试卷代号：1014

中央广播电视大学 2000—2001 学年度第一学期“开放教育(本科)”期末考试

计科技专业大学英语Ⅲ(2)试题

2001 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。

Part Ⅰ Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 11 short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, D. On your Answer Sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item (1—11) for the answer you choose. (11 points)

1. A. 10 dollars.　　B. 8 dollars.
   C. 16 dollars.　　D. 14 dollars.
2. A. 8:45.　　B. 8:15.
   C. 8:30.　　D. 8:00.
3. A. At a lake.　　B. At home.
   C. At a cinema.　　D. At a library.
4. A. It is the biggest.　　B. It is not the biggest.
   C. It is easy to overcome.　　D. It troubles her a lot.
5. A. See a film.　　B. Pay a visit to China.
   C. Go out of town this weekend.　　D. Learn Chinese.
6. A. Meet her aunt.　　B. Go to the airport.
   C. Stay at home.　　D. Do homework.
7. A. The tea cup is too full.　　B. She'd like some tea.
   C. She wants a cup of coffee.　　D. She wants more tea.
8. A. She doesn't like either of them.　　B. Mary is telling the truth.
   C. Alice is telling a lie.　　D. They are not honest.
9. A. At a classroom.　　B. At a hospital.
   C. At the woman's home.　　D. At an art museum.
10. A. The man likes fresh fruit after meal.
    B. The woman doesn't like any dessert.
    C. The woman has got a toothache.
    D. The man likes icecream.

11. A. When the flight leaves.　　B. What the flight number is.

C. Where to find a telephone.　　D. Where to find a telephone directory.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. On your Answer Sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item (12—20) for the answer you choose. (9 points)

Questions 12—14

The following three questions are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. A. The diving ability of whales.

B. The study of whales in a laboratory.

C. The average weight and length of a whale.

D. The songs sung by the whales.

13. A. Low water pressure.

B. Storage of enough oxygen.

C. Strong blood vessels.

D. Storage of enough energy through eating food.

14. A. A live whale in the laboratory is good for study.

B. The internal pressure of a whale's body is constant.

C. Scientists do not know how whales' adjusting mechanism works.

D. Because smoking spread to all parts of the world.

Questions 15—17

The following three questions are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A. The rest of his life.

B. Three years.

C. Ten years.

D. Thirty years.

16. A. Not to touch a sword.

B. Not to eat too much.

C. Not to cook for his master.

D. Not to use a wooden sword.

17. A. Jack of all trades, master of none.

B. More haste, less speed.

C. Look before you leap.

D. Rome was not built in one day.

Questions 18—20

The following three questions are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A. Chief executives.

B. Coaches.

C. Parents.

D. Teachers.

19. A. Nothing.

B. Their ability was lower than average.

C. They were expected to do well.

D. They had greater ability.

20. A. They had greater IQ than most.

B. They were happy children.

C. Their teachers expected more of them.

D. The children expected more of themselves.

Now you have 10 minutes to transfer your answers to your Answer Sheet.

Part Ⅱ Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the four passages below. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each question or statement there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each of the questions or statements. On your Answer Sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item (21—40) for

the answer you choose. (40 **points**)

(1)

Ninety-five per cent of adult Americans average seven to eight hours of sleep a night. The rest seem to need more than nine hours, or get along on less than six. What distinguishes the long and short sleepers from the majority? To get some answers, psychiatrist Ernest L Hartmann advertised for long and short sleepers to engage in an eight-night "sleep in" at his laboratory. His findings indicate that such people differ from ordinary sleepers—and each other—not so much physically as psychologically. For them sleep serves varying, sometimes surprising purposes.

Testing showed significant psychological differences between long and short sleepers. The short sleepers tended to be emotionally stable. Their entire life-style involved keeping busy and avoiding psychological problems rather than facing them. They also seldom woke up during the night and arose in the morning full of energy. Long sleepers, in contrast, checked out as being shy and somewhat withdrawn. They slept fitfully, woke often and typically go up a bit anxious.

