:**

A tip is a "thank you," but in truth, a tip is payment for service. 20% is a standard tip. Servers deserve it for their hard work. Restaurants will never pay more for labor unless they are forced to do so by new laws. Tips make up about 97% of a server's total income. Those tips are needed for survival. So, before servers are paid a living wage, tip 20%.

**Kate:**

Why should I pay the difference between what the restaurant is willing to pay the employee and what an acceptable wage is? I do pay 20%, but I hate it. A friend of mine left Europe for New York City, found a job in a restaurant there and ended up making \$5,500 a month. Enough above minimum wage? How about miners, construction workers, resident doctors, etc? Do they get tipped?

**Patricia:**

18 -20% for good service is today's standard. The restaurant and its employees are too polite to tell you this or to put it on their menus, but that is their expectation and you need to understand that. I believe it is good manners to respect this. To do otherwise is to be openly rude. If you disagree, you are wise to eat elsewhere, as you are hurting a hardworking professional.

**Michael:**

Tipping has gotten out of control. I always had thought it was 15%, and now suddenly servers have made it 20%. I tip 15%, and that's it. If the service is really superior, then I work higher from there. Interesting to be told, "If you can't afford to tip 20%, then you should eat at home." If all those people stayed away, the restaurant would not even be in business.

*Now match the name of each person (36 - 40) to the appropriate statement.*

*Note: there are two extra statements.*



### Statements

36. Richard [A] It's rude not to tip.  
37. Daniel [B] I do tip, though I don't like it.  
38. Kate [C] Tipping shouldn't be compulsory.  
39. Patricia [D] Tips are essential to servers' survival.  
40. Michael [E] If you don't tip, you are punishing the server.  
[F] I think the current tipping standard is too high.  
[G] My tip faithfully reflects how good the service is.

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text from which five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A-G the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (41-45). There are TWO extra sentences that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

In 2009, the number of hungry people in the world reached one billion for the first time. It's difficult not to be shocked by the fact that more than one in seven people in the world do not have enough to eat. 41 Hunger kills more people per year than diseases such as AIDS, malaria and TB combined.

The UN estimates that almost two thirds of the world's hungry people are in Asia, which is of course the world's most populous continent. 42 Although this region has a much lower population than Asia, it has the highest percentage of hungry people. Almost all of the rest are in Latin America, North Africa and the Caribbean. In the richest regions of the world there are only a tiny number of people who don't have enough to eat.

There are many reasons for world hunger. They include wars, droughts, floods, and the overuse of farming land. 43 Many people also blame greedy



businessmen for pushing up the prices of basic foods in the global market. But the most important reason, quite simply, is poverty, which has increased recently due to the financial crisis of 2008.

Although many people make the obvious point that there would be less hunger if the global population were smaller, few people would argue that there is not enough food to go around. 44 In the last 50 years, global food production has risen even more quickly than the global population. There are many areas of the world in which people generally have more than enough food. 45 The answer to world hunger, therefore, may be a balanced food distribution around the whole world. Everyone will have enough to eat, but not overeat.

- [A] The basic problem seems to be not a lack of food, but its distribution.
- [B] More than a quarter are in sub-Saharan Africa.
- [C] All these factors affect food production.
- [D] It takes the effort of every country to fight against world hunger.
- [E] In those places, obesity is a far bigger problem than hunger.
- [F] Those places need far more food than they actually get.
- [G] By the end of this year, more than 35 million people will have died as a result of not having enough to eat.

## Part D

### Directions:

Read the following text from which 10 words have been removed. Choose from the words A-O the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (46-55). There are FIVE extra words that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

I can't believe the kind of rubbish that some people call art. Yesterday, my girlfriend dragged me to a modern art 46 to see an exhibition she had read about in the paper. It was five or six so-called installations made of bits of plastic, wood and paper that 47 just to have been thrown on the floor. It was a mess,



basically—just like the floor in my sister's house when my two-year-old nephew's left all his toys out, but less 48. Come to think of it, 49 you had given those bits of plastic, wood and paper to my nephew, he could probably have 50 something just as good. I guess, sometimes, the cleaners end up throwing art like that in the bins at the end of the day, 51 they must find it hard to work out what's an exhibit and what's just 52. I think that if a painting or an installation looks like something I could have done myself in fifteen minutes, it doesn't 53 to be called art. But when I say that, people like my girlfriend say I'm "uncultured." I think a lot of the people who say they 54 the kind of stuff we saw yesterday are just pretending — deep down they know it's rubbish but they don't want to be the first one to admit it because, unlike me, they're 55 of being looked down on.

- |              |                |             |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| [A] afraid   | [B] appreciate | [C] because |
| [D] colorful | [E] created    | [F] deserve |
| [G] dislike  | [H] gallery    | [I] if      |
| [J] litter   | [K] object     | [L] proved  |
| [M] seemed   | [N] serious    | [O] when    |



### Section III Writing

(45 minutes )

**Directions:**

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### Part A

56. You have just had a terrible trip to a foreign country. Post a message to an English online forum;

- 1) telling other travelers some of your bad experiences ;
- 2) giving them some suggestions about taking a trip.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of your message. Use “Wang Lin” instead.

#### Part B

57.

**Directions:**

Read the text below. Write an essay in about 120 words, in which you should summarize the key points of the text and make comments on them. Try to use your own words.

Dear Sally,

It was amazing to see your dance performance last weekend. I felt so proud of you when your teacher and schoolmates congratulated you upon your completion of the performance.

While you continue to enjoy the moment, I'd like to share with you a small quote from Abraham Lincoln, “This, too, shall pass away.” I want these words to be your guide at every turning point in your life.

When you're feeling very proud of yourself at an achievement, knowing no bounds at that moment, remember that “This, too, shall pass away.”



When you're at a difficult moment in your life and don't know what to do, find comfort in the same words — "This, too, shall pass away."

I'm not saying that the ache of some losses and setbacks will completely go away from your life. In fact, often the memories of painful events will hit you unexpectedly like tons of bricks and take your breath away years after they happen.

But, like all humans, you have an almost infinite capacity to adapt to life's changes and a great ability to bounce back from trying times. This understanding should give you a spark of hope when you're in a season of despair; it should also build up your confidence for taking risks in the future.

Sally, our lives are made up of several peaks and several valleys. That's the nature of life. Live each moment as it comes. And always remember "This, too, shall pass away."

Love,  
Papa.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.



## 2016 年 9 月公共英语三级真题

### SECTION I Listening

(25 minutes)

**Directions:**

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your ANSWER SHEET.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand now as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

#### Part A

**Directions:**

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.

Now look at question 1.

1. Where is George now?

[A] In America.

[B] Here.

[C] In France.

[D] At home.

2. Where does this conversation probably take place?

[A] At a laundry.

[B] At a supermarket.

[C] At a cafeteria.

[D] At a movie theatre.

3. What does the man say about Tom?

[A] He has lost many of his paintings.

[B] He has become a good person.

[C] His fortune has been good recently.

[D] He doesn't make good painting any longer.



4.What is the woman going to do?

- [A] To go to another store.
- [B] To go to the second floor for the coat.
- [C] To buy herself a new coat.
- [D] To go up to the third floor for the coat

5.How does the woman think of the man's value?

- [A] Modem.
- [B] Traditional.
- [C] Old-fashioned.
- [D] Friendly.

6.Why does the woman want to keep the skirt?

- [A] It fits her.
- [B] She likes it.
- [C] It is a gift from the man.
- [D] It is cheap.

7.What does the woman mean?

- [A] The fresh air in the country is helpful to health.
- [B] People can only feel relaxed when in the country.
- [C] She has no time to go to the country.
- [D] She is not willing to spend the weekend in the country.

8.What does the woman suggest Jerry do?

- [A] Find another place to live.
- [B] Sell his apartment to someone else.
- [C] Start looking for some place to live near the campus.
- [D] Come back to the campus.

9.Why did the man wake up late this morning?

- [A] Because he twisted his ankle the night before.
- [B] Because the battery in his alarm clock had run out of electricity.
- [C] Because his mother forgot to wake him up.
- [D] Because he didn't hear the alarm clock.

10.What can we say about the man?

- [A] It is the first time he has been in China.
- [B] He likes China very much.
- [C] He used to be a teacher in China.
- [D] He is a young man.



## Part B

### Directions:

You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording **only once**.

*Questions 11 - 13 are based on the following passage about the transportation in the future.*

11.What will be used to power cars in the next few decades?

- [A] Gas. [B] Electricity.  
[C] Solar energy. [D] Alcohol.

12.What will future news reports focus on when talking about transportation?

- [A] Road conditions. [B] Highway traffic.  
[C] Air traffic conditions. [D] New traffic rules.

13.What will passengers be asked to do when they travel to the moon?

- [A] Carry little luggage.  
[B] Go through a health check.  
[C] Arrive 10 minutes earlier for boarding.  
[D] Undergo security check.

*Questions 14 -17 are based on the fallowing dialogue.*

14.What is the main purpose of the man's trip?

- [A] To improve his skating techniques. [B] To climb mountains.  
[C] To take a vacation. [D] To learn to ski.

15.Why does the woman know so much about Albuquerque?

- [A] Because her sister lives there.  
[B] Because she attends college there.  
[C] Because she lives thirty miles from there.  
[D] Because she had the vacation there last year.

16.What may cause most problems in Albuquerque, in the woman's opinion?

- [A] The cold weather. [B] The low humidity.  
[C] The high altitude. [D] The changing climate.



17.What can be inferred about the man from the conversation?

- [A] He has ever been to Albuquerque before.
- [B] He has just graduated from college.
- [C] He is going to New Mexico.
- [D] He loves chess.

*Questions 18 - 21 are based on the following dialogue between a doctor and his patient.*

18.What's wrong with the woman?

- [A] She hasn't recovered from her illness.
- [B] She can't have a good sleep.
- [C] She has a headache.
- [D] She can't understand the doctor.

19.What advice did the doctor give the woman?

- [A] To take as many tablets as possible.
- [B] To rest as much as possible
- [C] To do as much housework as possible.
- [D] To lie in bed until she feels better.

20.What made it difficult for the woman to follow the man's advice?

- [A] She didn't want to lose her job.
- [B] She had to do housework.
- [C] She had to look after her children.
- [D] Both B and C.

21.In what tone does the man talk to the woman?

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| [A] Sympathetic. | [B] Scornful. |
| [C] Cold.        | [D] Firm.     |

*Questions 22 ~25 are based on the following passage about prisoners and prisons in Britain.*



22. In Britain, if a man commits some crime, what punishment will he probably get?

- [A] He will be hanged.
- [B] He will be fined heavily.
- [C] He will be sent to an open prison.
- [D] He will be ordered to do some community work.

23. What do we know about women prisoners in Britain?

- [A] Most of them are very young.
- [B] They are kept in closed prisons.
- [C] They don't have freedom in prison.
- [D] They are a small portion of the prison population.

24. In what way are open prisons different from closed prisons?

- [A] They have a longer history.
- [B] All of their prisoners are expected to work.
- [C] Their prisoners can visit their families and friends.
- [D] Some of their prisoners are allowed to study or work outside prisons.

25. What do we learn about prisoners in Britain from the passage?

- [A] They live a comfortable life in prisons.
- [B] Most of them get paid for their work.
- [C] They have to cook their own meals.
- [D] They are locked up most of the time.

You now have 3 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to your ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of listening section.

## Section II Reading

(50 minutes )

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following two texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.



## Text 1

Late last year, I needed to transport some furniture from our house in Sussex to my son's flat in central London. I should have paid a man to do it for me, but foolishly confident in my driving ability, I decided to hire a van and drive it myself. It was a Ford Transit 280, long and wide; you couldn't see out of the back. You never really knew how close you were to anything else on the road.

Reversing in my home yard, I crashed into a small shed, causing permanent damage. At least I owned the shed.

I loaded up the furniture and set out. By now it was rush hour. My nerves broke down, as I steered the huge van through ever-shifting lanes, across oncoming vehicles, between distances of buses, at last to Charlotte Street.

Here, I found an available parking space. As I reversed into it, I noticed three people at a pavement cafe waving to me. I got out, trembling violently, like one who has just endured a stormy Atlantic crossing. "You've shifted the car parked behind you three feet," they said, and it belonged to a disabled person. I examined the car. There were white scratches along its front bumper. It bore a disabled sign. So, now I was a bad driver and a bad man. Under the stern gaze of the three, I left an apologetic note on the damaged car's windscreen, giving my phone number.

I unloaded the furniture, dripping with sweat. Wanting only to escape the monster, I drove the van back to its base on the Edgware Road. On arrival, the hire man told me I must fill it up with petrol before returning it. "Just charge me," I cried, still shaking with fear. He gazed at me with understanding. No doubt he'd witnessed others in this state before. "How about I drive you to a petrol station, you fill up, and I drive her back?" he asked.

He danced the great van through the traffic so casually that it would have shamed me if I had not been so grateful.



26. The writer felt regretful that he had \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] hired someone to drive for him
- [B] asked his son to do the delivery
- [C] rented a small van for his goods
- [D] delivered the furniture himself

27. On his way to Charlotte Street, the writer felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] frightened [B] annoyed  
[C] relaxed [D] excited

28. In the parking lot, the writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] saw a disabled man [B] ran into his friends  
[C] hit another vehicle [D] examined his van

29. The writer uses the word “monster” (para. 5) to refer to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the bad experience [B] the heavy furniture  
[C] the guy at the base [D] the vehicle he drove

30. Watching the hire man drive, the writer felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] doubtful [B] grateful  
[C] ashamed [D] worried

## Text 2

By the time you retire, there's no doubt about it, your brain isn't what it used to be. By 65, most people will start to notice the signs: you forget people's names and the teapot occasionally turns up in the fridge.

There is a good reason why our memories start to let us down. At this stage of life, we are steadily losing brain cells in critical areas. This is not too much of a problem at first; even in old age, the brain is flexible enough to compensate. At some point, though, the losses start to make themselves felt.

Clearly, not everyone ages in the same way, so what's the difference between a happy, intelligent old person and a forgetful, bad-tempered granny? And can we improve our chances of becoming the former?



Exercise can certainly help. Numerous studies have shown that gentle exercise three times a week can improve concentration and abstract reasoning in older people, perhaps by encouraging the growth of new brain cells. Exercise also helps steady our blood sugar. As we age, our blood sugar control worsens, which causes a large increase in blood sugar levels. This can affect an area that helps form memories. Since physical activity helps control blood sugar, getting out and about could reduce these peaks and, potentially, improve your memory.

Coordination training could also help. Studies have shown that specifically targeting motor control and balance improves learning function in 60 to 80-year-olds.

“Brain training”, was once considered strange, but a study concludes that computerised brain exercises can improve memory and attention in the over 65s. Importantly, these changes were large enough that participants reported significant improvements in everyday activities, such as remembering names or following conversations in noisy restaurants.

Avoiding the complaints is even easier. In fact, your brain is doing all it can to ensure a contented retirement. By 65, we are much better at increasing the experience of positive emotion, says Florin Dolcos, a neurobiologist at the University of Alberta in Canada. In experiments, he found that people over the age of 60 tended to remember fewer emotionally negative photographs compared with positive ones than younger people.

31. It is usual for retired people to have \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| [A] a distant memory | [B] a terrible memory   |
| [C] a painful memory | [D] a changeable memory |

32. According to the text, mild exercise helps old people \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| [A] avoid a bad temper         | [B] feel happy with their life   |
| [C] practise creative thinking | [D] improve their mental ability |

33. It is learned from the text that high blood sugar may \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| [A] encourage brain cells to grow | [B] result in poor concentration |
| [C] affect physical activity      | [D] lead to memory loss          |



34. Through “brain training” old people can \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] improve their physical balance
- [B] cope better with daily activities
- [C] cooperate better with each other
- [D] become skillful at using computers

35. According to Florin Dolcos, when it comes to retirement, most old people tend to feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| [A] satisfied | [B] depressed |
| [C] hopeful   | [D] regretful |

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine article in which five people talked about advertisements aimed at children. For questions 36 - 40, match the name of each person to one of the statements (A - G) given below. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### Anne:

I really don't think that it's moral to target children with advertisements, as they are not yet able to distinguish advertising from actual programming in the way adults can. This means that advertising aimed at children is misleading and unfair. It is also clearly effective, as otherwise advertisers would not spend hundreds of millions of dollars each year targeting children who are not yet able to resist their sales pitch.

#### John:

Advertising aimed at children brings negative social consequences, as much of it is for food and drinks that are unhealthy. Encouraging naive children to consume so much fatty, sugary and salty food is morally wrong because it creates overweight, unhealthy youngsters, with bad eating habits that will be with them for life. Society may pay a high price in terms of the extra medical care such children will eventually require.

#### Lily:

I think banning advertisements is a severe restriction upon freedom of speech.



Companies should be able to tell the public about any legal products, or innovation will be restricted and new companies will find it hard to market their products successfully in the face of established rivals. Children also have a human right to receive information from a wide range of sources and make up their own minds about it.

**Ross:**

Children naturally like foods that are rich in fats and sugar. They give them the energy they need to play energetically and grow healthily. It is true that eating only such foods is bad for people, but this is a problem of bad parenting rather than the fault of advertising. If advertising to children were banned, then governments would not be able to use this means of promoting healthy eating.

**Julia:**

Children are not naive innocents, but clever consumers who can distinguish at a very young age between advertisements and programs, and understand that advertisements can be misleading. This essential learning process is, in fact, developed through exposure to advertisements. It is also assisted by responsible parenting that does not just leave children alone in front of the television, but spends some time watching with them and discussing what is seen.

*Now match the name of each person (36 - 40) to the appropriate statement.*

*Note - there are two extra statements.*

Statements

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 36. Anne  | [A] Parents' bad lifestyle influences their children.              |
| 37. John  | [B] It's not right to ban advertisements.                          |
| 38. Lily  | [C] Don't blame advertisements for kids' bad eating habits.        |
| 39. Ross  | [D] Children are easily misled by advertisements.                  |
| 40. Julia | [E] Watching TV advertisements is a process of learning for kids.  |
|           | [F] It's time to ban advertisements aimed at children.             |
|           | [G] Advertisements aimed at children may bring trouble to society. |



## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text from which five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A-G the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (41-45). There are TWO extra sentences that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Entrepreneurs and small business owners are typically buried in demands and obligations. So, learning to say “no” and focus on the right things is critically important.

Vickie Milazzo, a very successful businessman and author of *Wicked Success Is Inside Every Woman*, has some useful advice that could certainly benefit just about anyone, not just women.

Use your time wisely. 41 You have to work hard at them every day, sometimes in very small steps, so you should commit to doing something every day toward your goal and reach it in separate but related stages.

Abandon perfectionism. When you get there, success may not look like what you expected. 42 You all have your own idea of how success will look and feel when you get there, so your ability to be flexible and adjust your goals could get you to a place of success much earlier than you otherwise might.

43 If you are struggling to achieve a goal, you cannot learn much from someone else who is struggling to achieve that same goal. Therefore, you should look around for other people who have achieved what you want. In other words, you should find those whose work you admire and model yourself after them.

Keep it fresh. 44 Tap back into the frame of mind you had when you were just starting out. Finding that passion again will often renew your energy and engagement.

Finally, give yourself a break. If you stepped back and looked at your daily routine objectively, as if it were happening to your best friend, what would your advice be? Would it be: Slow down? 45 Or spend a few moments enjoying the day?



- [A] More haste, less speed.
- [B] Hang on to your dreams.
- [C] Take a few deep breaths?
- [D] Do you remember why you wanted the career you have?
- [E] You cannot achieve big goals overnight.
- [F] Find successful people to learn from and imitate.
- [G] So, you should adjust your expectations and definition of success along the way.

## Part D

### Directions:

Read the following text from which 10 words have been removed. Choose from the words A-O the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (46-55). There are FIVE extra words that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

When I tell people that I work from wherever I want, whether it be home or a friend's office, I am generally met with a bit of scorn or a response that points out how "lucky" I am. Actually, I'm just getting to 46 what millions of people are already living: the mobile office.

Office space has undergone marked changes in the past few decades, with wooden desks being 47 by customizable cubicle walls and desks, then shifting to many of the new open-office designs we see now. This evolution is continuing as 48 realize that mobile technology is keeping workers away from the office more than ever.

Perhaps the most 49 change this year is something that has already begun. Thanks to increasing 50 on mobile devices, professionals can make a seamless transition from home to meetings to the office, with clients and 51 never realizing the change in location. Phones can easily be routed to cell phones, and cloud-based file storage means documents can be 52 from any device with an Internet connection.

As the "work anywhere" trend continues to grow, professionals will have



more 53 than ever. They'll no longer be chained to a desk eight hours a day, allowing them to be more 54 and more reachable when they're needed. In time, this will most likely 55 the definition of the office to include any location where an Internet connection is available.

- |                 |                |                |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| [A] accessed    | [B] businesses | [C] confidence |
| [D] considerate | [E] created    | [F] customers  |
| [G] efficient   | [H] engineers  | [I] experience |
| [J] freedom     | [K] notable    | [L] provide    |
| [M] reliance    | [N] replaced   | [O] reshape    |

### Section III Writing

(45 minutes )

**Directions:**

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on your ANSWER SHEET.

