

试卷代号:1004

中央广播电视大学 2003—2004 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

计科网络、计科应用  
机械、土木工程 专业大学英语Ⅲ(1)试题

2004年1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 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

**Questions 1—9**

1. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?
  - A. Customs officer—Traveler
  - B. Policeman—Driver
  - C. Colleagues
  - D. Shop Assistant—Customer

2. What does the woman want the man to do?
  - A. Wait for a while.
  - B. Come at three o'clock.
  - C. Go right into the office.
  - D. Cancel the appointment.
3. What does the woman say about the reading room?
  - A. It's quiet.
  - B. It's noisy.
  - C. It's far away.
  - D. It's closed.
4. What do we know about the man?
  - A. He was late for the test.
  - B. He lost his job because he refused to take a test.
  - C. He lost his job because he failed in a test.
  - D. He was not interested in the job.
5. What's the man going to do?
  - A. To drive his car.
  - B. To go out for a picnic.
  - C. To go home by bus.
  - D. To catch the train.
6. How does the woman usually go to work?
  - A. By bike.
  - B. By bus.
  - C. By car.
  - D. On foot.
7. Is the woman going to see the film in town?
  - A. No, she's not.
  - B. No, she saw it already.
  - C. Not until tomorrow.
  - D. Yes, she's going to see it today.

8. What were the man and the woman talking about?
- A. Weather.
  - B. Traffic.
  - C. Travelling.
  - D. Television.
9. What does the woman mean?
- A. She wonders if she can have Chinese food there.
  - B. She doesn't like to have supper in the crowded dining room.
  - C. She wants to know when supper is served.
  - D. She doesn't think the service is good there.

### **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. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Neither MacDonald nor Kentucky Fried Chicken is successful in China.
  - B. MacDonald is successful in China but Kentucky Fried Chicken is not.
  - C. Kentucky Fried Chicken is successful in China but MacDonald is not.
  - D. Both MacDonald and Kentucky Chicken are successful in China.
11. How does the author feel about the restaurants' success?
- A. The author is very pleased.
  - B. The author is really worried.
  - C. The author is extremely angry.
  - D. The author is a bit indifferent.
12. According to the author, why do young people visit the fast food restaurants regularly?
- A. Because the restaurants often come up with good ideas to attract them.
  - B. Because the restaurants' service is better than before.
  - C. Because the restaurants provide free drinks.
  - D. Because they want to meet their friends there.

**Questions 13—15**

13. Where can snakes be found?
- A. Everywhere in the world.
  - B. Everywhere in the world except extremely cold places.
  - C. Everywhere in the world except extremely hot places.
  - D. Everywhere in the world except extremely rainy places.
14. What characteristics do most snakes have?
- A. They are good at swimming.
  - B. They are good at mountain-climbing.
  - C. They enjoy eating grass.
  - D. They enjoy killing other animals.
15. How do snakes keep alive in cold areas?
- A. They move about in order to keep warm.
  - B. They hide themselves in the deep water.
  - C. They hide themselves far under the ground.
  - D. They hide themselves among the fallen tree leaves.

**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 \_\_\_\_\_ buying a car faster and more efficient for thousands of people.
- A. do
  - B. take
  - C. force
  - D. make
17. We need a foreign policy that is more \_\_\_\_\_ than before.
- A. soluble
  - B. loose
  - C. flexible
  - D. prosperous

18. The Chinese use chopsticks \_\_\_\_\_ knives and forks.
- A. instead of
  - B. in part of
  - C. in spite of
  - D. despite of
19. Making things more cheaply isn't enough to \_\_\_\_\_ a world full of increasingly sophisticated consumers.
- A. capitalize
  - B. captivate
  - C. capture
  - D. captain
20. Tom proudly \_\_\_\_\_ his mother the toy car he had won in the competition.
- A. bought
  - B. showed
  - C. settled
  - D. served
21. By this time next year we \_\_\_\_\_ academic study in university.
- A. shall have completed
  - B. shall complete
  - C. should complete
  - D. need have completed
22. Soon after \_\_\_\_\_ our job in China, we realized that the greatest challenge we faced was a completely foreign work environment and culture.
- A. started
  - B. have started
  - C. start
  - D. starting

