

国家开放大学 2021 年秋季学期

本科非英语类专业学士学位英语试题试卷 1A 卷

一、交际用语

- 1—Could I use the typewriter in the corner? Mine was broken last week.— B It is a spare one.
☐ (A) Good idea. ☐ (B) Just go ahead. (C) You're welcome. ☐ (D) You'd better not.
- 2— Can I get you a cup of tea?— A
☐ (A) Yes, please. ☐ (B) With pleasure. ☐ (C) Yes, I'd like coffee. ☐ (D) No, please don't.
- 3—Just now, I was told that I got a promotion in my department.— C That's great news.
☐ (A) Calm down! ☐ (B) Cheers! ☐ (C) Congratulations! ☐ (D) Come on!
- 4.— Do you mind if I take another piece of pizza? — D
☐ (A) Oh, yes, I don't mind it. ☐ (B) Yes, it has a special taste.
☐ (C) I will be happy if I can be of any help. ☐ (D) Of course not, make yourself at home.
- 5.— Here's a gift for you. I bought it in China. — B
☐ (A) How much did it cost? ☐ (B) Wow, it is great! Thank you.
☐ (C) It must be very expensive. ☐ (D) Sorry to have bothered you.
- 6— Could you pass me the newspaper? — D
☐ (A) What's the matter with you? ☐ (B) Why? ☐ (C) Sorry, I don't know. ☐ (D) Sure, here you are.
- 7—Mike, how would you like to go to Frankfurt?— A
☐ (A) I'd like to fly there. ☐ (B) I'm planning a trip there.
☐ (C) I expect to depart on Sunday. ☐ (D) I'd like to stay there for two days.
- 8—Good morning. Could you please connect me with the HR Department?
— Hold on, please. B
☐ (A) I'll write it down. ☐ (B) I'll put you through. ☐ (C) I'm glad to hear that. ☐ (D) I see what you mean.
- 9.—Where can I get the latest model?— We plan to release it next month. C
☐ (A) You can ask for help. ☐ (B) You're welcome.
☐ (C) You can visit our official website to order it. ☐ (D) You are asking difficult questions.
- 10—May I see the menu? I've been waiting for about twenty minutes already.— C
☐ (A) I don't think so. ☐ (B) Yes, please go on.
☐ (C) I'm sorry. Here you are, sir. ☐ (D) Be patient please. It takes time.

二、词汇与语法

- 11 It was in August 2016 C the Olympic Games were held.
☐ (A) where ☐ (B) which ☐ (C) that ☐ (D) what
- 12 A is the origin of the universe and the nature of black holes.
☐ (A) What I find interesting ☐ (B) What do I find interesting
☐ (C) What interesting I find ☐ (D) What interesting do I find
- 13 We recommend that this wine D consumed within six months.
☐ (A) was ☐ (B) might be ☐ (C) will be ☐ (D) be
- 14 Not only A, but also she likes sports