**Part A**

56. A local environmental group is recruiting volunteers at the moment. You are willing to become one of them. Write an email to the recruiters, telling them:

- 1) why you want to be a volunteer;
- 2) what you can do for the group;
- 3) when you will be available.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of your email. Use “Wang Lin” instead.



## Part B

57.

### Directions:

Read the text below. Write an essay in about 120 words, in which you should summarize the key points of the text and make comments on them. Try to use your own words.

A millionaire in New York suffered from a severe eye disease. He got a famous doctor to treat his eye. The doctor performed a minor operation on the millionaire, gave him some medicine and advised him to avoid bright light for one month so as to add to the treatment and ensure speedy recovery. On arriving home, the millionaire immediately acted on the doctor's advice. He closed all his windows, replaced the colorful curtains with dark heavy ones, removed his bright ceiling lights and used dim bulbs. In a word, he went to great lengths to make his house completely dark.

Two weeks later, the doctor paid a visit to the millionaire to enquire about his recovery. To the doctor's astonishment, everything in the house was made dark and dull. "Just look at all this," said the millionaire proudly. "Not the lowest beam of light inside. I spent \$ 5,000 on the changes to the house. I followed your advice faithfully." "You sure did," replied the doctor, but he found it hard to say that it was a matter of plain common sense that the millionaire could have bought a pair of sunglasses, which would cost much less, rather than spending so much money making the house darker, in order to avoid bright light.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.



## 2017 年 3 月公共英语三级真题

### SECTION I Listening

(25 minutes)

**Directions:**

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your ANSWER SHEET.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand now as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

#### Part A

**Directions:**

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.

Now look at question 1.

1. Where are the speakers?

[A] At a party.

[B] At a cinema.

[C] At a restaurant.

[D] At a bus station.

2. What do we learn about the man?

[A] He wants to rent an apartment.

[B] He plans to leave his company.

[C] He has found a job in London.

[D] He will inquire for the woman.

3. What is the man going to do?

[A] Go out with Nick.

[B] Eat out with Linda.

[C] Meet with a client.

[D] Discuss work with Mary.



4.What are the speakers talking about?

- [A] How to manage people. [B] Their departmental work.  
[C] How to avoid getting fired. [D] Their incompetent manager.

5.What do we learn about Mary?

- [A] She is not interested in shopping.  
[B] She is not free for housework.  
[C] She is too busy to go shopping.  
[D] She is interested in office work.

6.What is the man?

- [A] He is a judge. [B] He is a lawyer.  
[C] He is a teacher. [D] He is a researcher.

7.Why does the woman eat out at noon?

- [A] To keep fit. [B] To save time.  
[C] To save money. [D] To make friends.

8.What do we learn about David?

- [A] He lost his job last week. [B] He is working with Mary.  
[C] He has been ill for a year. [D] He earns less than before.

9.What does the woman think of the texts?

- [A] They are too long. [B] They read poorly.  
[C] They suit beginners. [D] They are interesting.

10.What do we learn about the man?

- [A] He prefers fact-based reports.  
[B] He spends a lot of time online.  
[C] He enjoys exciting things in life.  
[D] He puts much blame on technology.

## Part B

### Directions:

You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear each piece **only once**.



*Questions 11 -13 are based on the following interview with a TV host.*

11. Where did the woman take her first job after college?

- [A] In a film studio. [B] In a talent agency.  
[C] In a publishing firm. [D] In a television station.

12. Why did the woman's mother put her in acting classes?

- [A] To enrich her after-school life.  
[B] To develop her talent in acting.  
[C] To make her know more people.  
[D] To help her get over her shyness.

13. What is the woman's favorite sport?

- [A] Table tennis. [B] Swimming.  
[C] Baseball. [D] Skating.

*Questions 14 -17 are based on the following dialogue.*

14. What do we know about the woman?

- [A] She dislikes a challenging job.  
[B] She is tired of her present job.  
[C] She works in a big company.  
[D] She is eager to get a pay rise.

15. What does the woman want the man to do?

- [A] Give her some advice. [B] Give her an interview.  
[C] Help her write a resume. [D] Help her find a good job.

16. What is the good start for an interview according to the man?

- [A] Being confident. [B] Being well-prepared.  
[C] Showing proper manners. [D] Doing a good self-introduction.

17. What should the woman avoid according to the man?

- [A] Using the interviewer's words.  
[B] Anticipating possible questions.  
[C] Talking too much about herself.  
[D] Memorizing answers beforehand.



Questions 18 -21 are based on the following dialogue about a visit to Athens, the capital of Greece.

18. Why does the woman ask the man for advice?

- [A] He has a business in Athens. [B] He spent a night in Athens.  
[C] He is familiar with Athens. [D] He used to study in Athens.

19. What does the man advise the woman to do?

- [A] Take part in a bus tour. [B] See as much as possible.  
[C] Go to the Phaliron coast. [D] Stay in central Athens.

20. What does the man think the woman can enjoy at the Paralia?

- [A] A peaceful walk. [B] Historical sites.  
[C] Greek food. [D] Local music.

21. Which of the following impressed the man most?

- [A] A harbor. [B] A stadium.  
[C] A nightclub. [D] A performance.

Questions 22 -25 are based on the following interview with John Smith, CEO of a shoe-making company.

22. Why did the man start the shoe-making company?

- [A] To build his own shoe brand.  
[B] To help children without shoes.  
[C] To sell shoes to poor countries.  
[D] To broaden his business scope.

23. What had the man done before he started the shoe-making company?

- [A] He had started five companies.  
[B] He had worked as a technician.  
[C] He had worked in South America.  
[D] He had taught five media courses.

24. When did the man come up with this new business model?

- [A] Three years ago. [B] Five years ago.  
[C] Six years ago. [D] Eight years ago.



25.What is the man's biggest focus in giving shoes to poor children?

- [A] Giving them access to school.
- [B] Cultivating their sense of wealth.
- [C] Raising their sense of self-worth.
- [D] Preventing horrible foot diseases.

You now have 3 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to your ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of listening section.

## Section II Reading

(50 minutes )

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following two texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

#### Text 1

Passwords are everywhere in computer security. All too often, they are also ineffective. A good password has to be both easy to remember and hard to guess, but in practice people seem to pay attention to the former. Names of wives, husbands and children are popular. “123456” or “12345” are also common choices.

That predictability lets security researchers (and hackers) create dictionaries which list common passwords, useful to those seeking to break in. But although researchers know that passwords are insecure, working out just how insecure they are has been difficult. Many studies have only small samples to work on.

However, with the co-operation of Yahoo!, Joseph Bonneau of Cambridge University obtained the biggest sample to date—70 million passwords that came with useful data about their owners.

Mr. Bonneau found some interesting variations. Older users had better passwords than young ones. People whose preferred language was Korean or



German chose the most secure passwords; those who spoke Indonesian the least. Passwords designed to hide sensitive information such as credit-card numbers were only slightly more secure than those protecting less important things, like access to games. “Nag screens” that told users they had chosen a weak password made virtually no difference. And users whose accounts had been hacked in the past did not make more secure choices than those who had never been hacked.

But it is the broader analysis of the sample that is of most interest to security researchers. For, despite their differences, the 70 million users were still predictable enough that a generic password dictionary was effective against both the entire sample and any slice of it. Mr. Bonneau is blunt: “An attacker who can manage ten guesses per account will compromise around 1% of accounts.” And that is a worthwhile outcome for a hacker.

One obvious solution would be for sites to limit the number of guesses that can be made before access is blocked. Yet whereas the biggest sites, such as Google and Microsoft, do take such measures, many do not. The reasons of their not doing so are various. So it’s time for users to consider the alternatives to traditional passwords.

26. People tend to use passwords that are \_\_\_\_\_ .

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| [A] easy to remember | [B] hard to figure out |
| [C] random numbers   | [D] popular names      |

27. Researchers find it difficult to know how unsafe passwords are due to \_\_\_\_\_ ,

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| [A] lack of research tools  | [B] lack of research funds  |
| [C] limited time of studies | [D] limited size of samples |

28. It is indicated in the text that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- |  |
|--|
| [A] Indonesians are sensitive to password security |
| [B] young people tend to have secure passwords     |
| [C] nag screens help little in password security   |
| [D] passwords for credit cards are usually safe    |



29. The underlined word “compromise” Para. 5 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] comprise [B] compensate  
[C] endanger [D] encounter

30. The last paragraph of the text suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] net users regulate their online behaviors  
[B] net users rely on themselves for security  
[C] big websites limit the number of guesses  
[D] big websites offer users convenient access

## Text 2

John Lubbock, a British member of the Parliament, led to the first law to safeguard Britain’s heritage - the Ancient Monuments Bill. How did it happen?

By the late 1800s more and more people were visiting Stonehenge for a day out. Now a World Heritage Site owned by the Crown, it was, at the time, privately owned and neglected.

But the visitors left behind rubbish and leftover food. It encouraged rats that made holes at the stones’ foundations, weakening them. One of the upright stones had already fallen over and one had broken in two. They also chipped pieces off the stones for souvenirs and carved pictures into them, says architectural critic Jonathan Glancey.

It was the same for other pre-historic remains, which were disappearing fast. Threats also included farmers and landowners as the ancient stones got in the way of working on the fields and were a free source of building materials.

Shocked and angry, Lubbock took up the fight. When he heard Britain’s largest ancient stone circle at Avebury in Wiltshire was up for sale in 1871 he persuaded its owners to sell it to him and the stone circle was saved.

“Lubbock aroused national attention for ancient monuments,” says Glancey. “At the time places like Stonehenge were just seen as a collection of stones, ancient sites to get building materials.”



“Lubbock knew they were the roots of British identity. He did for heritage what Darwin did for natural history.”

But Lubbock couldn't buy every threatened site. He knew laws were needed and tabled the Ancient Monuments Bill. It proposed government powers to take any pre-historic site under threat away from uncaring owners, a radical idea at the time.

For eight years he tried and failed to get the bill through parliament. Finally, in 1882, it was voted into law. It had, however, been watered down; people had to willingly give their ancient monuments to the government. But what it did do was plant the idea that the state could preserve Britain's heritage better than private owners.

Pressure started to be put on the owners of sites like Stonehenge to take better care of them.

31. According to the text, Stonehenge in the late 1800s was \_\_\_\_\_. .

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| [A] a royal property  | [B] utterly neglected |
| [C] legally protected | [D] a public property |

32. One stone in Stonehenge fell over because \_\_\_\_\_. .

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| [A] rats weakened its foundation     | [B] farmers cut it to build houses |
| [C] visitors carved pictures into it | [D] visitors chipped pieces off it |

33. Lubbock proposed a bill to \_\_\_\_\_. .

- |                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| [A] push people to learn history    | [B] ensure government function       |
| [C] enforce ancient site protection | [D] push visitors to behave properly |

34. When the bill was voted into law in 1882, it had been made less

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| [A] severe   | [B] biased  |
| [C] implicit | [D] complex |

35. This text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_. .

- |  |
|--|
| [A] a famous British Parliament member       |
| [B] the value of ancient heritages in the UK |
| [C] the history and protection of Stonehenge |
| [D] the origin of the Ancient Monuments Bill |



## Part B

### Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine in which five women wrote to respond to an article on mother-daughter relationship. For questions 36 - 40, match the name of each person to one of the statements (A - G) given below. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### **Lucy:**

As the mother of two girls, I was moved to tears by your article, because it echoed so many of my own feelings. I don't think I should feel ashamed or that I am failing my child in any way because I feel like this. I think it's really normal and I love the way you have put into words what so many mums feel at this stage in their lives.

#### **Anna:**

My husband and I both read this article and we think it is moving, thoughtful, and the ending is wonderful. People cannot deny that jealousy is a natural emotion between children and parents. It is wonderful to see someone emotionally mature enough to be so aware of their own feelings, and celebrate them. You have written what I am sure most mothers feel, but are too scared to admit.

#### **Beth:**

There is some form of jealousy between mother and daughter. I remember suspecting that my mother was jealous of me but kept it under wraps. I understood that my mother was not happy with my father and the good relationship between myself and him. The strange thing is years later, my own daughter and her father have a good relationship with each other and I can feel jealousy creeping in...

#### **Clare:**

When I realized my daughter had become a young woman, I was not jealous. At first I felt sad that I had lost my little girl, then I accepted this and rejoiced in her loveliness. I feel protective towards her because it is too natural for young girls to meet men. Offer your child advice on things like wearing fancy clothes which men do see as charming, and hope that she enjoys her life.



**Ruth:**

I think that a mature person judges herself based on her own qualities. A loving mother does not compare herself to her children and advertise her unhealthy thoughts to the world in a newspaper. I am surrounded all day at work by hot, smart young undergraduates, many of whom are hotter and smarter than I was at their age. When they succeed socially and academically, I feel happy for them.

*Now match the name of each person (36-40) to the appropriate statement.*

*Note: there are two extra statements.*

Statements

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 36. Lucy  | [A] You have spoken out the true feelings of mothers like me.                    |
| 37. Anna  | [B] It is helpful for mothers to reveal their hidden feelings.                   |
| 38. Beth  | [C] Emotionally mature mothers understand their daughters.                       |
| 39. Clare | [D] I understand my mother now, being a mother myself.                           |
| 40. Ruth  | [E] You have expressed what most mothers feel but dare not say.                  |
|           | [F] Do your duty as a mother and hope for the best for your daughter.            |
|           | [G] A mother should not envy her children and make public her improper feelings. |

**Part C**

**Directions:**

Read the following Text from which five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A- G the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (41 - 45). There are TWO extra sentences that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Whenever I hear a recording of John Denver singing “Sunshine on My Shoulders,” I find myself smiling, drawn to a love of the sun and outdoors I’ve had for decades as a Michigan native. Walking barefoot to the lake, playing shirtless in the sunlight, and breathing fresh air feel good. 41



Studies have found higher rates of high blood pressure among people with the lowest sun exposure. One reason may be due to nitric oxide, a gas whose production is stimulated when your skin is exposed to the sun's rays. 42 Vitamin D, which sunlight helps your body produce, is also linked to better heart health. So walk outdoors for 15 to 30 minutes daily.

43 Research on 280 volunteers there found that people had a reduced heart rate, and lower blood pressure when they walked through a forest than when they spent time in an urban area.

One of the consequences of modern society is that rarely is our body in direct contact with the ground. The earth has an electrical current. 44 Although “earthing” or “grounding” is considered alternative by mainstream medicine, research shows that the practice seems to be able to reduce heart disease risk. So, walk around barefoot whenever possible, let your backyard grass tickle your feet, and dig your toes into sandy beaches,

45 2011 British review of 11 studies found that people who exercised outside generally reported more energy and less anger, tension, and depression - all factors contributing to heart attack - than those who worked out indoors.

- [A] Exercising indoors is another option.
- [B] It reduces both heart attack and stroke risks.
- [C] Exercising outdoors may be more beneficial than working out indoors.
- [D] In Japan, walking through forests for healing has become a popular practice.
- [E] Direct contact with it may be a stabilizing force for good health.
- [F] As a doctor, I can tell you they are also very good for your heart
- [G] You'll get greater health benefits exercising where it's green.

## Part D

### Directions:

Read the following text from which 1() words have been removed. Choose from the words A - O the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (46 -55). There are FIVE extra words that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.



Some of the greatest successes you can think of began with failure. What a big  
46 a little continued effort and determination can make.

Workplace expert Nan Russell, author of “The Titleless Leader: How to Get Things Done When You’re Not in Charge,” offers a number of 47 of people who were deemed failures—and then turned successful.

Albert Einstein was 48 to be mentally challenged as a child and told he would never amount to anything. Need we say how that one turned out?

Walt Disney was fired from the *Kansas City Star* because the editor thought he lacked 49.

Chester Carlson’s early Xerox machines were 50 by 20 companies before he finally found a business partner.

Thomas Edison failed thousands of times before inventing the light bulb. There are many quotes from the great inventor that are worth 51 to memory. Here’s just one: “Many of life’s failures are people who did not realize how 52 they were to success when they gave up.”

So, while failure may not feel good, it’s often an essential part of success, the trial-and-error that can lead to greater things. If you spend all your time 53 about past mistakes, you might not notice when real opportunity arrives, so by all 54, learn from your mistakes - then put them behind you, roll up your sleeves and get back to work.

Here’s one more quote from Edison for us to think about: “If we all did the things we are 55 of, we would astound ourselves.”

- |                |                  |                 |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| [A] capable    | [B] close        | [C] combination |
| [D] committing | [E] contributing | [F] creativity  |
| [G] difference | [H] encouraged   | [I] examples    |
| [J] judged     | [K] means        | [L] rejected    |
| [M] typical    | [N] ways         | [O] worrying    |



### Section III Writing

(45 minutes )

**Directions:**

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### Part A

56. You found some problem with the book you bought from a US online bookstore. Write the bookstore an email to let it know:

- 1) when you bought the book;
- 2) what problem you found with the book;
- 3) what solution you expect.

You should write about 100 words.

Do not sign your own name at the end of your email.

Use “Wang Lin” instead.

#### Part B

57.

**Directions:**

Read the text below. Write an essay in about 120 words, in which you should summarize the key points of the text and make comments on them. Try to use your own words.

Lee Rodriguez-Espada, 12, was late to the Wegmans Family 5k Sunday in Rochester, New York. To save time, her mom dropped her near the starting line before parking the car. Lee rushed to the starting line only to realize the race had already begun. She was told to just start running and quickly fell into pace with the others. Meanwhile her mom found a spot at the finish line, expecting to congratulate her daughter within the hour.

Concentrating on running, Lee didn't realize until mile 4 that the finish line was nowhere in sight. Turning to another runner, she asked how much further. “That's when it struck me I was in the half marathon instead of the 5k,” Lee said afterwards. Instead of dropping out, she decided to keep running.



Realizing Lee wasn't among the runners crossing the 5k finish line, her mom alerted race officials and the police. A police officer eventually found Lee on the course of the Flower City Half Marathon. The girl said she knew her family was worried but she couldn't quit. She needed to finish the race. And as she finally crossed the finish line, after running 10 miles more than she had planned, her mother cried tears of joy. "I see her with a medal and I thought, 'Oh my gosh, she ran the other one, like for real,'" she said. "She decided to just keep running and not give up." "I'm really proud," said Lee, whose next race is this weekend.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.



## 2017 年 9 月公共英语三级真题

### SECTION I Listening

(25 minutes)

**Directions:**

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your ANSWER SHEET.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand now as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

#### Part A

**Directions:**

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.

Now look at question 1.

1. What does the woman want the man to do?

[A] Help plan a trip.

[B] Rent a car for her.

[C] Help repair her car.

[D] Take a trip with her.

2. Why is the woman upset?

[A] The boss criticized her.

[B] Lily quarreled with her.

[C] Her report was overdue.

[D] Her sales dropped sharply.

3. What is the woman going to do?

[A] Visit a client in New York.

[B] Meet a client at the airport.

[C] Revise a marketing report.

[D] Help the man with a report.

4. What do we know about the woman?

[A] She liked the lecture a lot.

[B] She was late for the lecture.

[C] She disagreed with Dr. Lee.

[D] She gave a lecture yesterday.



5.What are the speakers talking about?

- [A] How to cook and sew. [B] Parent-child relationship.  
[C] Home economics education. [D] How to make children happy.

6.What do we learn about Bill?

- [A] He had his two teeth pulled out.  
[B] He paid a lot for his dental care.  
[C] He had a quarrel with his dentist.  
[D] He had to ease his toothache first.

7.Why is the woman's brother under stress?

- [A] He finds it hard to fall asleep at night.  
[B] He finds it hard to concentrate on his study.  
[C] He is trying hard to study engineering.  
[D] He is trying hard to go to his ideal college.

8.What does the woman imply?

- [A] She lost her student ID card.  
[B] The performance is not worth the money.  
[C] The tickets are less expensive than expected.  
[D] She won't be able to get any discount.

9.What do we learn about the woman?

- [A] She is to go out soon. [B] She is to cheer up the man.  
[C] She has injured her leg. [D] She has bought some perfume.

10.What does the man ask the woman to do?

- [A] Host the party. [B] Prepare for the party.  
[C] Remind him of the party. [D] Go with him to the party.

## Part B

### Directions:

You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A,B,C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear each piece **only once**.



Questions 11 -13 are based on the following dialogue about buying cars.

11. What kind of car does the woman plan to buy?

- [A] A wagon. [B] A sports car.  
[C] An estate car. [D] An energy-saving jeep.

12. Why did the man buy a jeep?

- [A] He got a special price for it.  
[B] He found its style attractive.  
[C] It has bigger room than an estate car.  
[D] It suits long trips better than an estate car.

13. Whom does the man introduce to the woman for buying a car?

- [A] A reporter. [B] A car specialist.  
[C] His friend. [D] His colleague.

Questions 14 -17 are based on the following dialogue.

14. How long has the man been working here?

- [A] One day [B] Two weeks  
[C] One month [D] Two years

15. What kind of job does the woman have now?

- [A] A training job. [B] A seasonal job.  
[C] A permanent job. [D] A management job.

16. What is the man's wish for the future?

- [A] To have a business of his own.  
[B] To have a career in fashion design.  
[C] To become a computer expert.  
[D] To become a company manager.

17. When does the conversation take place?

- [A] During lunchtime. [B] During a work break.  
[C] Before a day's work. [D] Before a job interview.



Questions 18 -21 are based on the following dialogue between a reporter and a health expert.

