

试卷代号:1004

中央广播电视大学 2001—2002 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

### 各专业大学英语Ⅲ(1)试题

2002年7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。试卷和答题纸均不得带出考场。监考人收完考卷和答题纸后方可离开考场。

二、仔细阅读题目的说明,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,使用铅笔答题无效。

## Part I

### Listening Comprehension (15 points)

(20 minutes)

#### 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.*

Example: You will hear:

Man: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Crey?

Woman: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Question: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

You will read:

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office.

Therefore A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose A) on the Answer Sheet.

Sample Answer **Ⓐ** B C D

1. A) The woman herself.

B) Her neighbor.

C) A hairstylist.

D) A friend.

2. A) In South Street.

B) On the right side.

C) Straight ahead.

D) Along the first street.



**Passage one**

**Questions 10—12 are based on the following passage:**

10. A) Sugar or honey.  
B) Folk medicines.  
C) Herbs and plants.  
D) Table sugar and salt.
11. A) They were deeply impressed.  
B) They were excited to see the new way.  
C) They thought Dr Knutson was crazy.  
D) They thought it would be effective.
12. A) Doctors should sometimes consider traditional treatment.  
B) The best thing in life is sweet.  
C) Don't put stock in old folk remedy.  
D) There will be no need to go to hospital.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 13—15 are based on the following passage:**

13. A) Most of the things children learn at school.  
B) The ability to remember facts.  
C) The ability to think intelligently.  
D) How well teachers have been teaching.
14. A) Students who don't agree with the examiners.  
B) Students who are not intelligent.  
C) Students who don't study.  
D) Students who don't have abilities.
15. A) The teacher's health and moods on the day of the exam.  
B) Categories such as "pass" or "fail".  
C) the student's attitude toward the system of exams.  
D) the student's health and moods on the day of the exam.







Olympics.

Scientists have found that the cause of this strange weather is that air circulation (环流) pattern has changed and is now more variable than earlier in this century. This means that different regions of the world get long spells (持续时间) of the same type of weather, whether hot, cold, wet or windy.

However, weather experts have different views about why this has happened. One theory (理论) is that the temperature of the sea has increased. Another is that man's activities on earth have disturbed the balance of nature.

Whatever the cause, the economies of many countries in the world depend upon the weather. And until we know exactly what effect man's activities are having on the weather, we can not make changes which might help. So for the moment, the only answer is — wait and see!

36. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the first paragraph?

- A) It has always been impossible for man to predict the weather accurately.
- B) The strange weather has recently appeared only in some North American countries.
- C) We have never predicted the weather.
- D) Now man is able to control the weather.

37. The present weather patterns on the earth can be best described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) highly unpredictable but favorable to man
- B) very strange and likely to cause disasters
- C) steady and normal
- D) changeable but predictable

38. The word "affecting" (Line 2, Para. 1) means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A) producing good effects on
- B) exerting favorable condition in
- C) having harmful effects on
- D) bringing about great changes in

39. We can learn from paragraph 2 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) weather patterns are likely to be predicted over a long period of time
- B) weather patterns are the same in different regions of the world
- C) the air circulation patterns remained unchanged in this century
- D) our weather depends on the changes in the air circulation pattern

40. By saying "wait and see", the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) no one is sure about the cause of the changing weather
- B) experts have similar opinions about the changing weather
- C) the weather will disturb the balance of nature
- D) the weather will become worse in the future

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

Space exploration supporters are angry about the insufficient space budget(预算). They feel the Americans have been shortsighted about the future of space exploration and have failed to appreciate the benefits from past space programs. They point out that the benefits of space research are not limited to knowledge about space and other planets; in fact, each of us benefits daily from the many byproducts of these programs. Improvements in radio, television, medical technology, watches, batteries, food processing, and clothing are some of the areas where the space programs have made valuable contributions.