23. I saw him walking \_\_\_\_\_ the park to the school.
- A. against
  - B. about
  - C. among
  - D. across
24. Although it was extremely cold, \_\_\_\_\_ to give up.
- A. but nobody wanted
  - B. however nobody wanted
  - C. nobody wanted
  - D. nobody had wanted
25. A computer hacker stole credit card numbers from an internet music retailer and \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of them on a website.
- A. released
  - B. related
  - C. relayed
  - D. reset
26. The doctor allowed her to go home on \_\_\_\_\_ that she remained in bed.
- A. situation
  - B. condition
  - C. promise
  - D. approval
27. Hunting is thought to be responsible \_\_\_\_\_ the extinction of some wildlife.
- A. in
  - B. on
  - C. for
  - D. of
28. A totally new situation will \_\_\_\_\_ when the new examination system comes into practice.
- A. rise
  - B. raise
  - C. arouse
  - D. arise

29. I didn't know what to do but then an idea suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
- A. occurred
  - B. happened
  - C. hit
  - D. entered
30. Her father insisted that she \_\_\_\_\_ until she finished her study in the university.
- A. stay
  - B. stays
  - C. will stay
  - D. would stay
31. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the truth of his statement?
- A. decline
  - B. refuse
  - C. deny
  - D. reject
32. I failed in my new job. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ to my parents.
- A. listened
  - B. had listened
  - C. have listened
  - D. would listen
33. Conservationists have \_\_\_\_\_ the trees from the bite of the chain saw.
- A. protected
  - B. provoked
  - C. protested
  - D. profited
34. Smith seldom went swimming in summer, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his father didn't too
  - B. nor did his father
  - C. so didn't his father
  - D. his father also didn't

35. No sooner had he arrived there \_\_\_\_\_ he fell ill.

- A. when
- B. after
- C. before
- D. than

**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:**

Jenny went to visit her friends in New York last weekend. Her friends met her at the airport on Friday afternoon and drove her to the hotel. They had dinner at a Chinese restaurant and went to see a movie after that.

Jenny and her friends set out early Saturday morning for a farm and stayed there till Sunday morning. During their stay, they went fishing and swimming in the small river on the farm, played football in the field and enjoyed a big meal around a camp fire, singing and dancing until late into the night.

Nobody could get up early on Sunday morning. So when they got back to New York city, it was nearly 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They drove right to the airport because Jenny didn't want to miss her plane back home.

Jenny only stayed in New York for two nights but she had a great time with her friends.

36. Which statement is true about Jenny according to the passage?

- A. Jenny went to New York on business.
- B. Jenny went to New York to see her friends.
- C. Jenny went to New York for her summer holiday.
- D. Jenny went to New York to find a job.

37. How did Jenny get to New York?
- A. By train
  - B. By bus
  - C. By plane
  - D. On her own car.
38. Where did Jenny spend Friday night?
- A. At a friend's house.
  - B. At a hotel.
  - C. On a farm.
  - D. At an airport.
39. Where did Jenny and her friends go on Saturday?
- A. The airport
  - B. A Chinese restaurant
  - C. A farm
  - D. The railway station
40. When did Jenny go back home?
- A. On Saturday afternoon
  - B. On Sunday morning
  - C. On Sunday evening
  - D. On Sunday afternoon

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

Friends play an important part in our lives, and although we may take friends for granted, we often don't clearly understand how we make friends. While we get on well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only a few—for example, the average among students is about 6 per persons. In all the cases of friendly relationships, two people like one another and enjoy being together, but beyond that, the degree of intimacy (亲密) between them and reasons for their shared interest vary (相异) enormously. As we get to know people we take into account (考虑) things like age, race, economic condition, social position, and intelligence. Although these factors are not of prime importance, it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.

Some friendly relationships can be kept on argument and discussion, but it is usually for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, to have attitudes and interests in common—they often talk about “being on the same wavelength”. It generally takes time to reach this point. And the more intimately involved people become, the more they rely on one another. People want to do friends favors and hate to break a promise. Equally, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to tolerate differences of opinion.