18. Who are the research subjects of Dr. Stone's study?

- [A] Elderly patients. [B] Seriously ill patients.  
[C] People who never get sick. [D] People who have just recovered.

19. What does Professor Smith do every day?

- [A] He goes swimming. [B] He takes a long nap.  
[C] He does weight-lifting. [D] He takes a cold shower.

20. What do we learn about Mary?

- [A] She is a former nurse. [B] She works in a hospital.  
[C] She works for Dr. Stone. [D] She is a former professor.

21. What does Mary credit her health to?

- [A] Balanced diet. [B] Social network.  
[C] Regular exercise. [D] Memory training.

Questions 22 -25 are based on the following interview.

22. What did the man receive for his role in the movie?

- [A] A lot of fans. [B] A lot of money.  
[C] Many awards. [D] Many comments.

23. What does the movie tell us?

- [A] It is never too late to learn. [B] It is hard for the old to learn.  
[C] Education is beyond the poor. [D] Education leads to a better life.

24. Why did the character miss his education when he was young?

- [A] His country was at war. [B] He had to join the army.  
[C] Education was too costly. [D] There were few schools then.

25. Why does the man say the role is challenging for him?

- [A] It covers a long time span. [B] It is hard to play an old man.  
[C] He has to act in rough situations. [D] He has limited freedom in acting.

You now have 3 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to your ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of listening section.



## Section II Reading

(50 minutes)

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following two texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A,B,C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

#### Text 1

The political career of Cicero, a great Roman statesman and the most well-known speech-maker of his time, was a remarkable one. At the time, high political offices in Rome, though technically achieved by winning elections, were almost exclusively controlled by a group of wealthy noble families that had held them for many generations. Cicero's family, though noble, was not one of them, nor did it have great wealth. But Cicero had a great deal of political ambition; at a very young age he chose as his basic belief the same one Achilles was said to have had: to always be the best and overtop the rest. Lacking the advantages of a proper family origin, there were essentially only two career options open to him. One was a military career, since military success was thought to result from exceptional personal qualities and could lead to popularity and therefore political opportunity as was the case much later for American presidents Ulysses S. Grant and Dwight D. Eisenhower. Cicero, however, was no soldier. He hated war, and served in the military only very briefly as a young man.

Instead, Cicero chose a career in the law. To prepare for this career, he studied law, rhetoric, and philosophy. When he felt he was ready, he began taking part in legal cases. A career in the law could lead to political success for several reasons, all of which are still relevant today. First, a lawyer would gain a great deal of experience in making speeches. Second, he could also gain exposure and popularity from cases. Finally, a successful lawyer would build up a network of political connections, which is important now but was even more important in Cicero's time, when political competition was not conducted along party lines or on the basis of doctrine, but instead was based on loose, shifting networks of personal friendships.



and commitments. Cicero proved to be an excellent speech-maker and lawyer, and an outstanding politician. He was elected to each of the principal Roman offices on his first try and at the earliest age at which he was legally allowed to run for them.

26. To win an important office in Cicero's time, a candidate should \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] be born of a wealthy family
- [B] possess political experience
- [C] launch a national campaign
- [D] convince the general public

27. Cicero came from a family with \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] great wealth
- [B] remarkable fame
- [C] political ambition
- [D] noble background

28. Unlike Cicero, Ulysses S. Grant attained his political position due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] his strong beliefs
- [B] his personal relations
- [C] his military achievements
- [D] his powerful speeches

29. A Roman politician's career prospects were strongly influenced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] their party's support
- [B] their social connections
- [C] their political doctrine
- [D] their public popularity

30. Cicero was elected to the principal offices when \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] he got support from his friends
- [B] he began his career as a lawyer
- [C] he was committed to social services
- [D] he was just old enough to run for them

## Text 2

One of the key challenges in urban architecture over the next 50 years will be figuring out how to squeeze vast numbers of additional people into urban areas that are already extremely crowded. London, for example, will somehow have to deal with a projected 100,000 extra inhabitants every year until 2016. The current plan of building new “satellite towns” of the city causes a lot of problems — but



architecture think tanks are working on ambitious solutions that go vertical instead of horizontal in search of space.

In terms of population density, London is one of the least crowded major cities in the world — four times fewer people per square kilometer than Paris, for example, six times fewer than New York and eight times fewer than Cairo. But the fact remains that the city's population is growing at a rapid rate, and horizontal expansion into the surrounding areas is eating up increasingly important agricultural land, as well as worsening all the transport problems that come with urban growth.

Popular Architecture would propose a radically different solution. The proposal is to go upwards, with vertical towers of considerable size, each representing an entire new town by the time it's completed. Each tower would be 1500 meters high. Beyond mere accommodation, each tower would function as an entire town unit, with its own schools, hospitals, parks and gardens, sports facilities, business areas and community spaces. The population density of such a tower could help lower the individual energy requirements of each inhabitant, reducing the ecological impact of the population as a whole.

The village towers are considered as hollow tubes, with large holes to allow light and air through the entire construction. Occasional floor discs spread throughout the height of the building will give inhabitants large central areas in the middle of the tube to use as gathering spaces.

While the building itself is unlikely ever to be seriously considered for construction — imagine the number of elevators it would need, let alone the safety implications of open areas at such heights and with such wind exposure — the concept can serve as a conversation-starter for urban planners looking to face the challenges of the current and coming centuries.

31. One key challenging task for urban architects in future is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] build new satellite towns
- [B] work out ambitious plans
- [C] design less crowded cities
- [D] accommodate more inhabitants



32. Which of the following cities has the largest population density?
- [A] Cairo. [B] Paris. [C] London. [D] New York.
33. Horizontal expansion not only wastes land, but makes it hard for London to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] handle its safety problems  
[B] resolve its transport issues  
[C] control its population growth  
[D] measure its population density
34. The vertical tower would represent an entire new town in itself because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] it is energy-saving [B] it is cost-effective  
[C] it is self-sufficient [D] it is comfort-oriented
35. For city planners today, the idea of building a vertical tower can become \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a topic for fun [B] a shocking reality  
[C] a modest proposal [D] a source of inspiration

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine article in which five people talked about fitness tips for men. For questions 36—40, match the name of each person to one of the statements (A -G) given below. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### John:

One of the main differences between a man's and a woman's body is that men are generally less capable of bending their body than women. You may think it is not important whether your body can bend easily or not, but it is. Stretching your muscles regularly will help you to move more effectively. It can also help you to stay injury-free, relax your muscles and in turn reduce stress.

#### Mike:

Doing uninterrupted sessions may make you feel like you are doing the best thing for your body. But not giving yourself a break between workouts will mean that you will burn out, and do more harm than good. You should be taking a day off from exercising every two to three days as a minimum ideally. Taking a rest will mean that when you train again you can train harder.



**Paul:**

Lots of men fall into the trap of thinking that in order to be better and achieve more, they have to perform all of their exercises at a super fast pace. Although it's true for some exercises, for others this is just not the case. Take weight lifting for example. When lifting slowly, you can increase the amount of time your muscles are tense for and increase the blood flow.

**David:**

Some men are terrible for sticking to the same fitness routine, but doing different types of fitness activities means that you work different parts of your body, and by doing this you improve your core strength and your balance. It is often difficult for most men to try new things. If you don't want to go into a fitness class on your own, take a friend with you.

**Helen:**

Women seem to be much better than men at taking a different approach to fitness. They engage physically and mentally with their fitness programs, which has many health benefits. One is that your stress levels can decrease. And some practices of this approach, such as Tai Chi, can improve bone health. To take advantage of these health benefits, find what suits you best from among the many different fitness techniques that are out there.

*Now match the name of each person (36-40) to the appropriate statement.*

*Note: there are two extra statements.*

Statements

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 36. John  | [A] Try to diversify your fitness activities.       |
| 37. Mike  | [B] Body and mind should be engaged in exercising.  |
| 38. Paul  | [C] Slow fitness activities fit men better.         |
| 39. David | [D] Men should take intense sessions frequently.    |
| 40. Helen | [E] Regular stretching improves body's flexibility. |
|           | [F] Workout speed depends on what exercise you do.  |
|           | [G] A regular rest between workouts is necessary.   |



## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text from which five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A - G the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (41 — 45). There are TWO extra sentences that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

In 2009, Dan Black was hit by a car in his hometown of Chepstow, Wales, as he was biking to his job at a grocery store. 41 During his recovery, he suffered a stroke that rendered his right arm useless. Once a promising guitarist, Dan, now 25, lives with his parents and requires around-the-clock care that costs nearly \$ 300,000 a year.

After the accident, a friend of Dan's started the Help Dan Black fund to cover some of Dan's medical expenses. Dan learned about an experimental stem cell treatment in China that could enable him to walk again. 42

One day, in 2013, a news story caught the eye of Dan's mother, Michaela, who then shared the story with her son. The story featured a five-year-old boy named Brecon Vaughan. 43 The boy's family had created a website with which to raise nearly \$ 100,000 needed for a trip to the St. Louis Children's Hospital, where treatment was offered that could help Brecon walk. Only half the amount had been raised, said the report.

Dan deliberated. Then, after considering that his own dream of walking could be years away, he donated his \$30,000 to Brecon's cause. “44 Brecon doesn't. He needs it much more than I do.” Dan told a newspaper.

Dan's generosity received a great deal of attention, and contributions started pouring into the Vaughan website. 45 They've promised to give the excess funds, about \$ 17,000, to the Tree of Hope charity, which helps sick children in the United Kingdom find specialized medical help. In October, Brecon and his family traveled to St. Louis to begin treatment. “What Dan did is great,” Brecon's mother said. “It is an extraordinary gift.”



- [A] I know how it feels to walk.
- [B] The family soon exceeded their fund-raising goal.
- [C] He had a rare form of disease and had never walked by himself.
- [D] After four years, donations to Help Dan Black totaled nearly \$30,000.
- [E] The accident left him unable to move from the chest down.
- [F] This is the only thing I could do to help him.
- [G] His dream to be a musician shattered.

## Part D

### Directions:

Read the following text from which 10 words have been removed. Choose from the words A- O the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (46 -55). There are FIVE extra words that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Do you give your children money when they perform well at school?

According to a study, such an action could be 46 to their development, and cause them to be more materialistic as adults. The study suggests that those who were rewarded and spoiled as children were more likely to think possessions define who they are. “Using material possessions to express love or reward children for their 47 can have bad effect,” wrote the authors of the study. “It can 48 materialism in them.”

The authors surveyed 701 adults to measure the long-term 49 of material parenting. They were asked to describe their current life situation and values, and also reported on a 50 of childhood circumstances, their relationship with their parents, and the rewards and punishments they received.

Results showed adults who had received more material rewards and punishments as children were more likely than others to use possessions to define and express who they are. And they were likely to continue rewarding themselves with material 51.

Parents should, therefore, be cautious about using material possessions to express their love and reward their children for good behavior, 52 the authors. They say 53 emphasis on material possessions during childhood can have significant effects. It can 54 “the way for their children to grow up to be more



likely than others to 55 people with expensive possessions and judge success by the kinds of things people own,” the authors conclude.

- |                      |              |               |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| [A] achievements     | [B] admire   | [C] admire    |
| [D] careful          | [E] develop  | [F] excessive |
| [G] goods            | [H] harmful  | [I] impact    |
| [J] level            | [K] motivate | [L] pave      |
| [M] responsibilities | [N] variety  | [O] warn      |

### Section III Writing

(45 minutes )

**Directions:**

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### Part A

56. You work for a foreign company. Now you want to ask for a short period of leave. Write an email to your boss Mr. Smith to tell him:

- 1) why you want to ask for leave;
- 2) how long you want to be away;
- 3) what you plan to do about your current work.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of your email. Use “Wang Lin” instead.

#### Part B

57.

**Directions:**

Read the text below. Write an essay in about 120 words,in which you should summarize the key points of the text and make comments on them. Try to use your own words.



It seems the nation's younger citizens are finally favoring the beauty of the natural world over the cries of amateur singers.

The BBC has confirmed that the first three episodes of Planet Earth II have attracted more viewers in the 16 to 34 age group than The X Factor. The best ratings so far were for the second episode, which brought in 1.8 million young viewers compared to The X Factor's 1.4 million.

The show's narrator, Sir David Attenborough, credited improvements in technology with the show's increased success in its second season, which have brought animals close to the viewer and made their environments look real.

"You feel like the camera is with the animals," said producer Mike Gunton. "It's very active. For example, you see a monkey leaping through the forest. Normally you'll stand back to film that. But here the monkey almost jumps over your shoulder. The camera is running with it. Visually, Planet Earth told you to look down on the Earth and see the scale of the planet. What Planet Earth II is doing is saying 'Let's get ourselves into the lives of the animals, and see it from their perspective!'"

"The music of Hans Zimmer is also a big factor," added Attenborough. "That pleases me enormously."

Besides technology and music, Attenborough said that viewers are "reconnecting with a planet whose beauty is spoiled and whose health is failing." He believes that young people are learning that their future is linked to that of the environment.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.



## 2018年3月公共英语三级真题

### SECTION I Listening

(25 minutes)

**Directions:**

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your ANSWER SHEET.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand now as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

#### Part A

**Directions:**

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.

Now look at question 1.

1. What will the woman do tomorrow?

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| [A] Hold a party.  | [B] See Mr. Smith.    |
| [C] Work overtime. | [D] Attend a wedding. |

2. Who is Mr. Johnson according to the speakers?

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| [A] Their former colleague. | [B] Their former neighbor. |
| [C] Their former teacher.   | [D] Their former client.   |

3. What are the speakers talking about?

- |                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| [A] A job interview.       | [B] A reporter's work.          |
| [C] How to impress people. | [D] How to handle an interview. |

4. How many flights to Sydney will there be next Tuesday afternoon?

- |          |          |           |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| [A] One. | [B] Two. | [C] Four. | [D] Five. |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|



5.What did the man's teacher tell him to do?

- [A] Polish his essay. [B] Hand in his essay.  
[C] Rewrite his essay. [D] Write a shorter essay

6.What can we learn about the woman's son?

- [A] He often talks with his mother.  
[B] He often drives in a careless way.  
[C] He is willing to listen to his mother.  
[D] He is worried about his driving skills.

7.What do we know about Jack?

- [A] He is a company manager. [B] He makes emergency calls.  
[C] He records emergency calls. [D] He is a company technician.

8.What can we learn from this conversation?

- [A] The woman is paying the bill.  
[B] Bill's phone number is 510-1520-20.  
[C] The man pays 20 dollars to the woman.  
[D] The woman has a 20-dollar bill changed.

9.What does the woman mean?

- [A] The dentist's is at a convenient place.  
[B] The dentist's is close to Times Square.  
[C] It was comfortable to sit at the dentist's.  
[D] It was not so terrible a visit to the dentist's.

10.What do we know about the woman?

- [A] She is going to deliver a lecture.  
[B] She spent a year in the rain forest.  
[C] She is looking forward to the lecture.  
[D] She will finish her report this weekend.

## Part B

### Directions:

You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording **only once**.



Questions 11-13 are based on the following conversation between a reporter and a female writer.

11.What do we know about the woman's family?

- [A] They kept a lot of birds. [B] They lived in a big house.  
[C] They owned a small farm. [D] They suffered from poverty.

12.What did the woman's mother impress her with?

- [A] Her love. [B] Her success.  
[C] Her ambition. [D] Her knowledge.

13.What did the woman's mother wish her to do?

- [A] Go to college. [B] Become a writer.  
[C] Have a better life. [D] Support her family

Questions 14- 17 are based on the following conversation.

14.Whom is the man probably complaining to?

- [A] A receptionist. [B] A travel agent.  
[C] A coach driver. [D] A hotel staff member.

15.Why did the man wait in the heat for two hours?

- [A] The coach had to be replaced. [B] The coach driver felt sick.  
[C] The hotel rooms were full. [D] The hotel had to be cleaned.

16.What did the man mention in his complaint?

- [A] Impolite hotel cleaners.  
[B] Dark light and dirty rooms.  
[C] Rude people living downstairs.  
[D] Disturbing noise and poor food.

17.How did the man feel about the woman's apology?

- [A] Amusing. [B] Annoying. [C] Desirable. [D] Reasonable.

Questions 18-21 are based on the following interview with John Smith, chairman of National Weight and Health Association (NWHA).

18.What did the NWHA survey aim to explore?

- [A] The incidences of obesity. [B] Popular views on obesity  
[C] Ways to fight obesity. [D] The causes of obesity.



19. How many people in the world are rated as being overweight?

- [A] 16 million. [B] 18 million. [C] 1.6 billion. [D] 1.8 billion.

20. In which country do people feel the most pressure to be thin?

- [A] Brazil. [B] India. [C] France. [D] America.

21. Who are most likely to blame their parents for obesity?

- [A] The French. [B] The Swiss. [C] Germans. [D] Russians.

*Questions 22-25 are based on the following interview with Emily Galash, a high school student who works part-time as a trendspotter.*

22. What do trendspotters do?

- [A] Take pictures of youth culture.  
[B] Write reports on youth culture.  
[C] Sell products to young people.  
[D] Create websites for young people.

23. What does Look-Look concentrate on?

- [A] Recruiting trendspotters for its clients.  
[B] Providing advice for young trendspotters.  
[C] Organizing sales networks for its clients.  
[D] Dealing in information about youth trends.

24. Why do some companies use Look-Look's images on their websites?

- [A] To promote visits to Look-Look.com.  
[B] To attract young people to their new products.  
[C] To learn about what makes young people buy.  
[D] To encourage young people to be photographed.

25. Why is it difficult for trendspotters to catch original styles?

- [A] Many young people like to show off.  
[B] Many young people stick to the rules.  
[C] Many young people try to copy trends.  
[D] Many young people refuse to take pictures.



You now have 3 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to your ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of listening section.

## Section II Reading

(50 minutes )

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following two texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A,B,C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

#### Text 1

In 1997, 25 Japanese citizens, all older than 60, launched Jeeba (the name means “old man and old woman”) to make senior-friendly products. They knew they were making history when they coined their company motto: “Of the elderly, by the elderly and for the elderly.” They do not hire young people, and the oldest of their workers is 75.

Firms run by senior citizens are still a rarity, in Japan and worldwide. But the elderly have numbers on their side. Healthier and longer-living seniors, born immediately after World War II, are reaching retirement age in huge numbers all over the developed world. Extremely low birthrates in those same countries mean there are far fewer young workers to take their place. One likely consequence is now clear: shrinking work forces.

While the streamlining effects of international competition are focusing attention on the need to create and keep good jobs, those fears will eventually give way to worries about the growing shortage of young workers. One unavoidable solution: putting older people back to work, whether they like it or not. Indeed, advanced economies like those of Finland and Denmark have already raised their retirement ages. Others are under severe pressure to follow suit, as both the European Commission and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have recently warned their members that their future prosperity depends on a growing contribution from the elderly.

Whether these changes are good or bad news to workers depends on whether



they anticipate retirement with eagerness or dread. In the United States, half of working-age Americans now expect to work into their 70s, whether by financial necessity or by lifestyle choice, according to a new study by Putnam Investments.

Contrary to still widespread assumptions, there is very little hard evidence to suggest that companies cannot stay competitive with a rising share of older workers. At British hardware chain B&Q, its “elder worker” stores in Manchester and Exmouth were 18 percent more profitable than its regular outlets — due in part, the company says, to six times less employee turnover and 60 percent less shoplifting and breakage.

26. Jeeba’s difference from a conventional company mainly lies in \_\_\_\_\_ .

- [A] the age of its employees [B] the number of its owners  
[C] the quality of its products [D] the scope of its operations

27. In the developed world, compared with young people, the elderly \_\_\_\_\_ .

- [A] are better at business [B] are greater in number  
[C] have healthier lifestyles [D] have more job opportunities

28. According to the writer, in the current situation companies are faced with the tough task of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- [A] creating good positions [B] employing retired workers  
[C] filling vacant positions [D] replacing unskilled workers

29. For future prosperity, many European countries will have to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- [A] increase the number of young workers  
[B] offer many senior-friendly jobs  
[C] improve services for seniors  
[D] raise their retirement ages

30. B&Q’s “elder worker” stores are mentioned to show that the employment of older workers \_\_\_\_\_ .

- [A] does not reduce a company’s competitiveness  
[B] does not affect older workers’ lifestyle choices  
[C] is not a usual practice among competitive firms  
[D] is not good news to those who are eager to retire



## Text 2

SMS (Short Message Service) gradually becomes the main service for cell phone users for its great charming. In addition, the development of mobile communications technology and service has created favorable condition for SMS. For example, MMS, multi-media messaging service, is a new type of message service on the basis of SMS. It allows transmission of multi-media messages between cell phone and computer, as well as between cell phones. Communication with SMS is quite convenient. You can write a message after carefully thinking what you want to say with many words without worrying about money. Actually, SMS enjoys the absolute majority utilization among mobile service. In China, the number of short message transmitted is 200 billion in 2003.

People, however, feel angry and anxious sometimes while enjoying SMS. More and more rubbish short messages that contain such content as erotic, gambling, or advertising are sent to cell phone users, which seriously violated the user's privacy. Because the senders of these rubbish short messages do not take into account whether people need them or not, and do not get the permission from users to transmit these rubbish short messages to them.

