

试卷代号:1004

中央广播电视大学 2002—2003 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

2003 年 7 月

### 注 意 事 项

一、将你的学号、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才可离开考场。

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 Grey?

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. When does the plane leave?
  - A. At 12:30
  - B. At 12:15
  - C. At 11:45
  - D. At 11:15
2. What are the freshmen doing now?
  - A. They are having an argument.
  - B. They are having a meeting.
  - C. They are having a class.
  - D. They are attending a lecture.

3. What's the man's problem?
- A. He's caught a cold.
  - B. He didn't have a good sleep the night before.
  - C. He is feeling hot and thirsty.
  - D. He couldn't find his coat.
4. What did the man buy?
- A. meat
  - B. vegetables
  - C. fruit
  - D. drinks
5. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?
- A. Shop-assistant—Customer
  - B. Customs Officer—Traveller
  - C. Policeman—Driver
  - D. Husband—Wife
6. What does the woman mean?
- A. The parking places are very far away.
  - B. She isn't very good at parking the car.
  - C. She can always find a parking place.
  - D. She always has problems finding the park.
7. What does the woman mean?
- A. She does not want to discuss the matter.
  - B. She cannot make it because she will be attending a meeting.
  - C. She will not attend the meeting because it is boring.
  - D. She does not like to attend the board meeting.
8. What does the man mean?
- A. Don't waste time.
  - B. Fill in the form later.
  - C. There is no hurry.
  - D. Wait a moment, please.
9. Where does the conversation take place?
- A. In a restaurant.
  - B. In a car.
  - C. At home.
  - D. In a post office.

## **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. You have 30 seconds to look at the questions before you listen to the passage.**

10. When do most American children start school?
  - A. Before the age of four.
  - B. At the age of four.
  - C. By the age of six.
  - D. At the age of eight.
11. Who is responsible for the management of the schools?
  - A. The school children's parents.
  - B. The state governments.
  - C. The federal government.
  - D. The local people.
12. How long do the children stay in elementary school?
  - A. 6
  - B. 8
  - C. 16
  - D. 18

**Questions 13— 15 are based on the following passage. You have 30 seconds to look at the questions before you listen to the passage.**

13. Why do people prefer cycling to driving?
  - A. Because they can't drive.
  - B. Because they can't afford a car.
  - C. Because cycling is a good exercise and it's cheap.
  - D. All of the above.

14. What is Mr Brown?
- A. He's a bicycle maker.                      B. He's a businessman.  
C. He's a doctor.                                D. He's a school teacher.
15. According to Dr William, if you cycle to work, what is the result?
- A. You can save petrol, so you save money.  
B. You can get angry, that's bad for the heart.  
C. You can sit in traffic jams so you waste time.  
D. You don't get enough exercise, so you get fat.

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)**

(20 minutes)

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. The Internet is helping to make buying a car faster and more \_\_\_\_\_ for thousands of people.
- A. effect    B. effective  
C. efficient                                         D. deficient
17. Please bring it near \_\_\_\_\_ I may see it clearly.
- A. so that     B. now that  
C. provided that                                 D. given that
18. John has arrived already, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A. has he     B. had he  
C. hadn't he                                        D. hasn't he
19. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your medicine yesterday, you would be well now.
- A. had taken                                        B. took  
C. were to take                                    D. have taken





Questions 36—40 are based on the following passage:

The business of on-line shopping so far has been disappointing for the pioneering (先驱) retailers who are already offering their services. The problem is that consumers, who say they are interested in the service, are mostly just looking. The Internet offers, among other things, an electronic mall with scores of retailers selling everything from computer gear to income tax preparation services. As with anything on the internet, it is highly decentralized (分散), with no authority keeping track of transaction (交易), so reports of sales are largely inaccurate (不准确). But many of the reports are discouraging.

But it is far too soon to sound the death knell (敲丧钟) for electric retailing. One reason, say analysts and service providers, is that consumers are only beginning to understand the possibilities of the new technology.