Perhaps the greatest benefits have come in the field of satellite technology. Most people realize that satellites relay long-distance phone calls and live television broadcasts, but they may not be aware that satellites are becoming very important tools in solving the world's food and energy problems. Satellites are now able to measure the amount of farmland and food production in the world. They can analyze the condition of soils and forests. They can also map weather patterns to give farmers information about the length of growing seasons. They can even search the earth for oil and minerals(矿物). None of these benefits were anticipated(预料) when the space programs began. They are, as space supporters are quick to point out, all byproducts from space exploration and research.

Now the supporters of space exploration are asking what byproducts might be derived from future space programs.

41. This passage suggests that the space exploration supporters are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) dissatisfied with the U. S. government's limited investment in space exploration
  - B) eager for getting benefits from the past space exploration
  - C) proud of the benefits from past space exploration
  - D) anxious about the insufficient benefits from the future's space exploration
42. The space exploration supporters base their arguments on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) scientific anticipation
  - B) personal imagination
  - C) sound judgement
  - D) objective facts
43. The space exploration supporters seem quite certain that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) man is always short-sighted about the development of science
  - B) man benefit more from the future space programs
  - C) man would not have enjoyed TV programs without space exploration
  - D) man would not have solved food problems without space programs
44. All of the following are byproducts of space research EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) knowledge about space and other planets
  - B) improvements in radio and television
  - C) information on weather and farmland
  - D) discoveries of more oils and minerals
45. The space research supporters are upset because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they have missed many benefits from the past space exploration
  - B) they fail to get any money for the research from the government
  - C) some Americans fail to realize the benefits from the space research
  - D) U. S. government is against the investment in space exploration

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

These are some points which are particularly important to remember when we are doing business with the Japanese. First of all, age is a very important factor. Japanese managers, for instance, are much older than American managers, so many American managers fail in

er. They are extremely enthusiastic and welcome the security their jobs offer. Now company officials are trying to figure out how to bring some of the enthusiasm and excitement back home.

51. In America, McDonald's used to open its restaurants \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) in the big cities
  - B) in downtown areas
  - C) in the countryside
  - D) in the suburbs
52. What can we learn from the passage about McDonald's?
- A) It starts to spread its message to foreign shores.
  - B) It keeps its usual operating procedures at home.
  - C) It has learned a lot from its experiences abroad.
  - D) It is always traditional in running its business.
53. The passage tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Russians prefer to have permanent jobs
  - B) Russians are not concerned about job security
  - C) Russians take jobs in McDonald's as an exciting experience
  - D) Russians are interested in the pay offered by McDonald's
54. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about McDonald's?
- A) It has always been very open to new changes.
  - B) It has made many changes in its operating procedures.
  - C) It has established branches in other countries recently.
  - D) It hesitated to accept Den Fujita's suggestion.
55. What is implied in this passage?
- A) McDonald's has met many difficulties in running the foreign branches.
  - B) McDonald's operation is adjustable according to local situation.
  - C) McDonald's is very successful in Japan and in Russia.
  - D) McDonald's is not doing well at home.

## Part IV

### Translation (15 points)

(15 minutes)

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

56. 据说该书已被译成了好几种语言。

57. 在英语,信用卡已成为生活的一部分。

58. It is completely dark when we finally reach a simple shelter.

59. I know that your enthusiasm and experience are the very qualities that are needed for this position.

60. CD Universe (环球影碟公司) and many other online retailers saw a big boom this Christmas season.

## Part V

### Writing (10 points)

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Travel**. You are given the beginning of each paragraph. You should write at least 100 words.*

#### Travel

1. Travel has become a worldwide activity.
2. People travel for many reasons.

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### 各专业大学英语 III (1) 试题答题纸

2002 年 7 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. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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各专业大学英语Ⅲ(1)试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2002年7月

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Part IV Translation (15%, three points each)**

56. The book is said to have been translated into several languages.
57. Credit cards have become part of life in Britain.
58. 直到天完全黑下来,我们才终于达到一个简陋的住所。

59. 我知道干这份工作正需要你这种热情和经验。

60. 这个圣诞节期间,环球影碟公司和其他许多网上零售商都很繁荣。

**Part V Writing (10%)**

(OPEN)