As we know, everyone has the right to communicate freely with other people, and the right to refuse communication with people they don't like to. But these rights were not guaranteed in SMS. Users do not receive rubbish short messages on a voluntary basis. If you fell angry and disgusted with some rubbish message to your cell phone, and do not want to see it again, that means such message is in contradiction with your wish and violates your privacy. MMS also promote the transmission of unhealthy information on the Internet from computer to cell phone, which must extend the scope and influence of rubbish short message.

The rapid development of mobile communications may suffer a lot if there is no change in the way of transmitting SMS. More and more users of cell phone are disturbed by rubbish short messages, and their privacy is violated by mobile communications service, which is also not a benefit for the development of mobile



communications service.

31. \_\_\_\_\_ has created a good condition for SMS.

- [A] Multi-media messaging service
- [B] Mobile communications technology
- [C] Mobile communications service
- [D] Mobile communications technology and service

32. By MMS, short messages can be transmitted except between \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] cell phones
- [B] computers
- [C] cell phone and computer
- [D] mobile phone and computer

33. People sometimes don't enjoy SMS because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] SMS also sends rubbish short messages
- [B] SMS violates their privacy
- [C] SMS does not consider whether people need it or not
- [D] SMS doesn't get people's permission to send them messages

34. MMS may violate people's privacy because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] SMS doesn't take measures to forbidden it
- [B] SMS doesn't guarantee people's privacy
- [C] it makes rubbish short messages transmission easier
- [D] it extends the scope and influence of rubbish short message

35. From the text we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] people should refuse rubbish short messages
- [B] SMS should think of a way to get rid of rubbish short messages
- [C] MMS should not allow people to send messages from the Internet to cell phones
- [D] SMS benefits from rubbish short messages

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine in which five people voice their different opinions in response to an article on the issue of praising. For questions 36-40, match the name of each person to one of the statements (A-G) given below. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.



**Mike:**

Praise often and sincerely---it's as simple as that. Employees want to feel needed and appreciated. By offering sincere praise with examples about what they did right, you'll go far in creating an energetic team. Meanwhile, I don't agree with the assertion that "to focus on what needs improving isn't good management." In fact, it's the balance of praise along with constructive criticism that drives employees to work smarter and reach higher.

**Frank:**

This article makes a valid point that needs to be understood, especially for the new generation of workers, my generation. We don't see ourselves as parts in the machine to be put in the dark to work. My generation needs respect in return from our employer, and we need to feel appreciated beyond just a pay check. It's the difference between being fulfilled at our career and being sad at our job.

**Joyce:**

One skill missing in today's workplace is the ability to build effective business relationships. At the core of that relationship is the need for consistent feedback. "How am I doing?" is a question that should be answered consistently. When you tell an employee once a year what is needed to improve, you have not done your job as a leader---build skills, provide feedback and help the employee grow and develop.

**Ellen:**

I don't see a problem with praising employees when it's truly deserved (insincere praise is entirely different story). It's a cost-free "benefit", if you will, in that it allows employees to see that their efforts are both noticed and valued. In the work world there are always people available to tell that you are doing something wrong and far too few occasions when employees are told that they've done something right!

**Diana:**

Praise what the employee did. Be specific about why it was helpful. An employee who continually earns your praise also deserves your attention as to how



else to reward their behavior. Meaningful praise encourages people beyond anything else. Written comments are available for later review. They give them confidence that they can “do it again.” I never regretted praising an employee who deserved it but often kicked myself for missing an opportunity.

*Now match the name of each person (36-40) to the appropriate statement.*

*Note: there are two extra statements.*

#### Statements

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 36. Mike  | [A] Praise combined with criticism is helpful.   |
| 37. Frank | [B] Praise can bring about many kinds of desired behavior.   |
| 38. Joyce | [C] Employees may feel it hard to accept insincere praise.   |
| 39. Ellen | [D] Let employees know exactly for what they are praised.  |
| 40. Diana | [E] In my opinion, we are not generous enough to give praise.<br>[F] Employees need helpful advice on a regular basis.<br>[G] Money alone cannot guarantee a sense of career fulfillment for me. |

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text from which five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A -G the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (41 -45). There are TWO extra sentences that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

At 21, Ricardo Semler became boss of his father’s business in Brazil, Semco, which sold parts for ships. Semler Junior worked like a madman, from 7:30 a.m., until midnight everyday. One afternoon, while touring a factory in New York, he collapsed. The doctor who treated him said, “There’s nothing wrong with you. But if you continue like this, you’ll find a new home in our hospital.” Semler got the message. He changed the way he worked. In fact, he changed the ways his employees worked too.

He let his workers take more responsibility so that they would be the ones



worrying when things went wrong. He allowed them to set their own salaries, and he cut all the jobs he thought were unnecessary, like receptionists and secretaries.

41 “Everyone at Semco, even top managers, meets guests in reception, does the photocopying, sends faxes, types letters and dials the phone.”

He completely reorganized the office: instead of walls, they have plants at Semco, so bosses can’t shut themselves away from everyone else. 42 As for uniforms, some people wear suits and others wear T-shirts.

Semler says, “We have a sales manager named Rubin Agater who sits there reading the newspaper hour after hour. He doesn’t even pretend to be busy. But when a Semco pump on the other side of the world fails, millions of gallons of oil are about to spill into the sea. Rubin springs into action. 43 That’s when he earns his salary. No one cares if he doesn’t look busy the rest of the time.”

Semco has flexible working hours: the employees decide when they need to arrive at work. 44

It sounds perfect, but does it work? The answer is in the numbers: in the last six years, Semco’s revenues have gone from \$35 million to \$212 million. The company has grown from eight hundred employees to 3,000. Why?

Semler says it’s because of “peer pressure”. Peer pressure makes employees work hard for everyone else. 45 In other words, Ricardo Semler treats his workers like adults and expects them to act like adults. And they do.

[A] This saved money and brought more equality to the company.

[B] He knows everything there is to know about our pumps and how to fix them.

[C] And the workers are free to decorate their workspace as they want.

[D] Most managers spend their time making it difficult for workers to work.

[E] If someone isn’t doing his job well, the other workers will not allow the situation to continue.

[F] Also, Semco lets its workers use the company’s machines for their own projects, and makes them take holidays for at least thirty days a year.

[G] After years of hard-working, he tired.



## Part D

### Directions:

Read the following text from which 10 words have been removed. Choose from the words A -O the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (46—55). There are FIVE extra words that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

America's Internet is faster than ever before, but people still complain about their Internet being too slow.

New York's Attorney General's office 46 an investigation in the fall into whether or not Verizon, Cablevision and Time Warner are delivering broadband that's as fast as the providers 47 it is. Earlier this month, the office asked for the public's help to measure their speed results, saying consumers 48 to get the speeds they were promised. Too many of us may be paying for one thing, and getting another," the Attorney General said.

If the investigation uncovers anything, it wouldn't be the first time a telecom provider got into 49 over the broadband speeds it promised and delivered customers. Back in June, the Federal Communications Commission fined AT&T \$100 million over 50 that the carrier secretly reduced wireless speeds after customers consumed a certain amount of 51.

Even when they stay on the right side of the law, Internet providers arouse customers' anger over bandwidth speed and cost. Just this week, an investigation found that media and telecom giant Comcast is the most 52 provider. Over 10 months, Comcast received nearly 12,000 customer complaints, many 53 to its monthly data cap and overage charges.

Some Americans are getting so 54 with Internet providers they're just giving up. A recent study found that the number of Americans with high-speed Internet at home today 55 fell during the last two years, and 15% of people now consider themselves to be "cord-cutters".



- |                   |                |             |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| [A] accusations   | [B] actually   | [C] claim   |
| [D] communicating | [E] complain   | [F] data    |
| [G] deserved      | [H] frustrated | [I] hated   |
| [J] launched      | [K] relating   | [L] times   |
| [M] trouble       | [N] usually    | [O] worried |

### Section III Writing

(45 minutes )

**Directions:**

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### Part A

56. Write a letter to Andy and tell her about your situation. The letter must include:

- 1) your family;
- 2) your school or work;
- 3) Your hobby.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Wang Lin” instead.

#### Part B

57.

**Directions:**

Read the text below. Write an essay in about 120 words, in which you should summarize the key points of the text and make comments on them. Try to use your own words.



Computer is playing vital role in modern life. Computer education has great importance because use of computer has reached almost all spheres of life.

The modern life of today includes information and contacts with people all over the world. Computer has helped considerably to achieve this. This is possible through computer education when a person knows the use of computer, he can employ in his business, for planning and chalking out programmed calculations and statical works. The Internet helps to have contact with any one in any part of the world. Today, by the help of Internet, business has progressed very much. This is also possible with the knowledge of computer.

Today computer education is must for the job of even an ordinary clerk in the office. The knowledge and use of computer is essential for him. In modern countries the running of trains, machines, the flight of planes, the work in the bank and progress of business, all these are controlled by computer. This is possible only by the knowledge and use of computer. Computer education enables the artist in creating the realistic images. In the field of entertainment too, musicians, having computer education, create multiple voice composition and the play back music with hundreds of variations.

Not only this, the knowledge of computer helps in domestic work like making the home budget, doing calculations, and playing with confidence.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.



## 2018 年 9 月公共英语三级真题

### SECTION I Listening

(25 minutes)

**Directions:**

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your ANSWER SHEET.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand now as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

#### Part A

**Directions:**

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.

Now look at question 1.

1. What does the man want to do?

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| [A] Interview the manager. | [B] Apply for a job. |
| [C] Visit a woman.         | [D] Travel.          |

2. What does the mother want the boy to do?

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| [A] Read a book.  | [B] Climb the mountain. |
| [C] Wait for her. | [D] Wash the clothes    |

3. What are the speakers talking about?

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| [A] Driving.    | [B] The Internet. |
| [C] Their jobs. | [D] Their friends |

4. What is the man going to do?

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| [A] Look for a job.  | [B] Watch movie  |
| [C] Give up his job. | [D] Go shopping. |



5. Why did the woman fail to come to class?

- [A] She didn't catch the bus.
- [B] The class began too early.
- [C] She didn't find the campus.
- [D] She is ill with headache.

6. What do we know about Sheila?

- [A] She talks a lot.
- [B] People are persuaded in her speeches.
- [C] She stops talking to people.
- [D] She likes to make friends.

7. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- [A] Husband and wife.
- [B] Boss and secretary.
- [C] Host and guest.
- [D] Teacher and student.

8. What does the woman mean?

- [A] Be quick.
- [B] Run for a while.
- [C] Sometimes.
- [D] Take the next bus.

9. What is the woman unhappy about?

- [A] Her neighbour's keeping a cat.
- [B] Her neighbour's walking on her grass.
- [C] Her neighbour's not keeping her word.
- [D] Her neighbour's walking on her street.

10. Why does the man like that type of music?

- [A] Because he likes the instruments.
- [B] Because Rock interests him.
- [C] Because the music is wonderful.
- [D] Because the music is terrible.

## Part B

### Directions:

You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you  
第 87 页 共 172 页 [ 学黎英语（南柯） ]



will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording **only once**.

*Questions 11-13 are based on the following dialogue.*

11. How long will the man be away?

- [A] A month. [C] Three days. [B] Nearly a week. [D] Two days.

12. Who will take care of Roger?

- [A] His father. [B] His mother  
[C] The woman. [D] The stranger.

13. What do we know about the woman?

- [A] She is a teacher. [B] She still works.  
[C] She likes children. [D] She is a doctor.

*Questions 14-17 are based on the following conversation between a man and woman about taking vacation.*

14. What does the man think of Curacao?

- [A] It is difficult to reach.  
[B] It is a tourist paradise.  
[C] It is a perfect place for sports.  
[D] It is an ordinary tropical island.

15. Why does the woman hesitate to make her decision to go to Curacao?

- [A] She thinks it is too far. [B] She thinks it is too quiet.  
[C] It is safe to go there. [D] It is the right time to go there.

16. What is the woman probably going to do?

- [A] Pack up for the trip. [B] Make her reservations.  
[C] Contact her travel agent. [D] Book her airline ticket.

17. Who is the woman talking to?

- [A] Her friend. [B] Her son.  
[C] Her travel agent. [D] Her husband.



Questions 18-21 are based on the following conversation about renting a handbag.

18. Why does the woman want to buy a handbag?

- [A] To attend Mary's wedding with it.
- [B] To carry it on her wedding.
- [C] To give it to Mary as a gift.
- [D] To celebrate her birthday.

19. What do we learn about Handbag Hire?

- [A] It is the largest handbag dealer.
- [B] It specializes in renting handbags.
- [C] It designs expensive handbags.
- [D] It is a famous handbag company.

20. How will the woman place her order?

- [A] By post.
- [B] In person.
- [C] By telephone.
- [D] On the Internet.

21. How many days will the woman have to wait for her order?

- [A] 2.
- [B] 6.
- [C] 4.
- [D] 7.

Questions 22-25 are based on the following discussion about job applicants at an employment agency.

22. What kind of position is to be offered?

- [A] A doctor.
- [B] A director.
- [C] A teacher.
- [D] A programmer.

23. What do the two speakers say about Anderson?

- [A] He is dependable.
- [B] He is well-trained.
- [C] He is experienced.
- [D] He is hard-working.

24. Why does the man think Logan is the best candidate?

- [A] She is devoted.
- [B] She is shy.
- [C] She is considerate.
- [D] She is outgoing.

25. How many applicants do the speakers mention?

- [A] 1.
- [B] 3.
- [C] 4.
- [D] 6.



You now have 3 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to your ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of listening section.

## Section II Reading

(50 minutes )

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following two texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### Text 1

Whole life is permanent insurance protection that protects you for your whole life, from the day you purchase the policy until you die, as long as you pay the premiums (保险费).

Whole life can be a solid foundation. Upon this foundation you can build a long-term financial plan, because it guarantees lifetime protection for your family or business.

Whole life insurance provides basic insurance protection, plus Mortgage protection, Estate preservation, Retirement funding, Charitable giving, Business needs. . .

A life insurance agent will help you determine an amount of insurance needed to protect your family or business in the event of your death.

Generally after the first year, the policy begins to increase cash value. The amount of cash value in your policy usually increases every year. This money can be used to help purchase a home, fund a child's education, add to retirement income, or for any other purpose. You may also choose to leave it in the policy and allow it to grow.

A whole life policy can earn dividends. Dividends are determined by the company's board of directors each year and are not guaranteed. When a dividend is payable, you may choose to take it in cash, use it to buy more insurance or to pay or



reduce your premiums.

When you die, the company will pay your beneficiaries the death benefit, usually the face amount of the policy plus any dividend. This money is generally received by the beneficiaries free from income tax.

26.What is whole life insurance?

- [A] It's permanent insurance protection from the day you were born until you die.
- [B] It's permanent insurance protection that protects you for your whole life, from the day you buy it until you die.
- [C] It's insurance protection for your whole family members.
- [D] It's income protection insurance.

27.What can whole life insurance do for you?

- [A] It only provides basic insurance protection.
- [B] It provides Mortgage protection and Estate preservation.
- [C] It offers Retirement funding, Charitable giving, Business needs.
- [D] It not only offers basic insurance protection, but also provides Mortgage protection, Estate preservation, Retirement funding, Charitable giving and Business needs.

28.According to the passage, who will help you determine an amount of insurance needed?

- [A] A life insurance agent.
- [B] Nobody except yourself.
- [C] Your family members.
- [D] Your lawyer.

29.The word “policy” in the fifth paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_. .

- [A] 政策
- [B] 保险单
- [C] 彩票
- [D] 策略,方法

30.When you die, the death benefits of your life insurance will \_\_\_\_\_. .

- [A] be lost
- [B] be paid to your beneficiaries
- [C] be possessed by the insurance company
- [D] will be given to the government



## Text 2

One important thing during the pre-Christmas rush at our house was the arrival of my daughter's kindergarten report card. She got high praise for her reading, vocabulary and overall enthusiasm. On the other hand, we learnt that she has work to do on her numbers and facility with the computer, though the detailed handwritten report her teachers prepared is absent of any words that might be interpreted as negative in describing her efforts. A number system indicates how she's measuring up in each area without any mention of passing or failing.

All of which seems to make my daughter's school neither fish nor fowl when it comes to the debate over the merits of giving formal grades to kids. At one level, the advantages and disadvantages are obvious. A grade system provides a straightforward standard by which to measure how your child is progressing at school--and how he or she is getting on compared to other children.

But as writer Sue Ferguson notes, "Grades can deceive." The aim should be "to measure learning, not simply what a student can recall on a test." The two aren't the same--and if you doubt that as an adult, ask yourself whether you could sit down without any preparation and still pass those high- school-level examinations.

If you're old enough, you've lived through this debate before. At one time, it was considered unfair to put children in direct competition with one another if it could be avoided. The intention behind that may have been good, but it ignored the fact that competition, and the will to come out on top, are essential components of the human condition.

This time around, educators working with a no-grades approach are emphasizing different reasons. The thing is, that approach is much more commonplace in the adult workplace than is the traditional pass-fail system we place on our children. Many workplaces conduct regular employee evaluations. There are usually fairly strict limits to what an employer can tell an employee in those evaluations--and even then, negative evaluations can be challenged by the employee. No matter where you sit in the debate over the grade system, then, the



real question is this: if it's so good for kids, why isn't that also true for adults?

31. The school report indicates that the writer's daughter \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] lacks interest in her school work
- [B] ranks among the best at language
- [C] has some trouble with her handwriting
- [D] needs to improve in math and computer skills

32. We can learn that the girl's school tries to deliver the report \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] in a positive way
- [B] in a scientific way
- [C] in an attractive way
- [D] in an enthusiastic way

33. Sue Ferguson seems dissatisfied with the grade system for its focus on \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the process of getting the knowledge
- [B] the capability of memorizing for the test
- [C] the procedure of measuring learning
- [D] the standard of comparing schools

34. The writer would agree that cutting children off from competition is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] fit for human development
- [B] fit for their age and experience
- [C] against a key part of human nature
- [D] out of consideration for children

35. It can be learned that today's educators supporting the no-grades approach insist that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] kids be allowed to challenge the negative evaluations
- [B] the traditional teacher-student relationship be changed
- [C] the evaluation system for kids be similar to that for adults
- [D] strict rules be set up in evaluating school children

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine section called “Letters” in which five people write about the social networking website of Facebook. For questions 36-40, match the name of each person to one of the statements (A-G) given below. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.



**Helen Smith:**

What better way to start off my senior year in high school than by reading something I am entirely familiar with? I couldn't have described this online revolution any better. The expansion of Facebook and its continuing success make me more interested in the world of computers and web design and the career choices they offer. Thanks, Mark Zuckerberg, for “poking” me into Facebook.

**Kevin Stuart:**

Rather than seeing Facebook as the hottest connection tool, I think it's more like the latest way to make an already impersonal world even more impersonal. How sad that our society is so isolated that we need a computer to “connect” with others. No, thanks! I'm going to continue hanging out on the street corner, and hope someone builds a village square someday. Now, there's a radical idea!

**Robert Meyer:**

Isn't it a contradiction that so many Americans criticize the government measures for national security purposes as an invasion of privacy when many of these same people feel free to lay bare their private lives to public exposure on Facebook? Perhaps it reveals shallow minds or shallow lives. Or worse, does it reveal a lack of concern about the security of our country? Sad indeed.

**James Brown:**

I eagerly returned from vacation so I could see my nieces who were home from college, only to find them with their “faces” in Facebook almost all day. They no longer communicate much with others face to face. No more hanging out at someone's home. I wonder what effect this societal isolation will have on all of us. I hope this isn't a trend. I remember all the fun face-to-face contact used to be.

**Laura Lee:**

I love email. I live and die by Google, but I will never understand the appeal of Facebook and its vast community of friends. In fact, I'm rather shocked. There are thousands out there who would like to be your friend and demand your time: they're called books. Pick one up. Life is short. Save your few real friendships for coffee over at Starbucks or invest yourself in a local cause that will form meaningful, lifelong relationships.



Now match the name of each person(36-40)to the appropriate statement.

Note: there are two extra statements.

Statements

36. Helen Smith [A] Facebook has built up my confidence in my study.  
37. Kevin Stuart [B] Facebook raises individual awareness of privacy protection.  
38. Robert Meyer [C] Facebook serves as an eve opener for my future work pursuit.  
39. James Brown [D] Facebook worsens, instead of bettering, interpersonal relations.  
40. Laura Lee [E] I miss the good old days when people met and talked to each other in person.  
[F] Mind your own behavior online before you blame others for privacy interference.  
[G] Don't waste your time on Facebook when you can do something more significant

**Part C**

**Directions:**

Read the following text from which five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A-G the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (41-45). There are TWO extra sentences that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

I love reading novels, especially those classics. My favorite writer is Jane Austen, the one who wrote *pride and prejudice*. 41 it was watched by a record 18 million British viewers. The series was then sold to 18 countries round the world, from America to Australia, from Iceland to Israel. There are Jane Austen fans in all corners of the globe, and even special Jane Austen discussion groups on the internet.

42 When she died a spinster in 1817, only four of her six novels had been published, all anonymous and she earned a grand total of 648. 65 pounds from her books. Now, nearly 200 years later, sales of her novels rival modern bestsellers, reaching 35, 000 pounds a week. There have been film and television productions of



not only *pride and prejudice*, but also *Emma*, *Persuasion*, and the Oscar-winning *Sense and Sensibility* 43

She was born in 1775, the seventh of eight children. Her father was the reverend George Austen. They were not well off, and lived in a village. By the time when she was 12, Jane was writing stories about heroines imprisoned in haunted castles, being rescued by glamorous heroes. 44 The first was a handsome Irish law student called Tom Lefroy, who she met in 1795, but had to return to Ireland a year later. The second, in 1801, was a young man called Samuel Blackall who she fell in love with when on holiday in Devon, but who tragically died suddenly soon after. The third was a large young man called Harries whose proposal she briefly accepted in 1802, “but he had nothing to recommend but his size.” so she changed her mind.