Hartmann discovered that long, short and average sleepers all spend about the same amount of time in what researchers call "slow-wave sleep", the deep and relatively dreamless state, totalling some 75 minutes a night, when people are supposed to get their real recovery from the activities of the previous day. Additionally, Hartmann concluded that long sleepers spent nearly twice as much as others in REM(rapid eye movement) sleep—a state in which the sleeper's brain is as active as in full consciousness.

REM sleep is dream sleep. In addition to the long sleeper's measurably great need to dream—that is, to go over the problems of wakeful life—psychiatrist Hartmann proposes another function of sleep. Since the long sleeper shows more symptoms of emotional problems than the short sleeper, who resolutely avoids his problem anyway, it seems that he may use his hours in bed to give his subconscious sleeping self more time to examine these problems and, if possible, to work them out.

21. In Paragraph 1, "...—and each other—..." refers to _____.

A. those ordinary sleepers themselves

B. ordinary and long sleepers

C. ordinary and short sleepers

D. long and short sleepers

22. It seems that weak-minded people tend to sleep _____.

A. less than six hours

B. seven to eight hours

C. more than nine hours

D. six hours

23. Hartmann found that some people sleep longer simply because _____.

A. they dream longer

B. they do not get enough sleep

C. they need enough dreamless sleep

D. they are weaker in health

24. According to this article dreaming _____.

A. is unnecessary for short sleepers

B. may be a way of examining one's problems

C. helps long sleepers to recover from their tiredness

D. helps short sleepers to avoid their problems

25. In "REM sleep"_____.

A. the subconscious is asleep

B. people get their deepest rest

C. the mind forgets about all its problems

D. the brain is busy dreaming

(2)

Because a Man Once Cleaned Shoes

Earlier that evening I'd received a call from my hometown telling me that my brother had

been killed in a car accident. "Come as soon as you can," begged my mother.

That's what I wanted to do—to leave at once, to hurry to my parents. But my husband Larry and I were in the midst of packing to move. Our house was a mess. I stood looking at all the tasks that should be taken care of—and did nothing. I couldn't focus. Occasionally, someone would speak to me. "If there's anything I can do, please let me know." "Thank you, thank you very much," I'd reply. But I was too confused to concentrate.

The bell rang and I opened the door to see Emerson King standing at the door. "Donna has to stay with the baby," he said, "but we want to help you. I remember when my father died, it took me hours to get the children's shoes cleaned and shined for the funeral. So that's what I've come to do for you. Give me all your shoes." Oh, dear, I hadn't even thought about shoes!

Emerson's request gave me something specific to do. While he spread newspapers on the kitchen floor, I tried to gather all our shoes. Emerson settled himself on the floor and got to work, saying nothing. Watching him concentrate on one task helped me pull my own thought into order. And one by one, I got all the jobs into place. When I finally returned to the kitchen, I only found him gone. Lined against one wall were all our shoes, spotless, gleaming. And the love in that act released my tears at last.

Now, whenever I hear of an acquaintance who has lost a loved one, I no longer call with the vague offer, "If there's anything I can do..." I try to think of one specific task that suits that person's need, and I'm always successful. It's just because a man once cleaned my shoes.

26. The writer couldn't do anything at first most probably because _____.

A. there was too much to do

B. her house was in a mess

C. she was shocked by the news

D. her husband was doing the packing

27. Donna, as is mentioned in paragraph 3, was most likely to be _____.

A. Emerson's wife

B. Emerson's daughter

C. another neighbor of the writer's

D. one of Emerson's acquaintances

28. The reason only Emerson's offer was accepted was that his offer was _____.

A. sincere

B. specific

C. vague

D. simple

29. We can judge from the article that Emerson _____.

A. must be the writer's best friend

B. was a close relative of the writer's

C. was a mere acquaintance of the writer's

D. was only a stranger to the writer

30. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

A. This story happened in the morning.

B. Emerson said goodbye to the writer before he left.

C. People are in need of help when they have just lost a loved one.

D. Specific offers are difficult to accept.

(3)

In the old days, fresh food had to be eaten in the city no more than one or two days after it left the farm. If kept longer, it would spoil. One of the reasons behind it is that the air contains many living things that can harm our food. Some things, such as insects, can be seen by us. Others, like bacteria, can be seen only with a microscope.

