

试卷代号:1004

中央广播电视大学 2002—2003 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

各专业大学英语Ⅲ(1)试题

2003 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。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,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 hear 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

Section A

1. A) The students have three copies of textbooks.
- B) Every three student have one copy of the textbook.
- C) Every student has three copies of textbooks.
- D) Only three students have two copies of textbooks.

17. He put a special _____ for an extra day's holiday so that he would attend his daughter's wedding.

- A) request
- B) inquiry
- C) proposal
- D) demand

18. Today many countries are struggling for _____ oil reserves, water power and other natural resources under the sea.

- A) selling
- B) holding
- C) exploiting
- D) exporting

19. I saw him walking _____ the park to the school.

- A) against
- B) among
- C) about
- D) across

20. As many members were absent, this matter _____ undiscussed at the meeting.

- A) kept
- B) remained
- C) existed
- D) continued

21. If the size of the work force can be easily and rapidly altered _____ market fluctuations, profits will be maximized.

- A) in terms of
- B) in reply to
- C) in response to
- D) with respect to

22. The bird flew into the air and was soon _____.

- A) out of sight
- B) in a hurry
- C) at a loss
- D) in the distance

23. If you _____ me about it, I should still be unaware of the facts.

- A) don't tell
- B) haven't told
- C) didn't tell
- D) hadn't told

24. Martin considered dropping his medical course and _____ in biology.

- A) specialize
- B) specializing
- C) to specialize
- D) specialized

33. _____, it is quite easy to drill a hole on it with laser.

- A) Hard although the diamond is
- B) Hard as the diamond is
- C) As the diamond is hard
- D) How hard the diamond is

34. A totally new situation will _____ when the new examination system comes into practice.

- A) arise
- B) arouse
- C) rise
- D) raise

35. Scarcely had he gone out _____.

- A) that it started to snow
- B) when it started to snow
- C) than it started to snow
- D) and it started to snow

Part III

Reading Comprehension (40 points)

(35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and circle the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

Questions 36—40 are based on the following passage:

Do you know what the word “jazz” means? Today it is used to talk about various styles of music. In the early 1900s, however, jazz was a kind of folk music played by African Americans. This early jazz was played by people in their daily lives simply for their own enjoyment. Indeed, whenever people got together, jazz could be heard.

Jazz was a mix of styles from Europe and Africa. From Europe, the first jazz musicians borrowed ideas about melody and harmony, and the instrument they used. From Africa,

they borrowed ideas about rhythm. Jazz rhythm was very strong — it made people want to clap their hands or tap their feet. African rhythm had a different beat from most of other music. For example, instead of One-two-Three-four, the beat might be one-Two-three-Four. It was this rhythm that made jazz sound different. There was no other kind of music like it in the United States at that time.

Today, jazz has become a way for many people to express themselves musically. It is also a way for many people to make a lot of money by performing. The audience for jazz is international. Many of the world's biggest jazz festivals now take place in Europe and Asia. Fans pay a lot of money to see one of their favorite musicians in concert or buy one of their recordings. It can certainly be said that jazz has influenced almost every other kind of music in the United States and Europe and produced some of the world's greatest musicians, composers and singers.

36. In the early 1900s, jazz music was _____.

- A) used to refer to various styles of music
- B) enjoyed by people all over the world
- C) enjoyed in everyday life
- D) played only at special events

37. The first jazz musicians _____.

- A) borrowed European ideas of harmony
- B) played music without strong beats
- C) invented a new style of folk music
- D) used musical instruments from Africa

38. What made jazz different from other music was _____.

- A) the beat One-two-Three-four
- B) the musical instrument used to play jazz
- C) the beat one-Two-three-Four
- D) the jazz musicians who clapped their hands in performance

39. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) Jazz is not as welcomed in Asia as in Europe.
 - B) Jazz is now used by many people to express themselves.
 - C) A lot of people became rich through playing jazz.
 - D) Nowadays, jazz has become universally popular.
40. Jazz is now _____.
- A) becoming too expensive for people to enjoy
 - B) more popular in Asia than anywhere else
 - C) not very important as a means of musical expression
 - D) one means for performers to make a lot of money

Questions 41—45 are based on the following passage:

The English language is the *lingua franca* (国际通用语) of business to an extent not imaginable even a decade ago. Three-quarters of the world's mail, telexes and cables are in English. And each of those figures is growing.

English is now the official language of a number of international companies. The EFTA organization has English as its official language despite the fact that none of its six member countries uses it as a native language. The European Community EC, by contrast, so complicates its affairs by using all nine official languages that 60% of its administration budget goes on translation and interpretation, despite the fact that most of its staff speak English or French.

The first foreign language the Japanese learn is English. Every Japanese child who finishes secondary school will have had an average of eight years of English language instruction, for a total of 1,000 hours. There are over 700 English language training schools in Tokyo alone, as many as there are in all of England. A further 13,000 Japanese students undertake courses, many of which emphasize language as well as technical skills, in America. The shortage of Japanese managers able to speak other European languages is far greater, that is a major factor in attracting Japanese firms to Britain rather than anywhere else in the EC.