- ☐ (A) does Miss Li like music ☐ (B) Miss Li likes music (C) did Miss Li like music (D) Miss Li liked music
 15 He is always doing things on impulse, A is the cause for the incident.
- ☐ (A) which ☐ (B) that ☐ (C) when ☐ (D) where
 16 In his spare time, he likes to go and watch A.
- ☐ (A) cars being repaired ☐ (B) cars repairing ☐ (C) to repair cars ☐ (D) repair cars
 17 B the war lasts, the people there will suffer.
- ☐ (A) The longer, the less ☐ (B) The longer, the more ☐ (C) The longest, the most ☐ (D) The longest, the least
 18 A, he could not cover the whole distance in fifteen minutes.
- ☐ (A) Fast as he can run ☐ (B) As he can run fast ☐ (C) If he can run fast ☐ (D) Since he run fast
 19 My family now accepts the fact A I won't follow up their decision.
- ☐ (A) that ☐ (B) which ☐ (C) how ☐ (D) why
 20 We should avoid C them anything they don't want.
- ☐ (A) give ☐ (B) to give ☐ (C) giving ☐ (D) given
 21 They can not borrow my pad D they can return it to me before my class.
- ☐ (A) as soon as ☐ (B) until ☐ (C) so that ☐ (D) unless
 22 When C to people in your company who don't speak your language, you may have to use English.
- ☐ (A) talk ☐ (B) to talk ☐ (C) talking ☐ (D) talked
 23 B may help to lower your blood sugar level.
- ☐ (A) Have a healthy diet ☐ (B) Having a healthy diet ☐ (C) Had a healthy diet ☐ (D) Having had a healthy diet
 24 She will pass the exam if she C hard.
- ☐ (A) will work ☐ (B) is going to work ☐ (C) works ☐ (D) worked
 25 It A last night, or the ground wouldn't be so wet.
- ☐ (A) must have rained ☐ (B) rained ☐ (C) must rain ☐ (D) may have rained
 26 Though they may receive many B, they cannot find the right people for the position.
- ☐ (A) contributions ☐ (B) applications ☐ (C) requirements ☐ (D) facilities
 27 A huge forest fire C after the lightning struck, but luckily no one died or got hurt.
- ☐ (A) broke up ☐ (B) broke off ☐ (C) broke out ☐ (D) broke down
 28 People can D money banks to buy cars or houses.
- ☐ (A) lend...to ☐ (B) lend...from ☐ (C) borrow...to ☐ (D) borrow...from
 29 I don't have enough money and therefore I can't A a new car.
- ☐ (A) afford ☐ (B) conduct ☐ (C) affect ☐ (D) offer
 30 The overseas students show enormous C for learning the traditional Chinese culture.
- ☐ (A) convention ☐ (B) authority ☐ (C) enthusiasm ☐ (D) faith
 31 The rules also C employers to provide safety training.
- ☐ (A) admire ☐ (B) acquire ☐ (C) require ☐ (D) desire
 32 The train D is likely to remain unchanged.
- ☐ (D) fare ☐ (C) money ☐ (B) cost ☐ (A) fee
 33 People now can easily D information from the Internet.
- ☐ (A) accomplish ☐ (B) accuse ☐ (C) accompany ☐ (D) access
 34 These products are C to those we bought last year.
- ☐ (A) innocent ☐ (B) informal ☐ (C) inferior ☐ (D) inefficient
 35 He D an interesting new method of improving the factory's efficiency.
- ☐ (A) put up with ☐ (B) caught up with ☐ (C) fed up with ☐ (D) came up with

- 36 As I was walking through the town, I B a group of street performers.
☐ (A) came on ☐ (B) came across ☐ (C) came along ☐ (D) came over
37. Sorry, I didn't B that. Would you say it again?
☐ (A) seize ☐ (B) catch ☐ (C) capture ☐ (D) trap
38. Smoking is A in workplace.
☐ (A) discouraged ☐ (B) disagreed ☐ (C) obeyed ☐ (D) obtained
- 39 It is said that there is a traffic accident B six cars on the highway.
☐ (A) consisting ☐ (B) involving ☐ (C) composing ☐ (D) engaging
- 40 D recent developments, we don't think your project is practical at all.
☐ (A) In favor of ☐ (B) In memory of ☐ (C) In case of ☐ (D) In view of

三、阅读理解

Passage 1(商务英语 4 Unit 3, task5)

Communication plays an important role in a negotiation. Participants communicate information not only verbally but non-verbally through body language and gestures. By understanding how non-verbal communication works, a negotiator is able to understand the information the other participants are giving out non-verbally. At the same time, the negotiator keeps things secret that would limit his ability to negotiate.

沟通在谈判中起着重要的作用。参与者通过肢体语言和手势交流信息，不仅是口头的，而且是非语言的。通过了解非语言交流的工作原理，谈判者就能够理解其他参与者以非言语方式传达的信息。同时，谈判者会对会限制他/她的谈判能力的事情保密。

Take“non-verbal anchoring” as an example. In a negotiation, a person can gain the advantage by verbally expressing his/her position first. He also can “anchor” and gain advantage with non-verbal cues like the following. First, personal space: the person at the head of the table is the obvious symbol of power. Negotiators may be unhappy with this strategic advantage. Second, first impression: begin the negotiation with positive gestures and enthusiasm. Look the person in the eye with honesty and respect. (66) In the western cultures, if you cannot maintain eye contact, the other person might think you are hiding something or you are dishonest.

