

试卷代号:1004

中央广播电视大学 2001—2002 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 法学等专业大学英语Ⅲ(1)试题

2002 年 1 月

### 注 意 事 项

一、将你的准考证号(学生证号)、姓名及分校(工作站)名称填写在答题纸的规定栏内。考试结束后,把试卷和答题纸放在桌上。

二、仔细读懂题目的说明,并按题目要求和答题示例答题。答案一定要写在答题纸的指定位置上,写在试卷上的答案无效。

三、用蓝、黑圆珠笔或钢笔答题,用铅笔答题无效。



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3. A) Getting another ticket at the door.  
B) Canceling the concert  
C) Trying to sell the extra ticket  
D) Exchanging the ticket for a better one.
  4. A) She will be making a presentation to the directors  
B) She will be making a presentation on the blackboard.  
C) She will be making a presentation in the meeting room.  
D) She will be making a presentation to all the staff.
  5. A) Beethoven  
B) Strauss.  
C) Bach.  
D) Mozart
  6. A) It is growing rapidly.  
B) It is disappearing.  
C) It is developing slowly.  
D) It is shrinking
  7. A) \$ 100.  
B) \$ 80.  
C) \$ 118  
D) \$ 108
  8. A) She isn't interested in mountain climbing  
B) She went mountain climbing last year.  
C) She was the last person to go.  
D) She's climbed mountains in many parts of the world
  9. A) She found it very instructive.  
B) She learned a lot of new facts from it.  
C) She enjoyed it very much.  
D) She felt disappointed at his talk

### **Section B**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then circle the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet*

### Passage One

Questions 10—12 are based on the following passage:

10. A) On the second Sunday of May.  
B) On the first Sunday of May.  
C) On the third Sunday of May.  
D) On the second Saturday of May.
11. A) Greeting cards.  
B) Money  
C) Flowers  
D) A day of rest.
12. A) To order dinner from the restaurant  
B) To have a day of rest at home.  
C) To go out climbing mountains.  
D) To take over meal preparations.

### Passage Two

Questions 13—15 are based on the following passage:

13. A) Mountain climbing.  
B) Marathon running.  
C) Weight lifting.  
D) Ball games.
14. A) A woman has a higher percentage of muscle tissue.  
B) A man has relatively more fat.  
C) An average man has 15% more muscle tissue.  
D) A man has a higher percentage of muscle tissue.
15. A) 15%  
B) 50%.  
C) 25%.  
D) 20%.







It matters not what you learn, but when you once learn a thing, you must never give it up until you have mastered it. It matters not what you inquire into, but when you once inquire into a thing, you must never give it up until you have thoroughly understood it. It matters not what you try to think of, but when you once try to think of a thing, you must never give it up until you have got what you want. It matters not what you try to carry out, but when you once try to carry out a thing, you must never give it up until you have done it thoroughly and well.

If another man succeeds by one effort, you will use a hundred efforts. If another man succeeds by ten efforts, you will use a thousand

- 36 According to the author, first of all one must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) obtain knowledge                      B) explore the reason  
C) analyze the cause                      D) acquire skills
37. The second paragraph mainly tells us that what is important in learning is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) persistence                              B) patience  
C) curiosity                                 D) eagerness
- 38 This passage implies that learning should result in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) consideration                          B) comprehension  
C) inquiry                                    D) mastery
- 39 From the passage we may learn that another man's success should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) make us feel nervous and uneasy      B) help one make greater progress  
C) encourage us to make greater efforts   D) cause one to stop trying hard
- 40 It can be concluded that if one wants to succeed, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) he must know everything                B) he must make double efforts  
C) he must take careful consideration    D) he must broaden his knowledge

**Questions 41—45 are based on the following passage:**

I recall that when I was a child, a person with good teeth, was thought to be beautiful regardless of any other negatives. Almost every adult I knew had missing teeth.

Brushing one's teeth regularly was viewed as a waste of time, even as extreme behavior, since "sooner or later they all come out any way." Public statements promoting oral hygiene (口腔卫生)

were doubted. Dentists were seen only when the pain of decayed teeth became unbearable. At that point, the only treatment then known was pulling out the unhealthy tooth. It followed that as people grew older, they had fewer and fewer teeth, ultimately becoming completely toothless. It requires little imagination to see the effect of this loss on their appearance.