On-line shopping is just the first link to a host of data bases and multimedia services, allowing customers to research their purchase and communicate directly with the seller for product service and support. The new services also promise visuals (视觉资料) of a quality equal to those on TV. Today, few consumers have equipment in their home capable of receiving such images and data. But it is estimated that 11 percent of US household will have the technology needed to make on line shopping work by the end of the year 2003.

36. \_\_\_\_\_ have been disappointed by the business of on-line shopping.
- A. Shoppers who buy on-line
  - B. Retailers who sell on-line
  - C. Both Shoppers who buy on-line and retailers who sell on-line
  - D. Neither shoppers who buy on-line nor retailers who sell on-line
37. On-line shopping in the US has not been doing well mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. consumers only want to do research on some products
  - B. consumers are not very satisfied with the new technology
  - C. most online shoppers only want to surf on the internet for product information
  - D. consumers are not interested in the service

38. In on-line shopping consumers are able to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. meet the seller on their television at home
  - B. talk to producers face to face
  - C. see the products and the relevant data on their computers
  - D. keep track of business transactions
39. The writer's attitude towards the development of on-line shopping is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. positive (积极的)
  - B. suspicious (怀疑的)
  - C. critical (批评的)
  - D. disappointed (失望的)
40. Which of the following can best summarize the passage?
- A. On-line shopping
  - B. On-line customers
  - C. On-line retailers
  - D. On-line reading

**Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.**

The United States is full of automobiles. There are still many families without cars, but some families have two or even more. However, cars are used for more than pleasure. They are necessary part of life.

Cars are used for business. They are driven to offices and factories by workers who have no other way to get to their jobs. When salesmen are sent to different parts of the city, they have to drive in order to carry their products. Farmers have to drive into the city in order to get supplies.

Sometimes small children must be driven to school. In some cities school buses are used only when children live more than a mile from the school. When the children are too young to walk that far, their mothers take turns driving them to school. One mother drives on Mondays, taking her own children and neighbor's children as well. Another drives on Tuesdays, another on Wednesdays, and so on. This is called forming a car pool. Men also form car pools, with three or four men taking turns driving to the place where they all work.

More car pools should be formed in order to put fewer automobiles on the road and to use less gasoline. Parking is a great problem, and so is the traffic in and around cities. Too many cars are being driven. Something will have to be done about the use of cars.

41. Many families in the USA own cars because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. children need them to go to school
  - B. workers need them to get to their jobs
  - C. cars play a necessary part in life
  - D. salesmen use them to carry their products
42. Which of the following groups is NOT mentioned though it certainly drives cars?
- A. Office workers
  - B. Salesmen
  - C. Farmers
  - D. Policemen
43. Paragraph 3 suggests that in the United States \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. children have to walk to school
  - B. mothers usually drive children to school
  - C. No buses take children to school
  - D. school buses take the younger children only
44. "A car pool" most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a group of people taking turns driving to a place
  - B. a place for parking cars
  - C. a group of mothers driving alternatively
  - D. a place for learning to drive
45. What is the author's advice about the use of cars?
- A. To build better roads.
  - B. To form more car pools.
  - C. To produce fewer automobiles.
  - D. To provide larger parking spaces.

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

Mrs Green is now the assistant manager of a large ICT company. She used to work as an engineer in a small air-conditioning company. But she quit (辞职). She said there were too many smokers in her office. She worked with them, she played with them and she got along with them well, but she hated their smoking.

Now in the ICT company, no one smokes in her office. But to her surprise, she frequently has to have meetings with the other business people in a small meeting room. And it seems everyone smokes in the meeting room. Last Friday, after an hour's meeting, her

throat and eyes are so sore and she was coughing (咳嗽) a lot. She called a big air-conditioning company and asked them to work out how much it would cost to keep the air of the meeting room in her building really clean.

After a few days the air-conditioning company sent in two estimates for Mrs Green to choose from. One estimate was for \$ 5000 to put in new air-conditioning, and the other for a sign which said: No Smoking.