In 1801, the family moved to Bath, where she was very unhappy. To make matters worse, in 1805 her father died, leaving his widow. Jane and her only sister Cassandra also unmarried, even poorer than before. For four years they had to move from house to house, often staying with relatives. 45 only a few miles from Steventon where she had grown up. Here she was much happier, despite being the poor relation, dependent on charity. She not only revised her earlier novel but was able to write new ones, using her experiences to satirize and make fun of the social inequalities she saw around her. At last in 1811, *Sense and Sensibility* was the first of her novels to be published.

- [A] Her house in Chawton in Hampshire is visited by 200 people a day.
- [B] Jane Austen never once traveled abroad in her life time and she hardly ever left the south of England.
- [C] The remarkable Chicago bull presented a striking contrast to its opponent, and the crowd just went wild!
- [D] When BBC screened its latest adaptation of Jane Austen’s novel *Pride and Prejudice*.
- [E] Finally in 1809, her brother Edward allowed them to live in a house on his estate in Chawton.



[F] In Jane's own life there were three romantic attachments.

[G] Sports can really get me away from a stressful day and exercise my brain.

## Part D

### Directions:

Read the following text from which 10 words have been removed. Choose from the words A-O the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (46-55). There are FIVE extra words that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

To get a sense of how women have progressed in science, take a quick tour of the physics department at the University of California, Berkeley. This is a storied place, the 46 of some of the most important discoveries in modern science--starting with Ernest Lawrence's invention of the cyclotron in 1931. A generation ago, female faces were 47 and, even today, visitors walking through the first floor of LeConte Hall will see a full corridor of exhibits 48 the many distinguished physicists who made history here, 49 all of them white males.

But climb up to the third floor and you'll see a 50 display. There, among the photos of current faculty members and students, are portraits of the 51 head of the department, whose research 52 everything from the mechanics Marjorie Shapiro, and four other women of the universe to the smallest particles of matter. A sixth woman was hired just two weeks ago. Although they're still only about 10 percent of the physics faculty, women are clearly a presence here. And the real 53 may be in the smaller photos to the right: graduate and undergraduate students, about 20 percent of them female. Every year Berkeley sends its fresh female physics Ph.Ds to the country's top universities. That makes Shapiro optimistic, but also 54. "I believe things are getting better," she says, "but they're not getting better as 55 as I would like."



- |                  |                |               |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| [A] circumstance | [B] confidence | [C] covers    |
| [D] current      | [E] deals      | [F] different |
| [G] exposing     | [H] fast       | [I] honoring  |
| [J] hope         | [K] presently  | [L] rare      |
| [M] realistic    | [N] site       | [O] worried   |

### Section III Writing

(45 minutes )

**Directions:**

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on your ANSWER SHEET.

**Part A**

56. You have made an appointment with Prof. Wang, but failed to keep it. Write a letter to your teacher. Your letter should include:

- 1) apologize for your failure to keep the appointment;
- 2) explain your reason to your teacher;
- 3) express your wish to make another appointment.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your name at the end of your letter. Use “Wang Lin” instead. You do not need to write the address.

**Part B**

57.

**Directions:**

Read the text below, Write an essay in about 120 words, in which you should summarize the key points of the text and make comments on them. Try to use your own words.



You might think that good-looking men have every advantage in life.

But new study suggests being handsome may not always work in a man's favour at least when it comes to his career.

The research claims that attractive men are less likely to be given a job in a competitive work-place because they intimidate bosses. "It's not always an advantage to be pretty," says Marko Pitesa, an assistant professor at the University of Maryland. "It can backfire if you are perceived as a threat."

Interestingly, in Pitesa's study, it was male attractiveness in particular, rather than female beauty, that made the most difference. If the interviewer expected to work with the candidate as part of a team, then he preferred good-looking men. However, if the interviewer saw the candidate as a potential competitor, the interviewer discriminated in favour of unattractive men.

The results suggest that interviewers were not blinded by beauty, and instead calculated which candidate would further their own career.

"The dominant theoretical perspective in the social sciences for several decades has been that biases and discrimination are caused by irrational prejudice," Pitesa says. "The way we explain it here, pretty men just seem more competent, so it is actually subjectively rational to discriminate for or against them."

On a deeper level, she adds, the behaviour remains irrational, since there's no evidence that a real link exists between looks and competence.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.



## 2019年3月公共英语三级真题

### SECTION I Listening

(25 minutes)

**Directions:**

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your ANSWER SHEET.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand now as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

#### Part A

**Directions:**

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.

Now look at question 1.

1. Where are the two speakers?

- [A] In a department store. [B] In a restaurant.  
[C] In a clothes factory. [D] On a playground.

2. What's the man doing?

- [A] He's working in a hotel. [B] He's visiting a young couple.  
[C] In a clothes factory. [D] He's traveling around.

3. What does the man need?

- [A] A rest. [B] A bigger room. [C] More air. [D] More food.

4. What time is it now?

- [A] It is 8: 55. [B] It is 8: 35. [C] It is 8: 05. [D] It is 8: 15.

5. How many bank robbers were there altogether?

- [A] 2. [B] 3. [C] 4. [D] 5.



6.What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- [A] Husband and wife. [B] Father and daughter.  
[C] Doctor and patient. [D] Doctor and nurse.

7.What is the woman going to do?

- [A] She will join in a contest next time.  
[B] She won't join in the contest.  
[C] She doesn't know what to do.  
[D] She will take part in the contest.

8.How did the woman feel about the film?

- [A] Enjoyable. [B] Inspiring. [C] Terrible. [D] Dull.

9.What does the woman mean?

- [A] She is interested in reading novels.  
[B] She read only part of the book.  
[C] She seldom reads books from cover to cover.  
[D] She was eager to know what the book was about.

10.What does the woman suggest Jim do?

- [A] He should buy an apartment right away.  
[B] He should start to find a new apartment right now.  
[C] He should start to find a new apartment in a few weeks.  
[D] He should buy an apartment near the campus.

## Part B

### Directions:

You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording **only once**.

*Questions 11-13 are based on the following dialogue.*

11.What kind of weather is normal for March?

- [A] Cold. [B] Very hot.  
[C] Cooler than that day. [D] hotter than that day.



12. Where was the man born?

- [A] Florida. [B] New York. [C] California. [D] Indiana.

13. How often is the bus scheduled to pass their stop?

- [A] Every ten minutes. [B] Every thirty minutes.  
[C] Once a day. [D] At twenty to one

*Questions 14-17 are based on the following dialogue between two friends.*

14. Why is the woman in New York?

- [A] Because she likes the city.  
[B] Because the man is ill.  
[C] Because she has a project there.  
[D] Because she wants to visit the man.

15. What's wrong with the man?

- [A] He has got a cold. [B] He wants to die.  
[C] His dog is sick. [D] He throws up seriously.

16. Where does the man live?

- [A] At 903 Haven Avenue in the 116th Street.  
[B] At 903 Haven Avenue in the 168th Street.  
[C] At 904 Haven Avenue in the 168th Street.  
[D] At 904 Haven Avenue in the 116th Street.

17. What will the woman do for the man?

- [A] Buy some food for him.  
[B] Give him some medicine.  
[C] Send him to the hospital.  
[D] Bring some vegetables to him.

*Questions 18-21 are based on the following dialogue.*

18. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

- [A] Husband and wife. [B] Waiter and customer.  
[C] Good friends. [D] Colleagues.



19.Why does the woman think the man is kind?

- [A] The man does her a favor.
- [B] The man decides to treat her to a meal.
- [C] The man is very patient to her questions.
- [D] The man recommends her many good foods.

20.Which of the following statements is true about the man's country?

- [A] It is famous for the different recipes.
- [B] Many people emigrated out of his country.
- [C] It prevents foreign languages from getting in.
- [D] There were not many Chinese restaurants before.

21.What does the man think of the woman?

- [A] He hates to choose between Chinese cuisine and French cuisine.
- [B] He cannot understand why the woman always speaks nonsense.
- [C] He believes the woman is capable of being promoted soon.
- [D] He doesn't think the woman knows how to enjoy herself.

*Questions 22-25 are based on the following monologue.*

22.Who is the speaker?

- [A] A store manager.
- [B] A class president.
- [C] A sales representative.
- [D] A committee chairperson.

23.What's the purpose of the meeting?

- [A] To choose the chairperson of the ceremonies.
- [B] To begin planning the graduation ceremonies.
- [C] To determine who will graduate this year.
- [D] To discuss the seating arrangements.

24.What should the students write on the paper?

- [A] The names and addresses of their guests.
- [B] Their dormitory names, addresses and phone numbers.
- [C] Their names, phone numbers and job preference.
- [D] The names and addresses of their guests.

25.When is the next meeting?

- [A] Next week.
- [B] Next year.
- [C] In an hour.
- [D] In one month.



Now you have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to your ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of listening section.

## Section II Reading

(50 minutes )

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following two texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### Text 1

Elizabeth Freeman was born about 1742 to African American parents who were slaves. At the age of six months she was acquired, along with her sister, by John Ashley, a wealthy Massachusetts slaveholders. She became known as “Mumbet” or “Mum Bett”.

For nearly 30 years Mumbet served the Ashley family. One day, Ashley’s wife tried to strike Mumbet’s sister with a spade. Mumbet protected her sister and took the blow instead. Furious, she left the house and refused to come back. When the Ashleys tried to make her return, Mumbet consulted a lawyer, Theodore Sedgewick. With his help, Mumbet sued for her freedom.

While serving the Ashleys, Mumbet had listened to many discussions of the new Massachusetts constitution. If the constitution said that all people were free and equal, then she thought it should apply to her. Eventually, Mumbet won her freedom---the first slave in Massachusetts to do so under the new constitution.

Strangely enough, after the trial, the Ashleys asked Mumbet to come back and work for them as a paid employee. She declined and instead went to work for Sedgewick. Mumbet died in 1829, but her legacy lived on in her many descendants. One of her great-grandchildren was W. E. B. Du Bois, one of the founders of the NAACP, and an important writer and spokesperson for African American civil rights.



Mumbet's tombstone still stands in the Massachusetts cemetery where she was buried. It reads, in part: "She was born a slave and remained a slave for nearly thirty years. She could neither read nor write, yet in her own sphere she had no superior or equal."

26.What do we know about Mumbet according to Paragraph 1?

- [A] She was born a slave.
- [B] She was a slaveholder.
- [C] She had a famous sister.
- [D] She was born in a rich family.

27.Why did Mumbet run away from the Ashleys?

- [A] She found an employer.
- [B] She was hit and got angry.
- [C] She wanted to be a lawyer.
- [D] She had to take care of her sister.

28.What did Mumbet learn from discussions about the new constitution?

- [A] How to apply for a job.
- [B] How to be a good servant.
- [C] She should always obey her owners' orders.
- [D] She should be as free and equal as whites.

29.What did Mumbet do after the trial?

- [A] She founded the NAACP.
- [B] She chose to work for a lawyer.
- [C] She continued to serve the Ashleys.
- [D] She went to live with her grandchildren.

30.What is the text mainly about?

- [A] A story of a famous writer and spokesperson.
- [B] The friendship between a lawyer and a slave.
- [C] The life of a brave African American woman.
- [D] A trial that shocked the whole world.



## Text 2

“We are not about to enter the Information Age, but instead are rather well into it.” Present predictions are that by 1990, about thirty million jobs in the United States, or about thirty percent of the job market, will be computer-related. In 1980, only twenty-one percent of all American high schools owned one or two computers for student use. In the fall of 1985, a new study showed that half of United States secondary schools have fifteen or more computers for student use. And now educational experts, administrators, and even the general public are demanding that all students become “computer-literate”. By the year 2000 knowledge of computers will be necessary in over eighty percent of all occupations. Soon those people not educated in computer use will be compared to those who are “print-illiterate” today.

What is “computer literacy”? The term itself seems to imply some degree of “knowing” about computers, but knowing what? The present opinion seems to be that this should include a general knowledge, of what computers are, plus a little of their history and something of how they operate.

Therefore, it is important that educators everywhere take a careful look not only at what is being done, but also at what should be done in the field of computer education. Today most adults are able to use a motor car without the slightest knowledge of how the internal combustion engine works. We effectively use all types of electrical equipment without being able to tell their histories or to explain how they work.

Business people for years have made good use of typewriters and adding machines, yet few have ever known how to repair them. Why, then, attempt to teach computers by teaching how or why they work?

Rather, we first must fix our mind on teaching the effective use of the computer as the tool is.

“Knowing how to use a computer is what’s going to be important. We don’t talk about ‘automobile literacy’. We just get in our cars and drive them.”



31. In 1990, the number of jobs having nothing to do with computers in the United States will be reduced to?

- [A] 30 million. [B] 70 million.  
[C] 79 million. [D] 100 million.

32. The underlined part “ print-illiterate” in the text refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] one who has never learnt to read  
[B] one who has never learnt to write  
[C] one who is not a computer literate  
[D] one who is not able to use a typewriter

33. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- [A] The wide of computers in schools.  
[B] Public interest in computers.  
[C] The urgency of computers education.  
[D] Recent predictions of computer-related jobs

34. According to the author, the effective way to spread the use of computers is to teach \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] what computers use [B] how computers work  
[C] how to use computers [D] where computers can be used

35. From the text, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] illiteracy rate will be down.  
[B] computers will be easy to operate  
[C] computers will he set in automobiles  
[D] automobiles will be move comfortable

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the texts in which five people wrote about their ideas towards workaholism. For questions 36-40, match the name of each person to one of the statements(A-G) given below. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.



**Martin:**

I work not because I like it but because I have to, so I often count the minutes until stopping work or holidays. However, my sister is totally different. She enjoys her work so much that she often spends extra time on her job and even takes work home with her. I think she is so crazy about work just as some people are about drugs or alcohol. I could hardly understand it.

**Joseph:**

Work is a core element of our lives. It gives us a sense of identity in the larger world outside the personal circle of family and friends. However, there are some people for whom work occupies an even more central place in their lives. Workaholics are a stereotype of modern life, and they are both praised and criticized. On the one hand, it may be the accepted way of earning promotion. On the other hand, workaholics are often viewed as neglecting aspects of life such as family and leisure that are important for maintaining a healthy equilibrium.

**Malcolm:**

In cities, workaholism is so common that people do not regard it as unusual. I think workaholics prefer to work rather than do anything else because they don't know how to kill time if they don't work. They can only get pleasure from work. Work is everything for them.

**Emily:**

Workaholism is dangerous in a sense because it can cause some problems. First of all, workaholics often have health problems because they don't have time to relax and keep themselves occupied all the time. Secondly, their family life is not happy since they spend little time with their family. Their marriage may even end in divorce.

**Linda:**

Being a workaholic can mean you achieve great things, but more people achieve great things without being addicted to work. Workaholics need time away from work and when I say “away from” I mean psychologically distanced from it as well as physically. If you are still obsessing about work when you should be focused on your loved ones or an outside of work activity then you are still basically working.



Now match the name of each person(36-40)to the appropriate statement.

Note: there are two extra statements.

### Statements

36. Martin [A] If you don't get rid of workaholism, you may get ill.  
37. Joseph [B] To get promotion, you need to be a workaholic.  
38. Malcolm [C] Workaholics' behaviors are hard to understand.  
39. Emily [D] Workaholics had better have some time with no work.  
40. Linda [E] Workaholics don't know how to enjoy themselves except working.  
[F] It's hard for workaholics to be away from work psychologically.  
[G] Some people appreciate those who pay almost all their attention on work.

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text from which five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A-G the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (41-45). There are TWO extra sentences that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Everyone needs a break, and vacations are not meant for serious study. 41

The Spring Festival is coming up so this is the perfect time to discuss some great English language literature to take on a long train journey.

Before getting into the recommendations, you need to determine your English reading comprehension level. If you're at the beginner level, there are two options: reading a children's book or reading a book that you've read in Chinese translation.

42 If you're at the intermediate level, popular books like pop fiction, mysteries and thrillers are good options. For advanced readers, classic works of literature or modern prize winners (Nobel, Pulitzer) are good options.



43 When I pick up a book I like, even though the first few chapters are really hard to get through, I would try to get accustomed to the language the author uses. Generally, after the first few chapters, things get a lot easier, especially if I get involved in the story.

Another great way to keep yourself motivated is to find a friend who's interested in reading the same book. You can make goals that you both want to achieve. 44

Some quick recommendations: Harry Potter, start with the first book and go on from there, the Narnia series; anything by US writer Michael Crichton; and if you like horror, US writer Stephen King is always unusual and fun. 45 Happy reading!

[A] Instead, they're a great way to take a break and enjoy a good book.

[B] If you pick a book which is so challenging, it will be too stressful.

[C] You may also enjoy your reading when hanging out with your family.

[D] The most important thing is to pick a book that you're really interested in.

[E] You can also discuss plot lines or vocabulary issues with each other by SMS or e-mail.

[F] You should just find a topic or author you're interested in, and the rest will go from there.

[G] This will help you get over any unfamiliar words or phrases, since you're already familiar with the story.

## Part D

### Directions:

Read the following text from which 10 words have been removed. Choose from the words A-O the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (46-55). There are FIVE extra words that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Women with low literacy suffer disproportionately more than men, encountering more 46 in finding a well-paying job and being twice as likely to end up in the group of lowest wage earners, a study released on Wednesday said.



Analysis by the Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) found women at all levels of 47 tend to earn less than men, but it's at the lowest literacy levels that the wage gap between genders is most 48.

Women with low literacy are twice as likely as men at the same skill level to be among the lowest earners, bringing in \$300 a week or less, the report said.

"Because women start off so low in terms of wages, having higher literacy and more skills really 49 a big difference," said Kevin Miller, a 50 research associate at IWPR and coauthor of the study.

Women need to go 51 in their training and education level to earn the same as men, Miller said.

The 52 was based on 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy surveys, the most recent data 53, and focused on reading skills, not writing and numeric literacy. That data was 54 from a nationally representative sample of 19,714 people aged 16 and older, living in households or prisons.

Data showed about one-third of American adults have low literacy levels, and more than 36 percent of men and 33 percent of women fall into that 55, the institute said.

- |                  |                 |               |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| [A] pattern      | [B] independent | [C] makes     |
| [D] difficulties | [E] collected   | [F] conducted |
| [G] available    | [H] category    | [I] positions |
| [J] striking     | [K] literacy    | [L] analysis  |
| [M] senior       | [N] further     | [O] longer    |



### Section III Writing

(45 minutes)

**Directions:**

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### Part A

56. Suppose you are a major in Art of Central Academy of Fine Arts. After graduation you decide to pursue your study in the graduate school in Yale University. Write a letter of application for admission, which should include the following points:

- 1) make an application;
- 2) provide your personal information and academic documents;
- 3) express your hope for a reply.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of your letter. Use “Wang Lin” instead.

#### Part B

57.

**Directions:**

Read the text below. Write an essay in about 120 words, in which you should summarize the key points of the text and make comments on them. Try to use your own words.

In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events. They appreciated the tricky point that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like “serious illness of a family member” were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events, like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress---it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy.



By the early 1970s, hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow, the research got boiled down to a memorable message. Women's magazines ran headlines like "Stress causes illness!" If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.

But such simplistic advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous, many---like the death of a loved one---are impossible to avoid. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a prescription for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or move.

The notion that all stress makes you sick also ignores a lot of what we know about people. It assumes we're all vulnerable and passive in the face of adversity. But what about human initiative and creativity? Many come through periods of stress with more physical and mental vigor than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom, and physical and mental strain.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.



## 2019 年 9 月公共英语三级真题

### SECTION I Listening

(25 minutes)

**Directions:**

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your ANSWER SHEET.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand **now** as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

#### Part A

**Directions:**

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer --- A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.

**Example:**

You will hear:

W: Could you please tell me if the Beijing flight will be arriving on time?

M: Yes, Madam. It should be arriving in about ten minutes.

You will read:

Who do you think the woman is talking to?

- |                      |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| [A] A bus conductor. | [B] A clerk at the airport. |
| [C] A taxi driver.   | [D] A clerk at the station. |

From the dialogue, we know that only a clerk at the airport is most likely to know the arrival time of a flight, so you should choose answer [B] and mark it in your test booklet.

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

Now look at question 1.



1.What will the woman do?

- [A] To play basketball. [B] To have a rest.  
[C] To go to the library. [D] To prepare for the examination.

2.Why couldn't the woman get through to the man?

- [A] His mobile was stolen. [B] His mobile didn't work.  
[C] His mobile was power off. [D] He wasn't at home.

3.What is the man?

- [A] A waiter. [B] A taxi driver.  
[C] A conductor. [D] A policeman.

4.Why does the man refuse the woman?

- [A] He doesn't have a bike.  
[B] He'll use his bike.  
[C] He had lent his bike to others.  
[D] He doesn't want to lend his bike to her.

5.What is probably the relationship between the two speakers?

- [A] Sister and brother. [B] Mother and son.  
[C] Teacher and pupil [D] Friends.