Social and economic status (地位) had little to do with the beauty of one's smile. Young and old, rich and poor, all adjusted to the changes which modified one's appearance as a result of losing teeth.

Side by side with advances in all other sciences, personal grooming (cleaning) products and practices have advanced unusually. As late as the twenties, my hair was washed with a special kind of soap once every two weeks. More frequently washing was viewed as drying and unhealthy for the hair. Frequent brushing was recommended to keep the hair clean.

41. According to the passage people went to see dentists only when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they could not stand toothache                      B) their teeth were missing  
C) their teeth were badly decayed                      D) they had fewer and fewer teeth
42. "Regardless of any other negatives" in Paragraph One means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) in spite of any other good features  
B) in spite of any other poor features  
C) concerning any other favorable factors  
D) concerning any other unfavorable factors
43. In the early years of the author, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) people did not pay much attention to oral hygiene  
B) people wasted a lot of time brushing their teeth  
C) very few people suffered from bad toothache  
D) all old people lost their teeth in the end
44. We can learn from Paragraph 4 that people used to be advised to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) pulling out their teeth                                      B) frequently brushing the teeth  
C) drying their hair    D) frequently washing the hair

45. This passage suggests that people are paying more and more attention to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) dental health
- B) personal beauty
- C) personal hygiene
- D) hair style

**Questions 46—50 are based on the following passage:**

Six percent of Americans surveyed recently are addicted to the Internet. Such addiction threatens the stability of both their work and home lives, according to a report by Dr David Greenfield. This report found that six percent of the 18 000 people surveyed were addicted to browsing the Internet.

If the result is extrapolated to take in the US population as a whole, such findings could mean that millions of Americans have found a new “drug” David, a psychologist from Connecticut, said that Internet addicts suffer symptoms similar to addicts hooked on drugs or other activities. Internet users said that they “almost always” found they lost track of time

Another 83 percent of those surveyed had a preoccupation with going on-line and a majority (58%) of them wanted to spend more time on-line. Just as other addictions, addicts eventually realize that they need to either cut back or quit even if withdrawal will be difficult The report found that 68% of Internet browsers have tried in vain to reduce the amount of time they waste on-line.

David posted a questionnaire on the website of ABC News for two weeks to question people about their Internet use. A majority of addicts (57%) go on-line to chat and 20% of the on-line users go shopping or trade stocks

The cases of those who abused or were addicted to the Internet included people who got up in the middle of night to check their e-mail and a cosmetic executive who was fired for spending on average of seven hours a day at work on the Internet.

46. Six percent of Americans surveyed recently are \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet.

- A) strongly interested in
- B) good at
- C) familiar with
- D) disposing of

47. A majority of addicts go on-line to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) chat
- B) go shopping
- C) trade stocks
- D) do all of the above



51. If a company cares about a clean environment while others don't, it will have to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) change the standards for its products
  - B) sell its products at a more expensive price
  - C) buy materials at a higher price
  - D) pay more money to its workers
52. The writer gives the example of Automobile Company X to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) manufacturers will not take care of pollution control on their own will
  - B) few manufacturers are aware of the importance of air-pollution control
  - C) air pollution control devices are more expensive than other devices
  - D) people like to buy cars that are equipped with pollution control devices
53. According to the writer, anti-pollution standards ensure that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) no manufacturer will go bankrupt for spending money on pollution control
  - B) less money will be spent in buying pollution control devices
  - C) manufacturers know how to control pollution more effectively
  - D) all manufacturers have to take measures to control pollution
54. The purpose of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to describe how a company can go bankrupt
  - B) to emphasize the urgent need of cleaning up the environment
  - C) to stress the importance of the government's role in preventing pollution
  - D) to tell how difficult it is to keep the environment free from air-pollution
55. What can be inferred from this passage?
- A) Companies must be given an equal chance to develop their business
  - B) A company will go bankrupt if its cars have to be installed with pollution control devices
  - C) The US government has not set up standards on pollution control for car producers
  - D) It is necessary to persuade producers to take effective pollution control measures

## Part IV

### Translation (15 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed fifteen minutes to translate the following sentences into English/Chinese. (15 minutes)

56. 他对这个国家的历史事件和人物十分了解。

57. 因为有人给了张地图,我们很容易就找到了那所大学。

58. We have to be optimistic, or else we'd give up entirely.

59. We realized that the greatest challenge we faced would not be our day-to-day responsibilities but a completely foreign work environment and culture.