以“非语言锚定”为例。在谈判中，一个人可以通过先口头表达自己的立场来获得优势。他/她还可以“锚定”并通过以下非语言暗示获得优势。首先，个人空间：坐在桌子前面的人是权力的明显象征。谈判者可能对这种战略优势不满意。第二，第一印象：以积极的姿态和热情开始谈判。真诚地、尊重地看着对方的眼睛。在西方文化中，如果你不能保持眼神交流，对方可能会认为你在隐瞒什么或者你不诚实。

Another example is reading non-verbal communication. Being able to read non-verbal communication of another person can be a great asset in the communication process. By being aware of different signs and expressions that a person gives verbally and non-verbally, a negotiator can adjust his approach and the negotiation can go smoothly. If possible, it may be helpful for negotiation partners to spend time together in a comfortable atmosphere outside of the negotiating room. Being familiar with another person helps you to sense the differences between verbal and non-verbal communication within the negotiation atmosphere.

另一个例子是阅读非语言交流。能够阅读另一个人的非语言交流是沟通过程中的一大财富。通过意识

到一个人口头上和非口头上给出的不同的符号和表达，谈判者可以调整他/她的方法，谈判可以顺利进行。如果可能的话，让谈判伙伴在谈判室外的一个舒适的气氛中共度时光可能会有所帮助。熟悉另一个人有助于你感觉到谈判气氛中口头和非语言交流的区别。

B41 Why is it necessary to understand the skills of non-verbal communication? B

- ☐ (A) Because body language is popular in a negotiation.
- ☐ (B) Because negotiators can have a better understanding of the others.
- ☐ (C) Because it takes a long time for negotiators to know each other.
- ☐ (D) Because negotiators hope to improve their working ability.

C42 What benefits can partners get from keeping eye contact in negotiation? C

- ☐ (A) They will begin the talk quickly
- ☐ (B) They will find what secrets are hidden.
- ☐ (C) They will feel happy to be respected and trusted.
- ☐ (D) They will consider the negotiation to be successful.

B43 What does the word “asset” in Paragraph 3 mean? B

- ☐ (A) A great challenge. ☐ (B) A valuable thing. ☐ (C) An important task. ☐ (D) A great success.

C44 What is the advantage of being familiar with the negotiators of the other part? C

- ☐ (A) To know their habits of negotiation.
- ☐ (B) To take the upper hand in the negotiation.
- ☐ (C) To have a clear idea about the communication difference.
- ☐ (D) To be completely frank to each other in the negotiation.

B45 What is the main idea of the passage? B

- ☐ (A) The role of communication in negotiation.
- ☐ (B) Non-verbal communication in negotiation.
- ☐ (C) Importance of atmosphere in negotiation.
- ☐ (D) Differences between verbal and non-verbal communication in negotiation.

Passage 2

There are two factors which determine an individual's intelligence. The first is the sort of brain he is born with. (67)Human brains differ considerably, some being more capable than others. But no matter how good a brain he has to begin with, an individual will have a low order of intelligence unless he has opportunities to learn. So the second factor is what happens to the individual—the sort of environment in which he is raised. If an individual is handicapped environmentally, it is likely that his brain will fail to develop and he will never attain the level of intelligence of which he is capable. The importance of environment in determining an individual's intelligence can be demonstrated by the case history of the identical twins, Peter and Mark. Being identical, the twins had identical brains at birth, and their growth processes were the same. (68)When the twins were three months old, their parents

died, and they were placed in separate foster homes. Peter was raised by parents of low intelligence in an isolated community with poor educational opportunities. Mark was reared in the home of well-to-do parents who had been to college. He was sent to good schools, and given every opportunity to be stimulated intellectually. This environmental difference continued until the twins were in their late teens, when they were given tests to measure their intelligence. Mark's I. Q. was 125, twenty-five points higher than the average and fully forty points higher than his identical brother. Given equal opportunities, the twins, having identical brains, would have tested at roughly the same level.

B 46 What does the word “raised” in Paragraph 1 probably refer to?

- ☐ (A) Collected together. ☐ (B) Brought up. ☐ (C) Lifted upwards. ☐ (D) Caused to appear.

D 47 According to the passage, what is the average I.Q.?

- ☐ (A) 85. ☐ (B) 125. ☐ (C) 110. ☐ (D) 100.

A 48. According to the passage, what is the conclusion drawn from the case history of the twins?

- ☐ (A) Lack of opportunity blocks the growth of intelligence.
☐ (B) Individuals with identical brains seldom test at the same level.
☐ (C) An individual's intelligence is determined only by his environment.
☐ (D) Changes of environment produce changes in the structure of the brain.

B 49. What is the best title for the passage?