6.What does the woman plan to do tomorrow?

- [A] Sleeping late.  
[B] Do some washing up.  
[C] Cooking breakfast herself.  
[D] Go shopping with her friends.

7.What can be inferred about the woman?

- [A] She is going to drop the class too.  
[B] She doesn't know how to swim.  
[C] It took her a long time to learn to swim.  
[D] She doesn't like to swim.



8.What does the doctor imply?

- [A] The man should continue using the medicine.
- [B] The man should stop using the medicine.
- [C] She'll be away from the office for two days.
- [D] The man doesn't need anything for his cough.

9.Where does the conversation probably take place?

- [A] In a hospital.
- [B] In a school.
- [C] Outside a house.
- [D] On the road.

10.What does the woman mean?

- [A] The machine was just repaired.
- [B] The clerk doesn't like to be bothered.
- [C] The man shouldn't make any copies.
- [D] She can teach the man to operate the machine.

## Part B

### Directions:

You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording **only once**.

*Questions 11-13 are based on the following dialogue.*

11.Why is the woman so happy?

- [A] She started carrying a credit card.
- [B] She got an ID card of her own.
- [C] She's got some money belonging to her.
- [D] She met something interesting.



12.What advice does the man give the woman?

- [A] She must have enough money with her.
- [B] She should not buy everything she wants.
- [C] She must care about her credit card and ID card.
- [D] She shouldn't use the card.

13.How much can the woman spend at most with her credit card?

- [A] \$500.
- [B] \$1,500.
- [C] \$50.
- [D] \$15.

*Questions 14-17 are based on the following dialogue.*

14.How long will Anna still have to stay in London?

- [A] At least 40 days.
- [B] At least 35 days.
- [C] At least 30 days.
- [D] At least 25 days.

15.What does Anna do in the afternoon?

- [A] Taking classes.
- [B] Doing homework.
- [C] Going sightseeing.
- [D] Playing games.

16.Why does Anna want to improve English?

- [A] To get a promotion soon.
- [B] To communicate with her customers better.
- [C] To make friends with British people.
- [D] To make use of her spare time.

17.What do we know about Anna?

- [A] She has never been to London before.
- [B] She knew little English before coming to London.
- [C] She practices English with her roommates.
- [D] She has met many English people in London.

*Questions 18-21 are based on the following dialogue.*

18.What was the woman doing these days?

- [A] She was doing nothing.
- [B] She was going shopping.
- [C] She was studying.
- [D] She was going sightseeing.



19.What does the woman want the man to do?

- [A] Be a tour guide for her. [B] Be a shopping guide for her.  
[C] Buy some presents for her. [D] See her off the next day.

20.What does the woman want to buy for herself?

- [A] A tartan jacket. [B] A book and a record.  
[C] Skirts and socks. [D] Expensive perfume.

21.What is the woman going to do after the conversation?

- [A] Return to the hotel and have a rest.  
[B] Go sightseeing at Piccadilly.  
[C] Buy a cup of coffee for the man.  
[D] Treat a friend at a restaurant.

*Questions 22-25 are based on the following monologue.*

22.What does the speaker mainly talking about?

- [A] Pollution. [B] Human voice.  
[C] Good old days. [D] None of the above.

23.What does the saying “you can’t hear yourself think” mean?

- [A] You have head trouble.  
[B] You are too stressed.  
[C] It’s very noisy.  
[D] There is something wrong with your ears.

24.How many ways of reducing harm are mentioned?

- [A] Five. [B] Four. [C] Three. [D] Two.

25.What is the main purpose of the speech?

- [A] To explain scientific knowledge.  
[B] To explain this phenomenon.  
[C] To call on people to act.  
[D] To introduce a saying.

Now you have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to your  
ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of listening section.



## Section II Reading

(50 minutes )

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following two texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### Text 1

“Family” is of course an elastic word. And in different countries it has different meanings. But when British people say that their society is based on family life, they are thinking of “family” in its narrow, peculiarly European sense of mother, father and children living together in their own house as an economic and social unit. Thus, every British marriage indicates the beginning of a new and independent family---hence the tremendous importance of marriage in British life. For both man and woman, marriage means leaving one’s parents and starting one’s own life. The man’s first duty will then be to his wife, and the wife’s first duty will be to her husband. He will be entirely responsible for her financial support, and she will be responsible for the running of the new home. Their children will be their common responsibility and their alone. Neither the wife’s parents nor the husband’s, nor their brothers or sisters, aunts or uncles, have any right to interfere with them---they are their own masters.

Readers of novels like Jane Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* will know that in former times, marriage among wealthy families were arranged by the girl’s parents, that is, it was the parents’ duty to find a suitable husband for their daughter, preferably a rich one, and by skillful encouragement to lead him eventually to ask their permission to marry her. Until that time, the girl was protected and maintained in the parents’ home, and the financial relief of getting rid of her could be seen in their giving the newly married pair a sum of money called a dowry. It is very different today. Most girls of today get a job when they leave school and become financially independent before their marriage. This has had two results. A girl chooses her own husband, and she gets no dowry. Every coin has two sides;



independence for girls is no exception. But it may be a good thing for all of the girls, as their social status are much higher and they are no longer the subordinate of their parents and husbands.

26.What does the author mean by “Family is of course an elastic word” ?

- [A] Different nations have different families.
- [B] Different times produce different families.
- [C] Different families have different ways of life.
- [D] Different definitions could be given to the word.

27.For an English family, the husband’s duty is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] supporting the family while the wife is working out
- [B] defending the family while the wife is running the home
- [C] providing financial support while the wife is running the home
- [D] independent while his wife is also independent

28.Everything is decided in a family \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] by the couple
- [B] with the help of their parents
- [C] by brothers and sisters
- [D] with the help of aunts and uncles

29.What is TRUE concerning the book *Pride and Prejudice*?

- [A] It is the best book on marriage.
- [B] It is a handbook on marriage.
- [C] It gives some idea of English social life in the past.
- [D] It provides a lot of information of former-time wealthy families.

30.With regard to marriage in Britain, present-day girls differ from former-time girls in \_\_\_\_\_

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| [A] the right family  | [B] social position       |
| [C] choosing husbands | [D] more parental support |



## Text 2

I don't think there is anything wrong with your blood. The key to your problem is that long nap after dinner. If you didn't sleep for hours during the early part of the evening, you would be more ready to sleep at bedtime. If you didn't nap after dinner, you would not want to stay up so late, and you would not feel the need to take a sleeping pill. The pill is still working in your system when you get up in the morning. This helps account for the fact that you feel tired all day. You should get out of the habit of sleeping during the evening. Right after your evening meal, engage in some sort of physical activity---a sport such as bowling, perhaps. Or get together with friends for an evening of cards and conversation. Then go to bed at your usual time or a little earlier, and you should be able to get a good night's rest without taking a pill.

If you can get into the habit of spending your evenings this way, I am sure you will feel less tired during the day. At first it may be hard for you to go to sleep without taking a pill. If so, get up and watch television or do some jobs around your house until you feel sleepy. If you fall asleep and then wake up a few hours later, get up but do not take a sleeping pill. Read a while or listen to the radio, and make yourself a few hours' sleep that night, then you will feel better in the morning than you usually feel after taking a pill. The next night you will be ready to sleep at an earlier hour.

The most important thing is to avoid taking that nap right after dinner and avoid taking pills.

31. According to the writer, it is difficult for you to go to sleep because \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] you get the habit of staying up late
- [B] you haven't taken sleeping pills
- [C] you sleep for hours after dinner
- [D] you fail to do some exercises



32.Which of the following is NOT true if you want to get out of the habit of sleeping during the evening?

- [A] Go to bed earlier than usual.
- [B] Talk with friends after dinner.
- [C] Stay with friends after dinner.
- [D] Do some physical labor.

33.You feel tired all day probably because \_\_\_\_

- [A] you stay up too late
- [B] you get up too early in the morning
- [C] you take sleeping pills
- [D] you wake up too frequently at night

34.Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- [A] You mustn't take sleeping pills in order to get a good night's sleep.
- [B] You should stay up if you want to sleep effectively.
- [C] Food is necessary at night if you fail to go to sleep.
- [D] It is very important to get out of the habit of taking a nap after dinner.

35.We may infer that the author is most probably a \_\_\_\_

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| [A] doctor   | [B] scientist |
| [C] reporter | [D] professor |

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the following paragraphs in which five people talked about language learning. For questions 36-40, match the name of each person to one of the statements(A-G) given below. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### Gary:

It is generally held that one can pick up a foreign language easily when under the age of eight. If you immerse a child (under 8) in a foreign language, then he or she will pick it up within months. When a child is under 5, this can be a matter of weeks. This, very simply, is because the part of the brain that learns language is still developing and it is easy for that child to pick up and copy sounds.



**William:**

It seems that the older you get, the more rigid your brain becomes so that it is much harder to learn a new language than if, for example you were a teenager. I think that as a child you learn a language intuitively, just absorbing the language around. As you get older, you have to study the language more intensively and analytically, studying grammar and such.

**Arthur:**

We learn our first language not for any other reason than solving problems (communicating is a problem, and we develop our patterns to do so). When we have “covered” that need we don’t go further, unless we have an extra need (it could be the desire of having more languages). It is fascinating how we are motivated by those needs, which combined with proper exposure makes us learn a new language.

**Joyce:**

My own theory is that language learning is very attitude or self-image dependent. Each person’s self-image governs to what extent they are willing to absorb a new language. Clearly, children before they become self-conscious are far less inhibited than young teenagers who have begun to worry what others think about them. I’ve come across examples of self-conscious inhibition in adults when teaching pronunciation. Whereas children, who are still forming their own identity, seek to conform to their peers, adults, on the other hand, with an already firmly established self-image feel foolish when making unfamiliar tongue and lip movements.

**Mary:**

Besides self-image, children and adults experience different types of pressure from those of the same age or status. Young children are often placed in a completely foreign language environment by their parents--leaving them with little choice but to learn the new language. Peer pressure is pushing them to learn. Adults on the other hand, almost never completely separate themselves from the native culture. When it comes too hard they can easily break away from the foreign group and revert to their native language. Depending on the person’s culture, peer pressure can push them not to learn.



Now match the name of each person(36-40) to the appropriate statement.

Note: there are two extra statements.

Statements

36. Gary [A] Stress from around you affects foreign language achievement.
37. William [B] Learning strategies determine one's foreign language learning achievements.
38. Arthur [C] Ideas about your qualities and abilities affect a new language learning.
39. Joyce [D] Practical needs often have positive impact on a new language learning.
40. Mary [E] The older one is, the harder it will be to learn a new language.  
[F] Personality produces difference in the development of a new language learning.  
[G] Younger children enjoy an advantage in learning a foreign language.

**Part C**

**Directions:**

Read the following text from which five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A-G the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (41-45). There are TWO extra sentences that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

41 The Daily Mirror and the Daily Express both sell about four million copies every day. Apart from the national papers, there is, 42 Local newspapers have a weekly circulation of 13 million. Almost every town and country area has one. Nearly all of them hold their own financially and many of them are very profitable.



These papers are written almost entirely for readers interested in local events, birth, deaths, council meetings and sports. 43 Editors prefer to rely on a small staff of people who all know the district well. A great deal of local news is regularly supplied by clubs and churches in the neighborhood and it does not get out of date as quickly as national news. If there is no room for it in this week's edition, an item can sometimes be held over until the following week.

The editor must never forget that the success of any newspaper depends on advertising. 44 But if the newspaper is well written and the news items have been carefully chosen to attract local readers, the businessmen are grateful for the opportunity to keep their products in the public eyes.

Local newspapers do not often comment on problems of national importance and editors rarely hold with taking sides on political questions. 45 A newspaper can sometimes persuade the council to take action to provide better shopping facilities, improve transport in the area, and soon.

- [A] Newspapers in Britain usually have great profits.
- [B] So local businesses are very interested in advertising in local papers.
- [C] The content is naturally influenced by the kind of community they serve.
- [D] For this reason, he is keen to keep the good will of local businessmen.
- [E] However, another branch of the British press which sells almost as many as copies.
- [F] But they can often be of service to the community in expressing public feelings on local issues.
- [G] Visitors to Britain are sometimes surprised to learn that newspapers there have such a large circulation.

## Part D

### Directions:

Read the following text from which 10 words have been removed. Choose from the words A-O the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (46-55). There are FIVE extra words that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.



With the world's population estimated to grow from six to nine billion by 2050, researchers, businesses and governments are already dealing with the impact this increase will have on everything from food and water to infrastructure and jobs. Underling all this 46 will be the demand for energy, which is expected to double over the next 40 years.

Finding the resources to meet this demand in a 47, sustainable way is the cornerstone of our nation's energy security, and will be one of the major 48 of the 21st century. Alternative forms of energy-bio-fuels, wind and solar, to name a few are 49 being funded and developed, and will play a growing 50 in the world's energy supply. But experts say that even when 51, alternative energy sources will likely meet only about 30% of the world's energy needs by 2050.

For example, even with 52 investments, such as the \$93 million for wind energy development 53 in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, important alternative energy sources such as wind and bio-fuels 54 only about 1% of the market today.

Energy and sustainability experts say the answer to our future energy needs will likely come from a lot of 55 both traditional and alternative.

- |                |               |                  |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| [A] consist    | [B] solutions | [C] certainly    |
| [D] stable     | [E] comprise  | [F] competitions |
| [G] exactly    | [H] growth    | [I] included     |
| [J] role       | [K] progress  | [L] marvelous    |
| [M] challenges | [N] combined  | [O] significant  |



### Section III Writing

(45 minutes )

**Directions:**

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### Part A

56. You are preparing for an English test and are in need of some reference books.

Write a letter to the sales department of a bookstore to ask for:

- 1) detailed information about the books you want;
- 2) methods of payment;
- 3) time and way of delivery.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of your letter. Use “Wang Lin” instead.

#### Part B

57.

**Directions:**

Read the text below. Write an essay in about 120 words, in which you should summarize the key points of the text and make comments on them. Try to use your own words.

It's the graduation season again. According to a latest survey, most Chinese graduates have high salary expectations, and thus prefer working for foreign companies or state-owned enterprises in first-tier cities.

The survey was conducted by renren.com, a Chinese social media site similar to Facebook. The results show that among 1,510 respondents, more than 64.7 percent want to work in first-tier cities.

In addition, 29.4 percent of the graduates who were born in the 1990s want to work for foreign companies, 25.5 percent for SOEs and 23.5 percent for private companies.

One interesting revelation is that although there are less than 100 days before graduation and more than half of the respondents have yet to get a job offer, they are



not lowering their salary expectations. Apparently, 41.2 percent aim for 8000-10000 yuan (\$1279-\$1599) per month and 31.4 percent for 4000-6000 yuan.

According to the data released by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the average monthly salary in Beijing was 5826 yuan (\$931) last year, while the numbers for Shanghai, Tianjin and Chongqing were 5380, 4058 and 3995 yuan respectively.

A sample of comments in Weibo: “Are the survey results only jokes for April Fools’ Day? Don’t daydream anymore! Please check if you have a good command of English and professional skills that deserve a decent job with a high pay.” On other comments says: “Some of my classmates got offers from foreign banks, international accounting firms and other famous foreign companies. They are told their yearly salary can reach 100, 000 yuan (\$15, 990).”

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.



## 2021 年 3 月公共英语三级真题

### SECTION I Listening

(25 minutes)

**Directions:**

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your ANSWER SHEET.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand **now** as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

#### Part A

**Directions:**

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer --- A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.

Now look at question.

1. What is the new benefit of green tea?

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| [A] Reducing cancers. | [B] Preventing strokes.   |
| [C] Improving memory. | [D] Protecting the heart. |

2. What does the man suggest the woman do?

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| [A] Finish her report. | [B] Have a short rest. |
| [C] Stand up to work.  | [D] Adjust the screen. |

3. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| [A] Husband and wife.   | [B] Doctor and patient. |
| [C] Boss and secretary. | [D] Teacher and parent. |

4. Why does the man eat out so often?

- |                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| [A] He has no time to cook.      | [B] He likes restaurant food.         |
| [C] He has to treat his friends. | [D] He needs to do that for business. |



5.What does the man think of the music?

- [A] It is boring. [B] It is relaxing.  
[C] It is stimulating. [D] It is discouraging.

6.What does the woman mean?

- [A] She did not hear what was shocking.  
[B] She is not sure how to solve the mystery.  
[C] She was not able to manage the project well.  
[D] She feels surprised how she could finish so early.

7.What does the woman's problem mainly concern?

- [A] Language ability. [B] Financial support.  
[C] Social contacts. [D] Cultural differences.

8.What does the woman think that the man did wrong?

- [A] He spent all day emailing.  
[B] He left his email page open.  
[C] He forgot to close the door.  
[D] He quarreled with his boss.

9.What does the woman think of the man's new suit?

- [A] It is expensive. [B] It is fashionable.  
[C] It is a good bargain. [D] It is the best choice.

10.Why did the woman's mother get annoyed with her father?

- [A] He fell asleep while watching TV.  
[B] He complained about her cooking.  
[C] He changed channels from time to time.  
[D] He stuck to his own favorite TV program.

## Part B

### Directions:

You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording **only once**.



Questions 11-13 are based on the following conversation.

11.What does Maggie want James to do?

- [A] To write a report. [B] To have lunch with her.  
[C] To have a talk with her. [D] To meet the boss at the airport.

12.When will the first meeting that James attends end?

- [A] 1 a. m. [B] 2 p. m. [C] 3 p. m. [D] 5 p. m.

13.Where do they decide to meet the next day?

- [A] At a cafe. [B] At the airport.  
[C] At the conference. [D] On William Street.

Questions 14-17 are based on the following dialogue about Santa Catalina Island.

14.What does the man say about Catalina?

- [A] He has never heard of it before.  
[B] There is a film about Catalina.  
[C] It has appeared in many films.  
[D] It is Los Angeles's main spot.

15.What is the distance between Catalina and Los Angeles?

- [A] 19 km. [B] 35 km. [C] 90 km. [D] 300 km.

16.What do we learn about Avalon?

- [A] It is known for ice cream.  
[B] It is famous for golf carts.  
[C] It has many modern shops.  
[D] It has a small population.

17.How did the man tour Catalina?

- [A] In a bus. [B] In a cart. [C] On a ferry. [D] On a plane.

Questions 18-21 are based on the following interview with a volleyball coach.

18.Who persuaded the man into coaching volleyball?

- [A] His boss. [B] His school.  
[C] His friends. [D] His students.



19. Where did the man learn how to coach volleyball?

- [A] From other coaches. [B] From his colleagues.  
[C] From a friend of his. [D] From a training class.

20. What sports did the man like best when he was in high school?

- [A] Golf. [B] Tennis.  
[C] Volleyball. [D] Basketball.

21. Why did the man like to be a volleyball coach?

- [A] He took it as a greater challenge.  
[B] He thought himself fit for the job.  
[C] He could earn an ample salary.  
[D] He could enjoy more leisure time.

*Questions 22-25 are based on the conversation about the current movie industry.*

22. Why is there a drop in the box office?

- [A] Audiences are bored with films of a similar theme.  
[B] DVD business has won over most moviegoers.  
[C] There are too few new films produced a year.  
[D] People now have more spare time choices.

23. What does the man feel about today's theaters?

- [A] They are not clean.  
[B] They fail to provide food.  
[C] They are not large enough.  
[D] They fail to entertain people.

24. What time is thought to be the best time for releasing many new movies?

- [A] At weekends. [B] At film festivals.  
[C] During the spring. [D] During the summer.

25. What does the man think of the current movie business?

- [A] He feels a great pity for it.  
[B] He feels disappointed with it.  
[C] It is still working effectively.  
[D] It is falling into great trouble.



Now you have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to your ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of listening section.

## Section II Reading

(50 minutes )

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following two texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B , C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

#### Text 1

The extraordinary rise of living alone is the biggest social change that we've neglected to identify, let alone examine.

Consider that in 1950, a mere 4 million Americans lived alone, making up only 9% of households. Back then, living alone was the most common in the Western states that attracted seasonal workingmen. And it was usually a short-lived stage on the road to a more conventional domestic life. Not anymore. According to the latest data, nearly 33 million Americans live alone, making up 28% of households, which means they are now tied with childless couples as the most important type, more common than the nuclear family, the multigenerational family and the roommate or group home. These aren't just temporary living situations: over a five-year period, people who live alone are more likely to remain in their current state than anyone else except married couples with children. They're concentrated in big cities throughout the country.

Living alone, being alone and feeling lonely are hardly the same, yet in recent years experts have mixed them up, raising fears that the rise of living alone signals the ultimate atomization of the modern world. In fact, there's little evidence that the rise of living alone is making more Americans lonely. According to the latest studies, what matters is not whether we live alone but whether we feel lonely. Divorced people often say there's nothing lonelier than living with the wrong person. Besides, people living alone compensate by becoming more socially active than those who



live with others.

The truth is, today nearly everyone who lives alone chooses to do so, despite less expensive options from finding roommates to living with family.

After all, living alone allows us to do what we want, when we want, on our own terms. It liberates us from the restrictions of domestic partners needs and demands. Today, in our age of digital media and ever expanding social networks, living alone can offer even greater benefits: the time and space for the healing power of aloneness.

This means that living alone can help us discover who we are and what gives us meaning and purpose. It might be exactly what we need to reconnect.