60. The origin of A-Ma, the goddess, is traced to a girl born on Meizhou Island, off the coast of Fujian, more than 1,000 years ago.

## Part V

### Writing (10 points)

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Why should we call for riding bicycles.** You're given the beginning of each paragraph. You should write at least 100 words.

#### Why Should We Call for Riding Bicycles

1. The bicycle is a popular means of transportation in China.
2. We should encourage people to keep on riding bicycles because . . .
- 3 To sum up, riding bicycles is really good for an individual as well as the whole society.

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中央广播电视大学 2001—2002 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

### 法学等专业大学英语 III (1) 试题答题纸

2002 年 1 月

题号	I		II	III	IV	V	总分
	A	B					
分数							

#### Part I Listening Comprehension

得分	评卷人

#### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear nine short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken twice. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then circle the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

- |            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A B C D | 2. A B C D | 3. A B C D |
| 4. A B C D | 5. A B C D | 6. A B C D |
| 7. A B C D | 8. A B C D | 9. A B C D |

得分	评卷人

#### Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then circle the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

10. A B C D

11. A B C D

12. A B C D

13. A B C D

14. A B C D

15. A B C D

得 分	评卷人

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure**

**Directions:** *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then circle the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

16. A B C D    17. A B C D    18. A B C D    19. A B C D    20. A B C D  
 21. A B C D    22. A B C D    23. A B C D    24. A B C D    25. A B C D  
 26. A B C D    27. A B C D    28. A B C D    29. A B C D    30. A B C D  
 31. A B C D    32. A B C D    33. A B C D    34. A B C D    35. A B C D

得 分	评卷人

**Part III Reading Comprehension**

36. A B C D    37. A B C D    38. A B C D    39. A B C D    40. A B C D  
 41. A B C D    42. A B C D    43. A B C D    44. A B C D    45. A B C D  
 46. A B C D    47. A B C D    48. A B C D    49. A B C D    50. A B C D  
 51. A B C D    52. A B C D    53. A B C D    54. A B C D    55. A B C D

得 分	评卷人

**Part IV Translation**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed fifteen minutes to translate the following sentences into English/Chinese.*

56. \_\_\_\_\_

57. \_\_\_\_\_

58. \_\_\_\_\_

59. \_\_\_\_\_

60. \_\_\_\_\_

得 分	评卷人

**Part V Writing**

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法学等专业大学英语 III (1)

试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2002 年 1 月

**Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points, one point each)**

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 2. B  | 3. C  | 4. A  | 5. B  |
| 6. A  | 7. D  | 8. A  | 9. D  | 10. A |
| 11. D | 12. D | 13. B | 14. D | 15. A |

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 points, one point each)**

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. D | 17. B | 18. B | 19. C | 20. A |
| 21. C | 22. D | 23. B | 24. B | 25. C |
| 26. D | 27. A | 28. D | 29. B | 30. B |
| 31. C | 32. B | 33. C | 34. C | 35. A |

**Part III Reading Comprehension (40 points, two point each)**

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 36. A | 37. A | 38. D | 39. C | 40. B |
| 41. A | 42. B | 43. A | 44. D | 45. C |
| 46. A | 47. A | 48. D | 49. B | 50. A |
| 51. B | 52. A | 53. D | 54. C | 55. A |

**Part IV Translation (15 points, 3 points each)**

56. He knows very well the historical events and personalities of this country.
57. Having been given a map, we easily found the university.
58. 我们必须持乐观态度,否则我们只能完全放弃努力。
59. 我们意识到我们面临的最大挑战不是日常工作职责,而是完全陌生的工作环境和文化。
60. 圣女妈祖的原型是一个一千多年前出生在福建附近湄洲岛上的姑娘。

**Part V Writing (10 points)**

(OPEN)