- ☐ (A) Measuring Your Intelligence ☐ (B) Intelligence and the Environment
☐ (C) The Case of Peter and Mark ☐ (D) How the Brain Influences the Intelligence

C 50 As to an individual's I.Q., what can we infer from the passage?

- ☐ (A) It can be predicted at birth. ☐ (B) It stays the same throughout his life.
☐ (C) It can be increased by education. ☐ (D) It is determined by his childhood.

Passage 3(人文英语 4 Unit6 Task 6)

Charity is a concept which dates back to Biblical times, when helping the poor was something that rich people basically did to make themselves feel good. Social work has its roots in charity, as it originally began around the time of the industrial revolution when there were many poor people and society was seeking a way of dealing with the poor and social problems. Although social work began as charity work, it has expanded a lot and needs to be seen from a completely different perspective.

慈善是一个可以追溯到圣经时代的概念，当时帮助穷人是富人为了让自己感觉良好而做的事情。社会工作的根源在于慈善事业，因为它最初是在工业革命前后开始的，当时有很多穷人，社会正在寻求一种处理穷人和社会问题的方法。虽然社会工作一开始是慈善工作，但已经扩大了很多，需要从完全不同的角度来看待。

Modern-day social work deals not only with poverty and the subsequent problems, but also with the problems arising from various types of “social fear” (“social phobias”) and discrimination such as sexism, racism, and discrimination against an individual due to his age, or mental or physical disabilities. Social workers deal with the consequences of these discrimination as well as consequences that arise from sexual abuse, drug abuse, and various other problems.

现代社会工作不仅涉及贫困和随后的问题，而且还涉及各种类型的“社会恐惧症”（“社会恐惧症”）和诸如性别歧视、种族主义和因年龄或精神或身体残疾而对个人的歧视所引起的问题。社会工作者处理这些歧视的后果以及性虐待、药物滥用和其他各种问题引起的后果。

(69)Social work provides an important service to society. Individuals and families in need of help are the focus of it, and are referred to as clients. (70)Social workers help clients live a productive life in their own community. In order to reach this goal, they often enlist the assistance of family members, relatives, local religious leaders, and other influential members of the community. Although institutionalization may be necessary at times, it is a temporary solution. Social workers usually serve in the front line, and reach out to the clients soon after problems occur. The goal is to help clients return to normal life in a natural setting.

社会工作为社会提供重要的服务。个人和家庭需要帮助是它的重点，并被称为客户。社会工作者帮助客户在自己的社区里过上富有成效的生活。为了达到这一目标，他们经常寻求家庭成员、亲属、当地宗教领袖和其他有影响力的社区成员的帮助。虽然制度化有时可能是必要的，但这是一个暂时的解决办法。社工通常在第一线服务，在出现问题后很快就会联系客户。目标是帮助客户在自然环境中恢复正常生活。

D51 What can we learn about the term “Charity” ?

- ☐ (A) It was originated as early as the time of the industrial revolution.
- ☐ (B) It shares the common content with the social work.
- ☐ (C) It originally means to solve all social problems.
- ☐ (D) It originally means that the rich help the poor to make themselves happy.

B52 What problem does the modern-day social work deal with?

- ☐ (A) The development of community. ☐ (B) Poverty and social discrimination.
- ☐ (C) Family assistance. ☐ (D) Industrial planning.

B53 What does the word “clients” in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- ☐ (A) Relatives who can provide help. ☐ (B) Individuals and families that need help.
- ☐ (C) Family members who need help. ☐ (D) Local religious leaders who can provide help.

D54 According to the passage, what do social workers aim to?

- ☐ (A) Eliminate discrimination. ☐ (B) Help clients live a rich life.
- ☐ (C) Make clients keep silence. ☐ (D) Help clients go back to normal life.

A55 What is the best title for the passage?

- ☐ (A) History of Social Work ☒ (B) Charity and Social Work
- ☐ (C) The Roots of Social Work ☐ (D) The Goal of Social Work

四、完形填空 (理工英语 3 Unit3 Task6)

More than 134 countries across the world, including the UK, turned off their lights for an hour on Sunday. The event was in hopes of a sustainable 56 for the planet. Environmental charity World Wildlife Fund organized the Earth Hour event.