26. In 1950 living alone \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] was identified as the biggest social change
- [B] was a temporary state for those who did so
- [C] attracted 9% of American seasonal workers
- [D] grew into the primary type of domestic life

27. Today Americans who live alone \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] expect to live in the Western states
- [B] tend to maintain their way of life
- [C] have a former marriage with kids
- [D] are related with childless couples

28. According to the latest studies , people living alone may \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] be a burden on society
- [B] feel lonelier than others
- [C] come from split families
- [D] engage in social activities

29. It is indicated that living alone \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] makes more demands on society
- [B] imposes on one more restrictions
- [C] presents one with more challenges
- [D] costs more than living with family



30. The writer concludes that living alone enables us to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] get help from others
- [B] know our true selves
- [C] set up social networks
- [D] reconnect with friends

## Text 2

If you've traveled by airplane in the past few years, chances are you've walked through a full body scanner at the security checkpoint.

The first generation of full body X-ray scanners rolled out in airports across the US in 2008. Known as backscatter scanners, there was a bit of an uproar from consumers when these came on the scene. Fliers feared the imaging would visually strip them of their clothes in front of the Transportation Security Administration(TSA) agents. Some health experts also worried that these models might expose people to unnecessary radiation.

But in 2013, the TSA replaced backscatter scanners with new-and-improved scanners, called millimeter wave screeners. They fixed the “see you naked” issue. These devices create a standard outline of a person, rather than a detailed image of the person's body. They're also an improvement for your health. The millimeter wave scanners use low power radio frequency waves to create the image. The frequency is the same as that used for Wi-Fi devices. If you stood for three seconds in a scanner, it would be no more radiation exposure than standing in front of your computer router at home. Backscatter scanners , meanwhile, can still be found in other places like jails and courthouses. They do expose people to small amounts of X-rays, but the Food and Drug Administration(FDA) considers them safe. A person receives more radiation from naturally occurring sources in less than an hour of ordinary living than from one screening with any general-use X-ray security system, says the FDA. Yet others are not so convinced.

The European Union prohibits the backscatters. Some scientists believe that even very low level X-ray exposure could increase the risk of cancer. “I would agree



that the individual risk associated with X-ray scanners is likely to be extremely small,” says David Brenner, head of Columbia University’s Center for Radiological Research. “The issue of concern is when the X-ray scanners are used in a very high volume setting (just under a billion security screens occur each year in US airports). A very tiny risk multiplied by a billion has the potential to represent a public health issue.”

31. Air passengers were afraid that backscatter imaging would \_\_\_\_.

- [A] delay their boarding                          [B] invade their privacy  
[C] do harm to their health                      [D] cause a public uproar

32. The millimeter wave screener is now applied as it \_\_\_\_.

- [A] reduces the health risk of scanning  
[B] shows the details of a person’s body  
[C] uses a lower frequency than Wi-Fi devices  
[D] exposes people to a fixed amount of X-rays

33. The FDA believes that the health risk of backscatter scanning \_\_\_\_.

- [A] will be lowered                                [B] can be tolerated  
[C] must be measured                              [D] should be avoided

34. David Brenner’s remarks support the idea that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] low level X-ray exposure may become a health concern  
[B] exposure to X-rays is a common phenomenon in our life  
[C] tiny risks may develop into big threats to traffic safety  
[D] the European Union’s ban of backscatters is an overreaction

35. What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] The improvement of airport security.  
[B] The significance of full body imaging.  
[C] Uses of the millimeter wave screener.  
[D] Health concerns about X-ray scanning.



## Part B

### Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine article in which five people talk about internet technology. For questions 36-40, match the name of each person to one of the statements (A-G) given below. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

#### **Lucia Amour:**

The internet is a positive influence on modern-day generations, keeping them informed on both local and global news quickly. It is the top source of news for 18-to 24-year-olds. It also helps people to form opinions from news and about others on their own. Lastly, it helps people to stay in touch with global causes that they would not be able to learn about without the use of the internet.

#### **David Alex:**

The internet both helps and hurts us, allowing us access to things previously thought to be impossible, not all good, but not all bad. You can make new friends, research any topic with only a few clicks, buy almost anything and communicate with others across long distances without any effort. It can also lead to bad things like cybercrime, being unsocial, and can make people believe things that aren't true.

#### **Nelda Penn:**

Internet technology has had an influence on mankind, whether it is good or bad. What we should realize is that there will always be people that feel the need to hurt others. We can't change this. However, we can learn from their actions and learn how to avoid the people who want to hurt us. We can't change the actions of those around us, but we can decide our actions.

#### **Grace Hand:**

Internet technology is an amazing thing that humans are relying on too much. People are becoming so dependent that the internet is hurting them in many ways. For one thing, many people don't turn to people for help but go on the internet. For another, the internet is making mankind really lazy. You can do almost everything on it except build relationships.



### Louis Perry:

The internet has created a world without facts for our youth. Out of touch with real life, our children are open to connecting with strangers based on mutual interests. They are willing to trust strangers based on their online profiles, unaware that many people have a faked image on the internet that glorifies the things that they are doing in life when in fact they are not doing anything significant.

*Now match the name of each person(36-40)to the appropriate statement.*

*Note: there are two extra statements.*

#### Statements

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 36. Lucia Amour | [A] Self-protection is important in the age of the internet. |
| 37. David Alex  | [B] With internet technology, people feel safer.             |
| 38. Nelda Penn  | [C] Internet technology has broadened people's horizons.     |
| 39. Grace Hand  | [D] The internet can lead to addiction and idleness.         |
| 40. Louis Perry | [E] Socializing on the internet is not safe.                 |
|                 | [F] The internet is really a mixed blessing.                 |
|                 | [G] Internet technology has given our youth a fake image.    |

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text from which five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A-G the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (41-45). There are TWO extra sentences that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

While more research is needed to strengthen the understanding of the link between gratitude and health, here's a roundup of some compelling reasons why you will want to be thankful.



**You'll have a healthier heart:** In a study of 186 people with heart damage, researchers rated their levels of gratitude and spiritual well-being. 41 They also found that having high levels of gratitude explained lots of the benefits of spiritual well-being.

**You might get more shut-eye:** 42 A study of college students who were troubled by racing minds and worries found that those who were asked to spend 15 minutes in the early evening writing about a positive event that occurred recently could quiet their minds and sleep better.

**It makes you more optimistic:** 43 In a 2003 study, researchers had some people write about what they were grateful for, and some write about quarrels. After a few weeks, the researchers found that the people who wrote about positive things were more optimistic and felt better about themselves than the group that wrote about negative things.

**Gratitude helps you make new friends:** Expressing gratitude is a great way to build new relationships. In a 2014 study, researchers asked 70 college students to send comments on a college admissions essay by a high schooler. 44 Those who were thanked were more likely to provide the younger student with their personal information, like an email address.

**Being thankful improves physical health:** An analysis of nearly 1,000 adults found that higher levels of gratitude were associated with better self-reported physical health. 45 Other researches have suggested that people who are grateful are more likely to do physical activities.

- [A] Being thankful can contribute to a healthier and more positive outlook.
- [B] Adults who maintain a conscious focus on gratitude have a warmer personality.
- [C] The students then received a note from him that either expressed gratitude or did not.
- [D] The people who felt more thankful had a notable willingness to take part in healthy behaviors.



[E] They found that higher gratitude scores were linked to having a better mood and higher quality sleep.

[F] If you're having difficulty sleeping, writing down what you are thankful for before bed can help.

[G] Some patients wrote down things they were grateful for over an eight-week period.

## Part D

### Directions:

Read the following text from which 10 words have been removed. Choose from the words A-O the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (46-55). There are FIVE extra words that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

The desire to learn a new language is often born of a desire to find a deeper experience abroad.

When traveling to a country with a language that's not native to your tongue, translation apps are 46, but only to a certain extent. They enable you to work out a menu, but not 47 to spark up a conversation with your server. Fluency in the local language makes for far more discovery potential.

Learning to speak a second language can be challenging, for sure, but that's because you're training your brain to do something much more 48 than memorizing new words and their proper pronunciations. You're expanding your thought 49, in more ways than one.

Bilingualism provides benefits 50 the ability to ask for directions or to order a coffee without accidentally receiving a large dessert plate. The brains of bilingual people operate 51 than those of monolingual folks. Regular use of a second language sharpens cognitive skills, and it's even been found to make you appear more attractive.

To 52 these new language skills, there are tons of options: signing up for a class, downloading an app like Duolingo, or trying a more intensive software, like



Rosetta Stone — which is offering a deal to save 40 percent on its complete Set 53 \_\_\_\_\_ February 17. With any of these services, \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_ is key. Consistently practicing — even if you dedicate just 15 minutes a day — is enough to reap the cognitive rewards that \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ second language learning.

- |                  |                  |                |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| [A] obtain       | [B] across       | [C] helpful    |
| [D] beyond       | [E] complex      | [F] train      |
| [G] commitment   | [H] differently  | [I] accompany  |
| [J] traditional  | [K] necessarily  | [L] capability |
| [M] intelligence | [N] respectfully | [O] until      |

### Section III Writing

(45 minutes )

**Directions:**

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on ANSWER SHEET.

**Part A**

56. You have read a job posting online and want to apply for the job. Write an email to the company, and tell them about:

- 4) your interest in the job;
- 5) your qualifications for the position;
- 6) your past work experiences.

You should write about 100 words.

Do not sign your own name at the end of your email.

Use “Wang Lin” instead.



## Part B

57.

### Directions:

Read the text below. Write an essay in about 120 words, in which you should summarize the key points of the text and make comments on them. Try to use your own words.

A couple that has been married for 38 years and overcame difficult circumstances graduated from college together this month.

On Dec. 3th, their son, Charles Cole III, 33, posted a picture on the internet of his parents in their caps and gowns, which has gotten a ton of attention online.

Cole's parents, Charles Cole Jr. and Renate, battled major financial problems when he was young, which made for a rough childhood. "I grew up pretty early," he said. "I just knew I didn't want to go through what I saw them go through."

Cole graduated from California State University with a degree in political science and is now working towards a PhD in education. He has also worked as a social worker, developing a passion for work involving black youth and education.

Cole's parents were inspired by him to finish college. "Our son is ambitious," recalled Charles Cole Jr. "Seeing his drive to just do it kind of pushed us."

Cole is proud that his parents' journey was inspired by his own. "It crystalizes my work," he said. "How I grew up is part of the reason why I work really hard to fight for education for black and brown kids across this country because I know what the results are if you don't have it."

For Cole, his parents have proven to him that you can always get back what you think you have lost, "Just because you started slow doesn't mean you can't finish up strong." he said.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.



## 2022 年 3 月公共英语三级真题

### SECTION I Listening

(25 minutes)

**Directions:**

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your ANSWER SHEET. If you have any questions, you may raise your hand now as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

#### Part A

**Directions:**

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.

Now look at question.

1. What will the man buy for his father's birthday?

- [A] A tie.      [B] A shirt.      [C] A book.      [D] A wallet.

2. What do we know about Ted?

- [A] He is a history teacher.  
[B] He is a geography teacher.  
[C] He is the woman's neighbor.  
[D] He is the woman's colleague.

3. What does the woman suggest the man should do?

- [A] Have a healthy diet.  
[B] Get rid of his anger.  
[C] Stop asking questions.  
[D] Keep his feelings back.



4.What do we know about the cheese?

- [A] It is on the shelf.
- [B] It is too expensive.
- [C] It is in short supply.
- [D] It is no longer fresh.

5.What does the man ask the woman to do?

- [A] Answer the phone for him.
- [B] Ask Mr. Miller to phone later.
- [C] Ask Mr. Miller to hold on a moment.
- [D] Tell Mr. Miller he will phone back later.

6.Why is the woman in London?

- [A] She is on holiday.
- [B] She is on a business trip.
- [C] She is working for a company there.
- [D] She wants to establish a company there.

7.What do we learn about the woman's sister from the dialogue?

- [A] She likes watching football games.
- [B] She is a fan of a local football team.
- [C] She is a keen football player herself.
- [D] She likes the local women football players.

8.What happened to the woman yesterday?

- [A] She was almost cheated by a telephone call.
- [B] She got a phone call from a special number.
- [C] She was overcharged by the phone company.
- [D] She prepared for her vacation with her friend.

9.Why does the man recommend rowing?

- [A] It requires few professional skills.
- [B] It exercises many parts of the body.
- [C] It is a new item of fitness programs.
- [D] It is popular with most club members.



10.What do we know about the company?

- [A] It needs new employees badly.
- [B] It gives quick responses routinely.
- [C] It is a newly established business.
- [D] It is very cautious in decision-making.

## Part B

### Directions:

You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording **only once**.

*Questions 11-13 are based on the following conversation between a man and a woman who have just arrived at the cinema.*

11.Why did the speakers go to the cinema early?

- [A] To get ideal seats.
- [B] To buy some drinks.
- [C] To avoid traffic jams.
- [D] To meet some friends.

12.Where was the man when he offered to get something to drink?

- [A] At the cinema box office.
- [B] Between the rows of seats.
- [C] In the line to get into the cinema.
- [D] In the lobby when they had a rest.

13.What can we learn about the ticket?

- [A] It was for a seat in the front row.
- [B] It could be used by two holders.
- [C] It could be used repeatedly.
- [D] It showed no seat number.



*Questions 14-17 are based on the following conversation between a reporter and a pop singer.*

14. Why did the company put the two singers together as a group?

- [A] They are both talented singers.
- [B] They are both popular among fans.
- [C] Their voices make a good match.
- [D] Their appearances make a good match.

15. What are the two singers best at?

- [A] Soft rock. [B] Slow music.
- [C] Love songs. [D] Country music.

16. Why does the company like the song “Studying”?

- [A] It displays a different singing style.
- [B] It has some distinguishing features.
- [C] It adapts to audiences’ different tastes.
- [D] It brings out the best of the singers’ voice.

17. What is the main idea of the song “Believe” according to the man?

- [A] Make music part of your life.
- [B] Share your happiness with others.
- [C] Trust yourself before others trust you.
- [D] Learn to interpret the power of music.

*Questions 18-21 are based on the following discussion about job applicants at an employment agency.*

18. What kind of position is to be offered?

- [A] A teacher. [B] A director.
- [C] An operator. [D] A programmer.

19. What do the two speakers say about Anderson?

- [A] He is dependable. [B] He is well-trained.
- [C] He is experienced. [D] He is hard-working.



20. Why does the man think Logan is the best candidate?

- [A] She is devoted. [B] She is intelligent.  
[C] She is considerate. [D] She is enthusiastic.

21. How many applicants do the speakers mention?

- [A] 2. [B] 3. [C] 4. [D] 5.

*Questions 22-25 are based on part of an interview on setting and reaching goals.*

22. What does the woman say about everybody's life?

- [A] It's like a road. [B] It's like a struggle.  
[C] There's much business. [D] There's much happiness.

23. Why do most people fail to reach goals according to the woman?

- [A] They give in to a lot of interruptions.  
[B] They tend to set too ambitious goals.  
[C] They change their goals very often.  
[D] They have too many goals at once.

24. What does the woman think of the goals that some people claim to have?

- [A] Serious. [B] Sensible. [C] Interesting. [D] Impractical.

25. What does the woman suggest those with goals do?

- [A] Make important decisions about life first.  
[B] Remind oneself of the goals frequently.  
[C] Think of the goal in its best interests.  
[D] Take necessary actions in one's life.

Now you have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to your  
ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of listening section.



## Section II Reading

(50 minutes )

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following two texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B , C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

#### Text 1

Future historians will be in a unique position when they come to record the history of our own times. They will hardly know which facts to select from the great mass of evidence that steadily accumulates. What is more they will not have to rely solely on the written word. Films, gramophone records, and magnetic tapes will provide them with a bewildering amount of information. They will be able, as it were, to see and hear us in action. But the historian attempting to reconstruct the distant past is always faced with a difficult task. He has to deduce what he can from the few scanty clues available. Even seemingly insignificant remains can shed interesting light on the history of early man.

Up to now, historians have assumed that calendars came into being with the advent of agriculture, for then man was faced with a real need to understand something about the seasons. Recent scientific evidence seems to indicate that this assumption is incorrect. Historians have long been puzzled by dots, lines and symbols which have been engraved on walls, bones, and the ivory tusk of mammoths. The nomads who made these markings lived by hunting and fishing during the last Ice Age, which began about 35,000 B.C. and ended about 10,000 B.C. By correlating markings made in various parts of the world, historians have been able to read this difficult code. They have found that it is connected with the passage of days and the phases of the moon. It is, in fact, a primitive type of calendar. It has long been known that the hunting scenes depicted on walls were not simply a form of artistic expression. They had a definite meaning, for they were as near as early man could get to writing. It is possible that there is a definite relation between these



paintings and the markings that sometimes accompany them. It seems that man was making a real effort to understand the seasons 20,000 years earlier than has been supposed.

26.What can future historians use to deduce our own time?

- [A] Written words.
- [B] Films.
- [C] Records and tapes.
- [D] All of the above.

27.Why do historians who write about the distant past have a difficult task?

- [A] There are only written words.
- [B] There are few scanty clues.
- [C] They have not a calendar.
- [D] They can't see and hear them.

28.When was it believed that calendars were first used?

- [A] During the last Ice Age.
- [B] When agriculture appeared.
- [C] At about 35,000 BC.
- [D] At about 10,000 BC.

29.What are the dots, lines and symbols on walls, bones and the ivory tusks of mammoths?

- [A] The phase of the moon.
- [B] Only puzzling codes.
- [C] Early calendar.
- [D] Form of artistic expression.

30.Which is the best title for this passage?

- [A] The Historians
- [B] The First Calendar
- [C] The Culture of Mammoths
- [D] Early Art



## Text 2

The advantages and disadvantages of a large population have long been a subject of discussion among economists. It has been argued that the supply of good land is limited. To feed a large population, inferior land must be cultivated and the good land worked intensively. Thus, each person produces less and this means a lower average income than could be obtained with a smaller population. Other economists have argued that a large population gives more scope for specialization and the development of facilities such as ports, roads and railways, which are not likely to be built unless there is a big demand to justify them.

One of the difficulties in carrying out a worldwide birth control program lies in the fact that official attitudes to population growth vary from country to country depending on the level of industrial development and the availability of food and raw materials. In a developing country where a vastly expanded population is pressing hard upon the limits of food, space and natural resources, it will be the first concern of government to place a limit on the birthrate, whatever the consequences may be. In a highly industrialized society the problem may be more complex. A decreasing birthrate may lead to unemployment because it results in a declining market for manufactured goods. When the pressure of population on housing declines, prices also decline and the building industry is weakened. Faced with considerations such as these, the government of a developed country may well prefer to see a slowly increasing population, rather than one which is stable or in decline.

31. A small population may mean \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] lower productivity, but a higher average income
- [B] higher productivity, but a lower average income
- [C] lower productivity, and a lower average income
- [D] higher productivity, and a higher average income



32. According to the passage, a large population will provide a chance for developing \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] agriculture [B] transport system  
[C] national economy [D] industry

33. In a developed country, people will perhaps go out of work if the birthrate \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] goes up [B] is decreasing  
[C] is out of control [D] remains stable

34. According to the passage, slow rising birthrate perhaps is good for \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] a developing nation  
[B] a developed nation  
[C] every nation with a small population  
[D] every nation with a big population

35. It is no easy job to carry out general plan for birth control through the world because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] underdeveloped countries have low level of industrial development.  
[B] there are too many underdeveloped countries in the world.  
[C] different governments have different views of the question.  
[D] even developed countries may have complex problems.

## Part B

### Directions:

Read five students' talks about traveling around Europe using an Inter-Rail ticket. For questions 36-40, match the name of each person to one of the statements (A-G) given below. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

#### Patricia:

I went by Inter-Rail this summer with a group of friends from university. I think it worked very well, although a few of them said they'd never do it again — I guess it wasn't quite like they thought it was going to be not as comfortable probably. We usually slept in hostels or on the train so we were completely exhausted but I think we had a great time. Next year I'll see if I can perhaps visit fewer places and not get so worn out.



**Davis:**

I traveled about 6,000 kilometres in four weeks with a couple of friends from college. We spent weeks planning out the route and all the places we were intending to go to. Would I do it again? Well, I'd have to think carefully about that but, on the whole the trip was good for me as I was the official translator, which was great as I'm normally a bit shy of talking to people I don't know. On the last night of the holiday they treated me to a really expensive meal for helping them out. It was terrific!

**Jenise:**

Well, I guess I had a good time now when I look back on it, and I saw eight countries in four weeks. Everything went well but I think that from now on I'll probably choose to do something else. I want to meet local people rather than just people who work for the train service! I did get to know quite a few other English and American students and they were great but it didn't do much for my French and German.

**Nigel:**

I think it's definitely the best way of getting around Europe even though you have to spend money on the Inter-Rail ticket before you leave. I have a friend who hitch-hikes and he says that's the only way to travel because it's free and you see more interesting places. But I knew I could jump on a train wherever I wanted in the morning, while he would still be standing in the rain hoping for a lift. So all in all I think I got the better deal, especially as I could take the night train and save on hotel bills.

**Hawk:**

I've done it quite a few times now and I'm used to the kind of problems that arise like having to sleep in a park because the train arrived too late for me to get a hostel bed, and trying to keep to a tight budget. The mistake people often make is to just get off at the tourist spots. Try getting off the train at the little villages, like I do. They're usually fascinating and the people are friendlier, too. Even if they don't understand your miserable attempt at their language they still smile and nod.