All living things need water and man discovered that if this water is removed, the activity of the bacteria, which causes food to go bad is prevented. In other words, we can protect some of our food by drying it. Besides, living things can grow only at certain temperatures,

so we can also protect our food by heating or cooling it.

A New York man had an idea. He filled a wooden railroad car with tons of butter. The car pulled the butter from New York to Boston.

How could this be done? The butter was packed in ice, and twice during the trip, more ice was added. This was the first refrigerator car. As a matter of fact, people also used wooden boxes to keep their food.

Now we have mechanical refrigerator cars and mechanical refrigerators at homes and stores and other places that need them.

31. In the old days, in order to avoid eating spoiled food _____.

A. fresh food had to be eaten in only one or two days in the city

B. food had to be kept in the ice box

C. the delivery of food from the farm to the city should be no longer than one or two days

D. people must be aware of the fact that fresh food after being shipped from the farm will remain eatable within one or two day

32. To prevent food from turning bad, we must _____.

A. not let insects and bacteria in the air get into food

B. not let living things in general get into food

C. use a microscope to detect if there are bacteria in the food before we eat it

D. take various measures to prevent the activity of the bacteria that causes food to go bad

33. The purpose of the various measures to protect food mentioned in the passage is to _____.

A. remove the water in the food

B. make the outside conditions unfit for bacteria to remain alive or to grow

C. maintain a certain temperature range

D. kill the bacteria altogether

34. The New York man filled a railroad car with tons of butter because _____

A. the car had ice in it

B. the car had no wheels of its own

C. he wanted to ship butter to Boston in a quick and safe way

D. he wanted to add ice on its way

35. The passage mainly deals with _____.

A. ways of keeping food eatable for a longer time

B. the killing of bacteria

C. the invention of the refrigerator

D. the role bacteria play

(4)

Paper, like many other things that we use today, was first made in China. In Egypt and the West, paper was not very commonly used before the year 1400. The Egyptians wrote on papyrus(纸草), Europeans used parchment(羊皮纸) for many hundreds of years. Parchment was very strong; it was made from the skin of certain young animals. We have learnt some of the most important facts of European history from records that were kept on parchment.

The Chinese first made paper about 2 000 years ago. China still has pieces of paper which were made as long ago as that. But Chinese paper was not made from the wood of trees. It was made from the hair-like parts of certain plants.

Paper was not made in southern Europe until about the year 1 100. Scandinavia—which now makes a great deal of the world's paper—did not begin to make it until 1500. It was a German named Schaeffer who found out that one could make the best paper from trees. After that, the forest countries of Canada, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and the United States became the most important in papermaking. Today in Finland, which makes the best paper in the world, the paper industry is the biggest in the land. New paper making machines are very big, and they make paper very fast. The biggest machines can make a pieces of paper

300 meters long and six meters wide in one minute.

36. Paper was first made in _____.

A. China

B. Egypt

C. Finland

D. Canada

37. _____ first made the best paper from trees.

A. A Chinese

B. An Egyptian

C. A German

D. An American

38. Some important facts of European history before 1 100 were probably kept on _____.

A. paper made from hair-like parts of certain plants

B. paper made from wood of trees

C. papyrus

D. parchments

39. Canada, Sweden, Norway, Finland and the United States became the most important in papermaking partly due to the fact that _____.

A. they began to use paper early

B. they were able to produce good paper-making machines then

C. they had abundant wood reserves for making paper

D. they lacked the material for papermaking

40. Paper was made about _____.

A. the year 1500

B. the year 1400

C. 1 100

D. 2 000 years ago

Part Ⅲ Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 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. On your Answer Sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item (41—70) for the answer you choose. (15 points)

41. He _____ his success _____ his teacher as his teacher told him how to perform the experiment in a proper way.

A. turned... to　　B. belonged... to

C. owed... to　　D. admitted... to

42. The professor was only interested in his research; he didn't really _____ his teaching.

A. care with　　B. care to

C. care about　　D. care in

43. Although they lived in the same building, Bob and Ted were not _____ each other.

A. on good terms with　　B. in good relation of

C. in business of　　D. in connection with

44. In London, if someone works in Fleet Street, you know that he is probably a newspaper man, or in some way or _____ connected with the work of publishing newspaper.