41. According to the author, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. all those who get on well with each other are friends
  - B. friends are closer than people who just get on well with each other
  - C. everyone understands clearly how to make friends
  - D. every student has 6 friends
42. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. It is not to have a friendly relationship with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.
  - B. The friendship between two people and the reason for their shared interest always the same.
  - C. Friends should tolerate breach of promise.
  - D. Friends need to learn to tolerate differences of opinion.
43. In paragraph 2 “being on the same wavelength ” means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. using the same frequency while talking
  - B. keeping the same friendly relationship as other people do
  - C. having similar ideas, beliefs, attitudes and interests
  - D. having the same background
44. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Even friends may have differences of opinion.
  - B. Young people make friends more easily than their elders.
  - C. It generally takes time for people to become close friends.
  - D. Someone’s habits may annoy his or her friends.

45. To strengthen friendly relationship, people \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. must hold friendship ceremonies
  - B. have to eliminate (消除) differences in background
  - C. should make friends with those who are of the same age and of the same race
  - D. Should support and understand each other through shared experiences and emotions

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

One day when I was a librarian at View Ridge School in Seattle, a primary school teacher approached me. She had a pupil who finished his work before all the others and needed a challenge. "Could he help in the library?" she asked. I said, "Send him along."

Soon a slight, sandy-haired boy in jeans and a T-shirt appeared. I told him about the system used for shelving books. He picked up the idea immediately. Then I showed him a stack of cards for long over-due books that I was beginning to think has actually been returned but were misshelved with the wrong cards in them. He said, "Is it kind of detective job?" I nodded yes. Later, when he asked to be a librarian on a regular basis, it was easy to say yes. He worked untiringly.

After a few weeks I found a note on my desk, inviting me to dinner at the boy's home. At the end of a pleasant evening, his mother said that the family would be moving to the neighbouring school district. Her son's first concern, she said, was leaving the View Ridge library.

When the time came, I said a reluctant goodbye. Though initially he had seemed an ordinary kid, his zeal had set him apart.

I missed him, but not for long. A few days later he popped through the door and joyfully announced, "The librarian over there doesn't let boys work in the library. My mother got me transferred back to View Ridge. My dad will drop me off on his way to work. And if he can't I'll walk."

I should have thought such focused determination would take that young man wherever he wanted to go. What I could not have guessed, however, was that he would become a wizard of the Information Age: Bill Gates, tycoon (巨头) of Microsoft and America's richest man.

46. What did the teacher think about the work in the library for a boy?
- A. An enjoyment.
  - B. A challenge.
  - C. An interesting job.
  - D. A time-consuming job.
47. Why did the boy like the library work which seemed boring?
- A. He thought it was kind of detective job.
  - B. He could read many detective stories there.
  - C. He thought the librarian was very kind to him.
  - D. He could get much help from the librarian.
48. Why did the boy return to View Ridge?
- A. His father moved back to View Ridge for work.
  - B. He was not accepted in the school there.
  - C. There was no library for him to borrow books from.
  - D. He was refused to work in the library there.
49. According to the passage we know the boy \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. had wide interests
  - B. had firm determination
  - C. was very clever
  - D. liked detective stories
50. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Bill Gates' early education
  - B. Bill Gates' ambition
  - C. Bill gates' success in computer business
  - D. Bill gates' character

**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 labor in the labor 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. eat out in a restaurant
  - D. look after your children
53. The word "message" (Line 2, Para 4) is closest in meaning with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. code
  - B. return
  - C. tomato
  - D. information
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 how to be successful in the market.
- B. To show what the market can do.
- C. To explain what market consists of.
- 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。

57. 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。

58. These days you can find a new or used car, arrange finance and insure the vehicle, all on-line.

59. The growing demand for sophisticated products will probably play to our strength.

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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机械、土木工程 专业大学英语 III (1) 试题答题纸

2004 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 |            |

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分校(工作站)

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得 分	评卷人

**Section B**

**Section.** *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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计科网络、计科应用  
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(供参考)

2004 年 1 月

**Part I Listening Comprehension 15% (One point for each)**

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

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure 20% (One point for each)**

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

**Part III Reading Comprehension 40% (Two points for each)**

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

**Part IV Translation 15% (Three points for each)**

56. When you study abroad, you must adapt yourself to new customs.
57. When customers come into the showroom these days it's more a case of the hard buy rather than the hard sell.
58. 现在不论是买新车还是旧车,付款还是买保险都可在网上进行。
59. 对高技术产品日益增长的需求有助于我们增长实力。

60. 他积极参与公司的核心管理和战略性决策。

**Part V Writing (Open) 10%**