包括英国在内的全球 134 多个国家周日关灯一小时。这次活动是希望为地球创造一个可持续的未来。环境慈善机构世界野生动物基金会组织了地球一小时活动。

The event saw iconic buildings 57 Big Ben, the BT Tower, Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle and

Edinburgh Castle blacking out for an hour. The event 58 at 8.30pm Sunday around the world and it started in Fiji, New Zealand and Australia. The aim was to 59 governments, organizations and individuals to take action to 60 climate change.

活动期间，大本钟、英国电信大厦、白金汉宫、温莎城堡和爱丁堡城堡等标志性建筑停电一小时。这项活动于周日晚 8:30 在世界各地举行，并在斐济、新西兰和澳大利亚开始。其目的是呼吁各国政府、组织和个人采取行动应对气候变化。

At the Royal Albert Hall in London, television presenter Kirsty Gallacher 61 a team of 60 cyclists from the UK-World Wildlife Fund. They aimed to appeal for the 62 to pay attention to the endangered species 63 dolphins and tigers. Colin Butfield, head of campaigns, WWF-UK, said, "Our event at the Royal Albert Hall, alongside the hundreds of thousands of events across the world, 64 global support for the need to tackle climate change and protect the natural world. The challenge for our future well-being could not be greater. WWF's Earth Hour is about to create a message so 65 that governments and individuals cannot fail to take notice."

在伦敦皇家阿尔伯特大厅，电视节目主持人科斯蒂·加拉赫率领一支由英国世界野生动物基金会（UK World Wildlife Fund）组成的 60 名自行车手组成的团队。他们旨在呼吁公众关注包括海豚和老虎在内的濒危物种。世界自然基金会（WWF-UK）活动负责人科林·布特菲尔德（Colin Butfield）说：“我们在皇家阿尔伯特大厅举办的活动，与世界各地数十万项活动一起，显示了全球对应对气候变化和保护自然世界的需要的支持。对我们未来福祉的挑战再大不过了。世界自然基金会的“地球一小时”即将发出一个如此强大的信息，以至于政府和个人不能不注意。”

56【单选】A

- ☐ (A) future ☐ (B) presence ☐ (C) past ☐ (D) end

57【单选】B

- ☐ (A) instead of ☐ (B) such as ☐ (C) apart from ☐ (D) due to

58【单选】B

- ☐ (A) broke out ☐ (B) took place ☐ (C) rose up ☐ (D) dated back

59【单选】A

- ☐ (A) call on ☐ (B) support ☐ (C) stop ☐ (D) push up

60【单选】B

- ☐ (A) improve ☐ (B) tackle ☐ (C) accept ☐ (D) promote

61【单选】B

- ☐ (A) motivated ☐ (B) led ☐ (C) multiplied ☐ (D) lectured

62【单选】D

- ☐ (A) company ☐ (B) fund ☐ (C) audience ☐ (D) public

63【单选】C

- ☐ (A) providing ☐ (B) inviting ☐ (C) including ☐ (D) regarding

64【单选】B

- ☐ (A) changes ☐ (B) shows ☐ (C) intends ☐ (D) realizes

65【单选】A

- ☐ (A) powerful ☐ (B) famous ☐ (C) confident ☐ (D) informative

五、翻译

66. In the western cultures, if you cannot maintain eye contact, the other person might think you are hiding something or you are dishonest. (Passage 1)

在西方文化中，如果你不能保持眼神交流，对方可能会认为你在隐瞒什么或者你不诚实。

67. Human brains differ considerably, some being more capable than others. (Passage 2)

人类的大脑之间差异很大，一些大脑比其他大脑更强大。

68. When the twins were three months old, their parents died, and they were placed in separate foster homes. (Passage 2) 这对双胞胎三个月大的时候，他们的父母去世了，他们被安置到了不同的寄养家庭。

69. Social work provides an important service to society. (Passage 3) 社会工作为社会提供重要的服务。

70. Social workers help clients live a productive life in their own community. (Passage 3) 社会工作者帮助客户在自己的社区里过上富有成效的生活。

71【翻译】明天我要参加一个生日聚会。

I'm going to a birthday party tomorrow .

72【翻译】他就是上次帮助我的老师。 He is the teacher who helped me last time

73【翻译】这篇新闻报道写得很匆忙。 The news report was written in a hurry.

74【翻译】在生活中，电脑比电视更受欢迎。 Computers are more popular than TV in daily life _

75【翻译】毫无疑问，技术的发展给教学带来了巨大影响。 Undoubtedly, the development of technology has brought tremendous impact on teaching