A. the other　　B. another

C. other　　D. others

45. My room isn't big enough to accommodate so many people and your room isn't _____.

A. also　　B. neither

C. too　　D. either

46. Most arguments and discussions do not _____ any useful conclusion.

A. arrive to　　B. end to

C. lead to　　D. finish to

47. Everyone had to _____ to wait for his turn to buy tickets and there were no exceptions.

A. line up　　B. sit up

C. stand up　　D. lie in

48. It is only in the most difficult circumstances _____ a man's abilities are fully tested.

A. in which　　B. when

C. that　　D. where

49. The shape of the house is influenced by the climate in that area. _____ there is much rain, the houses have steep roofs to drain it away.

A. Although　　B. Where

C. Whatever　　D. Whichever

50. If you keep studying hard, you will succeed _____.

A. in time　　B. on time

C. at times　　D. from time to time

51. It is said that in the United States, over 30 _____ spent on advertisements each year.

A. billion dollar is　　B. billions of dollars are

C. billion dollars are　　D. billion dollars is

52. The car _____ on the way to the airport, and I had to get a taxi.

A. broke out　　B. broke out of

C. broke down　　D. broke up

53. There is a _____ center on the eleventh floor of the library.

A. resource　　B. source

C. foundation　　D. origin

54. Their company has decided to _____ the manufacturing business in competition with Tom's company.

A. arrive in　　B. come to

C. enter into　　D. get to

55. The former garage will be _____ a playroom for children.

A. turned up　　B. turned in

C. turned into　　D. turned out

56. Iran is one of the world's leading _____ oil producers.

A. raw　　B. rough

C. crude　　D. primitive

57. In the English language, thousands of words are _____ Latin.

A. derived from　　B. stemmed from

C. brought about　　D. resulted from

58. The book tells about the author's life _____ about his writing.

A. as well as　　B. in spite of

C. aside from　　D. except from

59. Students in a classroom are not always _____ of what the teacher is saying; they may be looking out of the window, talking to their neighbours or engaged in other activities.

A. attentive　　B. listening

C. interested　　D. conscious

60. I really don't know how to _____ the situation.

A. deal　　B. handle

C. cope　　D. involve

61. The survivors on the hill signalled that they were short of water but could _____ for another day.

A. hold on　　B. hold out

C. hold to　　D. hold in

62. He is the sort of man who likes to _____ to the bottom of a subject, and he will never give up unless he can come up with a satisfactory answer.

A. research　　B. dive

C. study　　D. drill

63. Wrong methods of irrigation can _____ fertile land _____ desert.

A. sent...out　　B. make...by

C. turn...into　　D. give...off

64. This area has been _____ as a future teaching building and a big library.

A. decided by　　B. called on

C. devoted to　　D. marked off

65. When you wrote the invitations, did you _____ anyone _____?

A. leave...out　　B. involve...in

C. sent...out　　D. bring...out

66. Children were fascinated to see that the magician made a big and tall elephant _____ in a flash.

A. fade　　B. die

C. vanish　　D. yield

67. He is a hard-pressed fellow and not a penny can be _____ of him.

A. pressed out　　B. obtained from

C. squeezed out　　D. forced out

68. A large piece of rock _____ and fell into the pool at the foot of the cliff; no one was injured.

A. broke off　　B. broke in

C. broke out　　D. broke up

69. The salary of a bus driver is much higher _____.

A. in comparison to the salary of a teacher　　B. than a teacher

C. than that of a teacher　　D. to compare as a teacher

70. Although doing experiments _____ very time-consuming, students profit a lot from it.

A. used to be　　B. are

C. is　　D. is used to being

Part Ⅳ Translation

Section A　Put the following sentences into Chinese. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (6 points)

71. Whatever the future holds, the Americans need to take advantage of the domestic energy

resources already within their reach.