41. According to the author, the English language _____.
- A) has been the lingua franca for a decade
 - B) began to be used in business one decade ago
 - C) has been more widely used in business in recent years
 - D) was not imaginable to be used in business ten years ago
42. What is true about the EFTA organization according to the passage?
- A) The EFTA organization has nine member countries.
 - B) The EFTA is part of the European Community.
 - C) The EFTA is an international company with English as its official language.
 - D) All the member countries of the EFTA use English as their native language.
43. The author's attitude towards the using of all the nine official languages in EC would be _____.
- A) appropriate
 - B) critical
 - C) positive
 - D) neutral
44. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT that _____.
- A) there is the same number of language training schools in Tokyo as that in London
 - B) there are a lot of Japanese students studying in America
 - C) Japanese take English as their first foreign language
 - D) Finishing secondary school Japanese children will have had about 1,000 hours of English study

45. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) the European Community will use English and French as its official languages
- B) Japanese government will increase the total number of hours in English study for secondary school students
- C) Japanese businessmen would be likely to do business with Britain rather than other European countries
- D) Japanese language will probably become lingua franca of business all over the world

Questions 46—50 are based on the following passage:

“Mind over matter” is an English saying meaning that we can control our bodies with our minds. Now scientists are finding increasing evidence that our mind can have a great effect on our physical health. Since our mind influences how we feel, it’s not possible to say if someone is ill just because they feel ill.

The influence of the mind on how well we feel is the basis of what is known as the placebo effect. A placebo (which is Latin for ‘I shall please’) is a harmless, inactive substance. Patients are sometimes given placebo pills (片剂) and begin to feel better because they believe that they have been given real drug and expect to respond to them. The placebo effect is very strong; research on pain suggests that up to 30% of the effect of most painkillers is a placebo effect.

So if it’s so powerful, why don’t doctors use it today?

According to Dr Persaud, they do. “Things like wearing a white coat, going to a hospital, being scanned, these all have a very strong placebo effect” he says.

46. According to the first paragraph, if you feel ill, _____.

- A) you don’t need to see a doctor
- B) it doesn’t necessarily mean that you’re physically ill
- C) you are in good condition
- D) it is obvious that you suffer from a serious disease

47. The English saying "mind over matter" means that _____.
- A) sound mind is less important than good health
 - B) our mind has strong effect on our body
 - C) our physical health has nothing to do with our mind
 - D) mental health mainly depends on physical health
48. According to the passage, placebos _____.
- A) may make patients feel worse
 - B) are not effective pills
 - C) are not real drugs
 - D) can relieve all kinds of pain
49. The placebo effect is based on _____.
- A) the constant use of some special drugs
 - B) the influence of our minds on our bodies
 - C) a harmless, inactive substance
 - D) a response of the body to drug
50. From the passage it can be seen that there will be placebo effect if a patient _____.
- A) is dressed in white
 - B) takes real drugs
 - C) takes painkillers
 - D) sees a doctor in white

Questions 51—55 are based on the following passage:

It's easy to achieve a goal. The toughest thing is to set realistic goals that you believe in and are inspired by, and then to monitor and update those goals frequently enough to keep them continuously powerful in your life.

It's amazing how many people drift away from the goal setting technique after achieving some wonderful early results. Their first successes make them so busy that they stop growing. When that happens, they **turn their backs on** the most far-reaching technique for expan-

ding their horizons and lifting their capabilities that humankind has ever devised.

To have goals that inspire you in the beginning, define them clearly. To have goals that are still inspiring in the middle of your drive for them, refine each one by adding exciting details as you learn more about them. To have goals that are inspiring all the way to the hour that you achieve them, take a moment every morning and night to vividly see yourself enjoying them.

Uninspiring goals are goals that you'll never stretch yourself to achieve. In other words, uninspiring goals are not strictly goals at all. Make your efforts to pay back their full potential, keep your goals closely aligned with your latest thinking. That is, update your goals whenever you realize that you've taken another step towards a greater understanding of yourself.

You'll achieve many of your goals. Others you'll partially achieve. Still others you'll realize aren't worth paying the price for. Never hesitate to throw out a goal that when you realize it isn't what you really want.

51. The author believes that _____.

- A) it is easy to achieve one's goals
- B) it's uneasy to keep goals continuously powerful
- C) people are willing to update their goals
- D) people's goals are often not realistic

52. The phrase "turn their backs" on means _____.

- A) give up
- B) tend to
- C) become interested in
- D) become reluctant in

53. Which of the following is True?

- A) People's goals must be dependent on the understanding of themselves.
- B) People can enjoy their goals if they make efforts.
- C) People cannot achieve all their goals even if they pay heavy price for them.
- D) People should update their goals every day.

54. People often define their goals in order to _____.
- A) throw out their unrealistic goals B) make their goals more realistic
C) keep their goals inspiring all the time D) make their goals more vivid
55. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A) how to achieve a goal B) how to make goals real
C) how to find valuable goals D) how to update one's goals

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. 得经常有人提醒我们注意自己的缺点,这是非常必要的。
57. 在网上发出订单非常方便。
58. A computer hacker stole credit card numbers from an internet music retailer.
59. I could see from his face that he had received bad news.
60. The internet is helping to make buying a car faster and more efficient for thousands of people.

Part V

Writing (10 points)

(30 minutes)

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

A Spring Outing

1. It was fine last Sunday.
2. We enjoyed ourselves very much.
3. We were terribly tired when we returned home.

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座位号

中央广播电视大学 2002—2003 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

各专业大学英语 III (1) 试题答题纸

2003 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. _____

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中央广播电视大学 2002—2003 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

各专业大学英语 III (1) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2003 年 1 月

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part IV Translation (15%, three points each)

56. It is highly necessary for us to be constantly reminded of our own shortcomings.
57. It is very convenient to place orders on-line.
58. 黑客盗取了一家互联网音乐零售商的客户信用卡卡号。
59. 他的表情告诉我他得到了一个坏消息。
60. 因特网使成千上万的人感到购车既方便又快捷。

Part V Writing (10%)

(OPEN)