Now match the name of each person(36-40)to the appropriate statement.

Note: there are two extra statements.

### Statements

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 36. Patricia | [A] I'd like to try something different from this trip. |
| 37. Davis    | [B] I saw something most people missed.                 |
| 38. Jenise   | [C] The trip didn't work out as expected.               |
| 39. Nigel    | [D] The trip gave me a chance to socialize with people. |
| 40. Hawk     | [E] I wish I had seen more places on the trip.          |
|              | [F] The trip was tiring yet enjoyable.                  |
|              | [G] The trip was good value for the money.              |

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text from which five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A-G the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (41-45). There are TWO extra sentences that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Have you ever heard of the princess disease? It is a terrible disease. 41 It wastes away at one's social life and people's tolerance. People with this disease think they are better than everyone else, without a real reason.

Jin is a girl who suffers from this disease. 42 She thinks she is better looking than her friends and most people she has met. It is, as far as she is concerned, a well-known fact that she dresses better, sings better, and dances better than most people in her school, too.

So is Jin justified in believing that she is better than everyone else? 43 Of course, she thinks this is because the singing coach hates her, since the coach has bad skin and is jealous of her. She is good at sports, but she isn't the strongest, fastest, or even the best at any of their school's events. 44 She, again, thinks it



was because of the “haters”. After losing, she pretended she’d just run for fun and it was no big deal, but in fact it was a huge deal to her.

Jin definitely has the disease. The treatment is to stop being so mean and get a little modesty. 45 She might even get rid of this disease if she tries hard enough.

- [A] She is too proud of herself.
- [B] Jin is very popular.
- [C] She felt sad and finally gave up.
- [D] Then things might become better for her.
- [E] She sings well, but not well enough to be a lead singer.
- [F] It threatens to push one’s friends away.
- [G] She ran for class president, but came in third.

## Part D

### Directions:

Read the following text from which 10 words have been removed. Choose from the words A-O the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (46-55). There are FIVE extra words that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Every now and then we buy some faulty goods. Here is a typical example: you buy a pair of shoes. A week later a strap comes right apart making the shoes 46. What should you do?

Although there is no obligation on you to return the goods, it is 47 to take them back as soon as you 48 the defect. If it is impracticable for you to return to the shop at once, perhaps because you live a long way off, or because the goods are bulky, write to say that you are dissatisfied with the product and ask for collection arrangements to be 49. Any unexplained or unreasonable delay will weaken your case.

Many people believe that the initial complaint 50 faulty goods should be made to the manufacturer. This is not the case. Your contract is with the retailer, the 51 who sold you the goods, and so it is to him that your complaint should be



made. It is always a good \_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_ to ask for the manager in a shop or the departmental manager in a large store. In asking for a person in authority you also show that you mean business right from the start. Don't be fobbed off(欺骗) with the \_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_ response that the manager is "in a meeting" or "away". Insist that someone must have been \_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_ in charge and that you'll see that person. Failing that, register your complaint with the assistant and make an appointment to call back and see the manager at a mutually \_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_ time.

- |                |                |              |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| [A] considered | [B] about      | [C] behavior |
| [D] made       | [E] unwearable | [F] party    |
| [G] understand | [H] habitual   | [I] discover |
| [J] advisable  | [K] convenient | [L] left     |
| [M] idea       | [N] on         | [O] indirect |

### Section III Writing

(45 minutes )

**Directions:**

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on ANSWER SHEET 2.

**Part A**

56. Suppose your friend Nancy in England has just got a Ph.D in law. Write a letter to:

- 1) extend your congratulation to her,
- 2) tell her you will attend a meeting in England next month, and
- 3) Ask her whether she has any time to show you around the city.

You should write approximately 100 words.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter.

Use "Wang Lin "instead.

You don't need to write the address.



## Part B

57.

### Directions:

Read the text below. Write an essay in about 120 words, in which you should summarize the key points of the text and make comments on them. Try to use your own words.

Under the influence of global warming, extreme weather events such as heatwaves and floods may become Europe's "new normal" in summer and have increasingly affected the European population, economy and nature, the European Environment Agency said in a recent report.

Between 1980 and 2021, weather- and climate-related extremes caused economic losses estimated at \$606 billion in the European Union while nearly 195,000 fatalities have been caused by floods, storms, heat and cold waves, forest fires, and landslides, the agency said.

Many other regions across the world have also experienced record-breaking temperatures and precipitation patterns, leading to disruptions in agriculture, infrastructure damage, and threats to human health and safety.

Qu Sixiao, senior project manager of the global consultancy Roland Berger said extreme weather events are caused by the overall climate change, and the core reason for climate change is excessive greenhouse gas emissions from human activities since the industrial era, which surpassed the capacity of the environment.

Climate change has two main impacts, he said.

On the one hand, it contributes to the rise in global temperatures, which, in turn, leads to increased sea levels, melting of polar ice, and so on.

On the other hand, because of global warming, certain areas are experiencing a significant increase in extreme weather events including intensifying temperature variations, enhanced precipitation, and arise in severe storms or hurricanes.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.



## 2022 年 9 月公共英语三级真题

### SECTION I Listening

(25 minutes)

**Directions:**

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your ANSWER SHEET.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand now as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

#### Part A

**Directions:**

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.

Now look at question 1.

1. On what day of the week will the magazine arrive?

- [A] Monday. [B] Tuesday. [C] Wednesday. [D] Thursday.

2. What is the man going to do after graduation?

- [A] He will become a teacher. [B] He will become a lawyer.  
[C] He will try a lot of jobs. [D] He has not decided yet.

3. What do we learn from this conversation?

- [A] The man thought the essay was easy.  
[B] The woman had a hard time writing the essay.  
[C] The woman thought the essay was easy.  
[D] Neither of them has finished the essay yet.



4. What does the woman mean?

- [A] The clerk doesn't like to be bothered.
- [B] The machine was just repaired.
- [C] She can teach the man to operate the machine.
- [D] The man shouldn't make any more copies.

5. What's the relationship of the two people?

- [A] Teacher and student. [B] Father and son.
- [C] Mother and son. [D] Sister and brother.

6. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- [A] Receptionist and customer.
- [B] Waitress and customer.
- [C] Salesperson and customer.
- [D] Nurse and patient.

7. What are the man and woman talking about?

- [A] Fashion. [B] Music. [C] A film. [D] A book.

8. What will the man do?

- [A] To play basketball. [B] To go out for a walk.
- [C] To go to the library. [D] To prepare for the presentation.

9. What does the man imply?

- [A] He can't go now.
- [B] He want to call someone.
- [C] He can't wait any longer.
- [D] He wants to drink a cup of coffee very much.

10. What's the woman?

- [A] An operator. [B] A manager.
- [C] A student. [D] A secretary.

## Part B

### Directions:

You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording **only once**.



*Questions 11 ~13 are based on the following dialogue between two friends talking about a telegram.*

11. What does the telegram say?

- [A] Return immediately for his parents missed him badly.
- [B] Return immediately for his aunt is expecting him.
- [C] Return immediately for something unusual happened at home.
- [D] Return immediately for his uncle was seriously ill at home.

12. Why was the man relieved at last?

- [A] Because the telegram was a false one.
- [B] Because this telegram was not addressed to him.
- [C] Because his uncle wasn't ill at all.
- [D] Because it was somebody else that was ill.

13. What kind of person is Tom supposed to be?

- [A] Warm-hearted but careless. [B] Curious and mischievous.
- [C] Helpful and tricky. [D] Prudent but cautious.

*Questions 14 ~17 are based on the following dialogue about a part-time job.*

14. What is the woman's major?

- [A] American literature. [B] English literature.
- [C] Teaching method. [D] Mathematics.

15. How does the woman feel about her new job?

- [A] Interesting. [B] Boring.
- [C] Inspiring. [D] Challenging.

16. How often will the woman correct the students' assignment?

- [A] Once a week. [B] Once two weeks.
- [C] Once a month. [D] Once three weeks.

17. How much will the man pay for the woman per month?

- [A] \$1,500. [B] \$1,350.
- [C] \$1,250. [D] \$2,250.



Questions 18 ~21 are based on the following dialogue on a reading list.

18. What is Helen's major?

- [A] Children's Literature. [B] American Literature.  
[C] Medicine. [D] Elementary Education.

19. Why do the speakers read children stories?

- [A] These stories are interesting.  
[B] They can learn how to write such stories.  
[C] These stories are written by a famous doctor.  
[D] The stories are on their reading list.

20. Who are Doctor Seuss and Theodore Geisel?

- [A] They are the same person.  
[B] One is a doctor and the other is a writer.  
[C] Both of them are teachers.  
[D] They are from different departments.

21. What is true about The Cat in the Hat?

- [A] It is a book written only for classroom reading.  
[B] It is a book on education.  
[C] It has a vocabulary of only two hundred words.  
[D] It was written by a child.

Questions 22 ~25 are based on the following monologue on psychological space.

22. Which factor determines human beings' psychological space needs?

- [A] Economic factors. [B] Pressure in life.  
[C] Individual preference. [D] Cultural preference.

23. Where do the babies live in America?

- [A] In his/her own room.  
[B] In a small bed near the parents' bed.  
[C] On their parents' bed.  
[D] In his/her brother's or sister's room.



24. What does the author think of the American way of training people?

- [A] It's common. [B] It's realistic.  
[C] It's uncommon. [D] It's inhuman.

25. Why are the psychological space needs limited?

- [A] Because of financial pressures.  
[B] Because of individual liking.  
[C] Because of local customs.  
[D] Because of cultural difference.

You now have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of the listening comprehension section.

## Section II Reading

(50 minutes )

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following two texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

#### Text 1

A few years ago it was fashionable to speak of a generation gap, a division between young people and their elders. Parents complained that children did not show them proper respect and obedience, while children complained that their parents did not understand them at all. What had gone wrong? Why had the generation gap suddenly appeared? Actually, the generation gap has been around for a long time. Many critics argue that it is built into the fabric of our society.

One important cause of the generation gap is the opportunity that young people have to choose their own life style. In more traditional societies, when children



grow up, they are expected to live in the same area as their parents, to marry people that their parents know and approve of, and often to continue the family occupation. In our society, young people often travel great distances for their educations, move out of the family home at an early age, marry or live with people whom their parents have never met, and choose occupations different from those of their parents.

In our upwardly mobile society, parents often expect their children to do better than they did: to find better jobs, to make more money, and to do all the things that they were unable to do. Often, however, the ambitions that parents have for their children are another cause of the division between them. Often, they discover that they have very little in common with each other.

Finally, the speed at which changes take place in our society is another cause of the gap between the generations. In a traditional culture, elderly people are valued for their wisdom, but in our society the knowledge of a lifetime may become obsolete overnight. The young and the old seem to live in two very different worlds, separated by different skills and abilities.

No doubt, the generation gap will continue to be a feature of American life for some time to come. Its causes are rooted in the freedoms and opportunities of our society, and in the rapid pace at which society changes.

26. The main idea of the first paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] how people can reduce the generation gap
- [B] the generation gap is a feature of American life
- [C] the generation gap suddenly appeared
- [D] many critics argue over the nature of the generation gap

27. The word “around” in Para. 1 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] near
- [B] in every direction
- [C] on all sides
- [D] in existence



28.Which one is **NOT** the cause of the generation gap?

- [A] Parents place high hopes on their children.
- [B] American society is changing very fast.
- [C] Young people like to choose their own life styles.
- [D] Modern education makes them think differently.

29.In American society, young people often \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] seek the best advice from their parents
- [B] stay with their parents in order to get an opportunity for higher education
- [C] rely on their parents to make a life
- [D] have very little in common with their parents

30.Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the reading passage?

- [A] The younger generation should value the elder.
- [B] Parents should be more tolerable towards their children generation for their wisdom.
- [C] The generation gap is partly created by the elder generation.
- [D] The generation gap should be avoidable in American society.

## Text 2

In the traditional marriage, the man worked at a job to earn money for the family. Most men worked in an office, a factory, or some other place away from the home. Since the man earned the money, he paid the bills. The money was used for food, clothes, a house, and other family needs. The man made most of the decisions. He was the boss.

In the traditional marriage, the woman seldom worked away from the house. She stayed at home to care for the children and her husband. She cooked the meals, cleaned house, washed the clothes, and did other household work. Her job at home was very important. In recent years, many couples continue to have a traditional relationship of this kind. The man has a job and earns the money for the family. The



woman stays at home and cares for the children and the house. Many Americans are happy with this kind of marriage. But some other Americans have a different impression of marriage and family responsibilities. There are two important differences in male and female roles now. One is that both men and women have many more choices. They may choose to marry or to stay single. They may choose to work or stay at home. Both men and women may choose roles that are comfortable for them.

A second difference in male and female roles is that within marriage many decisions and responsibilities are shared. The husband and wife may choose to have children, or they may not. If they have children, the man may take care of them some of the time, all of the time, or not at all. The woman may want to stay at home and take care of the children. Or she may want to go to work. Men and women now decide these things together in a marriage. Many married people now share these decisions and the responsibilities of their families.

31. Which of the following is NOT true in the traditional marriage?

- [A] The woman stayed at home to care for the children.
- [B] The woman made most of decisions.
- [C] Men worked at a job to earn money for the family.
- [D] The man paid the bills.

32. According to the passage, in recent years\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the woman doesn't stay at home and care for the children and the house
- [B] the woman has a job and earns the money for the family
- [C] young couples reject the traditional relationship
- [D] the role of men and women has begun to change

33. Men and women may now choose all the following EXCEPT to\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] have the roles that are comfortable for them
- [B] work or to stay at home
- [C] marry or to stay single
- [D] leave their jobs just because they have children



34 .The following are all now true EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the man may take care of the children some of the time
- [B] they may choose to have children or not
- [C] the woman may want to go to work
- [D] the woman is the most important person in the house

35.Which of the following is NOT true?

- [A] Everyone tries to get married.
- [B] The woman's job at home was very important in the past.
- [C] Many Americans still have a traditional marriage.
- [D] The man was the boss in the traditional marriage.

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the pieces taken from five letters to a magazine by five people commenting on an article about global warming. For questions 36-40, match the name of each person to one of the statements (A-G) given below. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

### Michael:

After reading your article “The Truth About Global Warming”, I’m no less concerned about the earth’s environmental condition. You say “Scientists are still differing with huge gaps in their knowledge.” But Lindzen, the writer of the article, is no closer to the truth simply because he can criticize. Global warming may be far from understood, but let us act to prevent it anyway, just in case the effects are real.

### John:

It’s shameful that you present Lindzen’s views on climate change as “The Truth About Global Warming”. It seems that your magazine is keeping an open mind, even though you admit that most climate scientists disagree with Lindzen’s opinions. You characterize the view that waste gases should be cut as “ very European.” . I take it that it is very American to pursue a policy of unlimited energy consumption without considering what most scientists and other countries think.



**Thomas:**

How can we believe a man who holds that there is only a very weak link between lung cancer and cigarette smoking? Lindzen's position is unacceptable because it shows his lack of knowledge about cancer. I believe that French President Jacques Chirac is more informed on global warming which no serious scientist denies than President Bush , whose interests depend on the oil industry.

**Hans:**

What Lindzen says makes sense to me. For years I've read articles on negative climatic change and greenhouse effect. The only agreement seems to be “ We agree that we disagree.” Considering the recent chilly summers in Germany, I've no idea where the “warming” can be found. In past decades, summers were hot, almost unbearable. Now, in the midst of summer, we turn the heaters on and wear warm clothes.

**Derek:**

The U. S. government should act for the American people by signing the Kyoto Agreement instead of acting for Big Oil in America. Even if scientists cannot agree on the numbers, global warming is taking place, and this is not beneficial to the planet. The anti-Kyoto position of the U.S. government is a short-term political move, but the long-term losers will be the American people and the environment.

*Now match each of the persons (36 - 40 ) to the appropriate statement.*

*Note: there are two extra statements.*

Statements

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 36. Michael | [A] Lindzen really has a point to make on global warming.                          |
| 37. John    | [B] America will pay a price for its shortsightedness some day.                    |
| 38. Thomas  | [C] Though opinions on global warming vary, we have to do something about it.      |
| 39. Hans    | [D] Lindzen seems unqualified to speak of the effects of global warming on health. |



40. Derek [E] You really have an open mind to present Lindzen's position on global warming.  
[F] It's good that Lindzen's article helps further the discussion on global warming.  
[G] America's attitude toward waste gas control is to be blamed rather than Europe .

## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text from which five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A-G the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (41-45). There are TWO extra sentences that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Throughout history, people have often selected where they want to live based on the natural resources that are available in the area. \_41\_ Some of these resources include water, food sources such as fruits and vegetables, and animals that can be caught or hunted.

A region's natural resources determine the way of life of its people. \_42\_ On the other hand, poor soil will either send people looking for better places, or attract people with other purposes for the land, such as setting up business or factories.

\_43\_ People who wish to make a living as fishermen can do so by the ocean, but cannot do so in the desert. Desert people have many traditional and unique foods, which cannot be found in the forest. Each area attracts people based on their interests and purposes.

Areas that have rich water resources will naturally have more people. Traditionally, villages, towns and cities built near water have been the most successful. People there are able to use the water resources to meet their daily needs. \_44\_ Places that are hard to reach, such as high mountains or dry deserts, will have fewer people living in them.

\_45\_ For too long, people have destroyed natural resources, using up those resources that cannot be easily replaced. On the earth, we are lucky to have many



resources that are renewable, such as sun, wind, water, and trees. As more focus is placed on the use for renewable resources, it will become easier to protect our planet from further harm.

- [A] New resources in nature have a significant impact on our development.
- [B] It is easy to find new resources in nature.
- [C] Renewable resources are those that can be replaced easily.
- [D] While you may not think of oceans as natural resources, they are.
- [E] For example, regions with rich soil can support farming societies.
- [F] They can also use the water to help them move goods to other areas.
- [G] Natural resources are useful to people, and they come from the earth.

## Part D

### Directions:

Read the following text from which 10 words have been removed. Choose from the words A-O the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (46-55). There are FIVE extra words that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

When two hands meet, we pass on something of ourselves. After being 46 to Mark Twain, Helen — who was both deaf and blind — commented, “I can feel the twinkle of his eye in his handshake.” In some indefinable way, Twain had 47 his charm to Keller.

And that’s probably been true of the handshake all the way back to its earliest days, — 48 no one can tell its actual beginning. A common explanation is that 49 early man encountered a stranger, he held out his hand to 50 he had no weapon. From this, supposedly evolved the handshake.

Not so, says historian Brian Burke. He believes, the handshake implied “ putting your blood behind your breath.” He explains that ancient people distrusted the spoken word alone, and they used the handclasp to signify that their 51 was backed up by the power of their heart — i.e. , their blood. 52, the handshake suggested trust.

That meaning of trust has survived to this day. People in business 53 comply



agreements simply by declaring, “Let’s shake on it.”

\_54\_ the most reliable handshake took place on July 17, 1975, during the Apollo-Soyuz get-together in space. \_55\_ the two crafts came together, American astronaut Thomas Stafford grasped the extended hand of Soviet cosmonaut Alexey Leonov. The message to the world was one of friendship and peace.

- |             |                |                  |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| [A] before  | [B] however    | [C] show         |
| [D] perhaps | [E] introduced | [F] never        |
| [G] but     | [H] promise    | [I] think        |
| [J] when    | [K] after      | [L] communicated |
| [M] thus    | [N] after      | [O] so           |

### Section III Writing

(45 minutes )

**Directions:**

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on your ANSWER SHEET.

**Part A**

56. Suppose you are the secretary of the manager of a company. Now you are asked to inform by email all personnel in your company of the dinner party to be held on Christmas Eve.

Your email should include the following information:

- 1) date and place of the party,
- 2) who (maybe someone important) is coming to the party, and
- 3) some interesting activities.

You should write approximately 100 words.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter.

Use “Wang Lin ”instead.



## Part B

57.

### Directions:

Read the text below. Write an essay in about 120 words, in which you should summarize the key points of the text and make comments on them. Try to use your own words.

A young man in China who has spent the last 12 years caring for his severely disabled mother has been praised for his selfless sacrifice on mainland social media.

Dutiful son Yang Zhiyang, from Shanxi province in central China, has been looking after his mother, Su Ping, since she was diagnosed with ALS in 2011 which is a progressive disease that affects the spinal cord, causing problems with movement, paralysis and death.

When he finished college, Yang became a full-time carer for her, Xinhua News reported. In a viral video, Yang can be seen helping his mother with rehabilitation. He also takes care of her daily needs, from eating to brushing her teeth.

Since her diagnosis, both their lives have changed beyond recognition.

As soon as Yang graduated from college, he began to give her round-the-clock care, helping her to brush her teeth, eat, dry her hair and wash her feet.

The youngster even learned makeup skills to assist his mother.

Although it presents many difficulties, Yang also takes her out to shop and dine.

“Though it is very hard, it is precious and beautiful for us to look after her,” he told Xinhua.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.



全国公共英语等级考试 第三级（PETS-3） 历届真题册  
学黎英语（南柯）

## 全国公共英语等级考试 第三级

### PETS-3 历届真题册

- END -



客服咨询

学黎 教育



真题听力

学黎 教育