72. Not for six years would the FAA make up its mind about what to call these new flying machines.

73. Nearly half the world's potato crop is fed to animals.

Section B Put the following sentences into English. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (9 points)

74. 由于时间不够，所以我们只用声纳进行搜寻。

75. 正是这次事件导致两国中断了外交关系。

76. 与土豆带给人类的巨大好处相比，秘鲁所有的黄金都变得分文不值。

Part Ⅴ Writing

Directions: Write a short paragraph of at least 80 words with the help of the topic and key words given below. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (10 points)

Water

depend on, essential to plants and animals, shortage, treasure, save

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计科技专业大学英语Ⅲ(2)试题答题纸

2001 年 1 月

题　号	Ⅰ		Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅳ		Ⅴ	总　分
	A	B			A	B		
分　数								

Part Ⅰ Listening Comprehension

得　分	评卷人

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 11 short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, D. On your Answer Sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item (1—11) for the answer you choose. (11 points)

1.　　2.　　3.　　4.　　5.　　6.

7.　　8.　　9.　　10.　　11.

得　分	评卷人

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. On your Answer Sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number

of each item (12—20) for the answer you choose. (9 points)

12. 13. 14. 15. 16.

17. 18. 19. 20.

得　分	评卷人

Part Ⅱ Reading comprehension

Directions: Read the four passages below. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each question or statement there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each of the questions or statements. On your Answer Sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item (21—40) for the answer you choose. (40 points)

21. 22. 23. 24. 25.

26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

31. 32. 33. 34. 35.

36. 37. 38. 39. 40.

得　分	评卷人

Part Ⅲ Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 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. On your Answer Sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item (41—70) for the answer you choose. (15 points)

41. 42. 43. 44. 45.

46. 47. 48. 49. 50.

51. 52. 53. 54. 55.

56. 57. 58. 59. 60.

61. 62. 63. 64. 65.

66. 67. 68. 69. 70.

Part Ⅳ Translation

得　分	评卷人

Section A

Put the following sentences into Chinese. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (6 **points**)

71. _____

_____

72. _____

_____

73. _____

_____

得　分	评卷人

Section B

Put the following sentences into English. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (9 **points**)

74. _____

_____

75. _____

_____

76. _____

_____

得　分	评卷人

Part Ⅴ Writing

Directions: Write a short paragraph of at least 80 words with the help of the topic and key words given below. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (10 points)

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计科技专业大学英语Ⅲ(2)试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2001年1月

Part Ⅰ. Listening Comprehension (20 **points**, 1 **point each**)

1. D	2. A	3. B	4. B	5. A
6. A	7. B	8. D	9. A	10. A
11. C	12. A	13. B	14. C	15. A
16. A	17. B	18. D	19. A	20. D

Part Ⅱ. Reading Comprehension (40 **points**, 2 **points each**)

21. D	22. C	23. A	24. B	25. D
26. C	27. A	28. B	29. C	30. C
31. A	32. D	33. B	34. C	35. A
36. A	37. C	38. D	39. C	40. D

Part Ⅲ. Vocabulary and Structure (15 **points** 0.5 **point each**)

41. C	42. C	43. A	44. C	45. D
46. C	47. A	48. C	49. B	50. A
51. D	52. C	53. A	54. C	55. C
56. C	57. A	58. A	59. D	60. B
61. B	62. B	63. C	64. D	65. A
66. C	67. C	68. A	69. C	70. C

Part Ⅳ. Translation (15 **points**)

Section A(71—73): 6 points, 2 points each

Section B(74—76): 9 points. 3 points each

71. 不管将来怎样,美国人必须利用已经可以加以利用的本国能源。

72. 一直到六年之后，航管局才决定怎样命名这些新的飞行器。

73. 差不多全世界马铃薯收成的一半用于饲养牲口。

74. With time running out, we searched by sonar alone.

75. It was just because of this incident that the two countries break off their diplomatic relationship.

76. Compared to the vast benefits potatoes give to man, all the gold of Peru becomes worthless.

Part Ⅴ. Writing (10 **points**)

open