46. What was Mrs Green before she came to the ICT company?
- A. A manager of an air-conditioning company.
  - B. An office clerk in a large company.
  - C. An engineer in an air-conditioning company.
  - D. A secretary of a large air-conditioning company.
47. Why did Mrs Green give up her former job?
- A. She couldn't get along with her boss.
  - B. The office was too far from her home.
  - C. She wanted to work in a larger company.
  - D. There were too many smokers in her office.
48. What troubles Mrs Green now is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she wants to give up smoking, but she can't
  - B. the air-conditioner in her office does not work
  - C. she has to attend too many meetings
  - D. too many people smoke during the meetings she attends
49. What did Mrs Green do when she couldn't put up with the air in the meeting room one day?
- A. She left the meeting room.
  - B. She asked an air-conditioning company for help.
  - C. She asked the smokers to leave the room.
  - D. She put up a No Smoking sign in the meeting room.

50. What did the air-conditioning company send to Mrs Green?
- A. Two big sign of No Smoking.
  - B. Two workers to repair the air-conditioners.
  - C. Two estimates for possible solutions to Mrs Green's problem.
  - D. Two new air-conditioners.

**Questions 51 – 55 are based on the following passage:**

The market is a concept. If you are growing tomatoes in your backyard for sale, you are producing for the market. You might sell some to your neighbors and some to the manager of the local supermarket. But in either case, you are producing for the market. Your efforts are directed by the market. If people stop buying tomatoes, you will stop producing.

If you take care of a sick person to earn money, you are producing for the market. If your father is a steelworker or a truck driver or a doctor or a grocer, he is producing goods or services for the market.

When you spend your income, you are buying things from the market. You may spend money in stores, supermarkets, gas stations, and restaurants. Still you are buying from the market. When the local grocer hires you to drive the delivery truck, he is buying your labour in the labour market.

The market is something. It's very real. If nobody buys your tomatoes, it won't be long before you get the message. The market is telling you something. It's telling you that you are using energies and resources in doing something the market doesn't want you to do.

51. When we are producing for the market, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. our life will become much easier
  - B. our efforts are directed by the market
  - C. we can help others in a better way
  - D. we can avoid much waste
52. You are buying from the market when you \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fix your bike by yourself
  - B. take care of a sick person
  - C. look after your children
  - D. eat out in a restaurant
53. The word "message" (Line 2, Para 4) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. energies and resources you uses in growing tomatoes
  - B. the supposition that nobody buys your tomatoes
  - C. tomatoes that you buy from the market
  - D. returns you secure from selling tomatoes

54. According to the passage market can tell people \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. how to drive a bargain                      B. when to stop selling  
C. what should be produced                      D. how to increase profits
55. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?
- A. To explain what market consists of.  
B. To explain how to be successful in the market.  
C. To show what the market can do.  
D. To argue for the necessity of the market.

**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. 你在国外学习必须使自己适应新的风俗习惯以及不同的思维方式(adapt oneself to)。  
57. 据说现在买新车和旧车都可在网上进行。  
58. When customers come into the showroom these days, it's more a case of the hard buy rather than the hard sell.  
59. Faced with the prospects of limited domestic growth, the world's largest food-service company is training its sights and energies on foreign markets.  
60. He is actively involved in key management and strategic decisions in the company.

**Part V**

**Writing ( 10 points)**

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic*

**Giving up smoking.** *You are given the beginning part of each short paragraph and should develop its idea in completing the paragraph. You should write this composition on the ANSWER SHEET.*

Giving up smoking

1. Smoking cigarette is quite harmful to our health.
2. There are other reasons to give up smoking.
3. Of course, it's not easy to give up smoking, but it can be done.

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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)

2003年7月

**Part I Listening Comprehension (One point each)**

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

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure (One point each)**

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

**Part III Reading Comprehension (Two points each)**

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

**Part IV Translation (Three points each)**

56. When you study abroad, you must adapt yourself to new customs and different ways of thinking.

57. It is said that both new and used cars can be bought on-line.

58. 现在顾客走进展厅的话,已经是买方而不是卖方说了算的时候了。

59. 面对国内市场增长率缓慢的前景,世界上最大的餐饮公司决定将目光和力量转向国际市场。

60. 他积极参与公司的核心管理和战略性决策。

**Part V Writing (Open) (Ten points)**