

But in the old days we were all in different departments and never spoke to each other. We had a tall structure. Traditionally we had people at the first level on the shop floor, manufacturing products according to the instructions which they were given. Then you had a supervisory level of people who supervised them every day. Then you moved up to the middle management, who were doing the tasks of getting new business, and then you had the senior management team, and then you had the board, who decided the business strategy. So there were a lot of levels in the company in the old days actually.

The structure today is that we form teams within teams to place people who can manufacture a product. Each team has members that can manufacture different products. The actual teams now are self-managing, so we don't even have team leaders. You've got the teams, and then you've got two people, only two people, who are what you think of as management. This is generally called flat structure.

21. Who is telling the information about Hoogle Engineering?
 - A. Accountant.
 - B. Vice president.
 - C. Managing Director.
22. How many people are employed by Hoogle Engineering?
 - A. 60.
 - B. 50.
 - C. 40.
23. Why is it necessary to make contact with customers worldwide?
 - A. Because we need it.
 - B. Because the market is global.
 - C. Because communication can make people happy.
24. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. In the old days the staff in different departments never spoke to each other.
 - B. There were a lot of levels in the company in the old days.
 - C. The speaker thinks the two structures have the same functions.
25. What kind of organizational structure was Hoogle Engineering?
 - A. A flat structure.
 - B. A tall structure.
 - C. A flat structure and a tall structure.

26—30 题:请根据短文内容判断给出的语句是否正确,正确的写“T”,错误的写“F”,并将答案写在答题纸上。

Passage 2

A question that often troubles food companies is how to control problems like rats and insects without harming the food. Pest control experts say poisons should never be used where they may enter food. They say the first line of defense against pests is to clean the places where the food is handled or stored.

Floors, food preparation surfaces and tools can be disinfected with chemicals like chlorine, iodine or bromine. Food containers should be stored about half a meter off the ground and about half a meter away from any walls. Storage areas should be kept dry and clean.

Containers for raw materials such as rice, wheat, etc. should be kept closed and clean. Any foodstuff split during delivery or handling should be cleared up both inside and outside the building. Pests enter a building from the outside, so pay attention to outer walls. Small stones can be used to cover the ground and block the growth of plants and the grass should be kept short to deny pests a place to live.

Check that doors and windows are completely closed. Also any hole that might allow pests to enter a building should be filled. Rats can enter through a hole the size of a coin. A mouse can pass through a hole half that size.

Supervisors should make a list of pest control measures to be taken by employees. This will aid the efforts and also help prepare for any inspections. In most countries, there is a food and drug administration bureau, or some agency with a similar name, which enforces rules nationwide, responsible for rules about the use of pesticides, etc. However, businesses where food is stored, prepared or sold must also follow state and local health laws. Most of these governmental departments or bureaus have their websites with information about food safety policies and other issues. People can easily access the information.

26. According to pest control experts, poisons should never be used as they may enter food.

27. Food preparation surfaces and tools should be kept clean.

28. Outer walls are used to stop pests from entering a building from the outside.

29. People can easily access the information about food safety policies from the government departments and bureaus.

30. The main idea of the passage is how to prevent plants and grass from growing.

四、写作(共计 20 分)

31. 根据要求写作文。

写作要求:

以秘书张强的名义,给 Sam Ford 写一份电话留言。

来电时间:1 月 6 日下午 3:00

出访时间:1 月 11 日,星期二

航班号:CZ7390

起飞/到达时间:9:45/11:25

访问意图:Mr. James 将于下周到 Sam Ford 的办公室洽谈一项新的技术开发项目并询问对方时间是否合适,如果时间不合适,请 Sam Ford 回电话。

试卷代号:1378

2022年春季学期考试
管理英语3 参考答案

2022年7月

一、交际用语(共计10分,每小题2分)

1—5题:选择正确的语句完成下面对话,并将答案序号写在答题纸上。

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. B

二、词汇与结构(共计30分,每小题2分)

6—20题:阅读下面的句子,从A、B、C三个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的正确选项,并将答案序号写在答题纸上。

6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. B
11. C 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. C
16. A 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. A

三、阅读理解(共计40分,每小题4分)

21—25题:阅读下列短文,从A、B、C三个选项中选出一个正确答案,并将答案序号写在答题纸上。

Passage 1

21. C 22. A 23. B 24. C 25. B

26—30题:请根据短文内容判断给出的语句是否正确,正确的写“T”,错误的写“F”,并将答案写在答题纸上。

Passage 2

26. F 27. T 28. T 29. F 30. F

四、写作(共计20分)

31. 根据要求写作文。

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(参考答案略)

作文评分标准:

(1)评分原则。

①本题总分为20分,按6个档次给分。

②评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。

③评分时应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、句型变化、词汇运用和语法结构的准确性,语意的连贯性、逻辑性以及应用文的格式要求。

④评分时,如拼写错误较多,书写较差,以至影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

(2)各档次的给分范围和要求。

16—20 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●完全完成了试题规定的任务；●覆盖所有内容要点；●语法结构、句型和词汇有变化；●语法结构和用词准确；●语意连贯、逻辑性强；●应用文写作格式规范。
11—15 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●较好地完成了试题规定的任务；●覆盖所有内容要点；●句型和词汇有变化；●语法结构和词汇基本准确,些许错误主要是因为尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致；●语意基本连贯、有一定的逻辑性；●应用文写作格式较为规范。
6—10 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●基本完成了试题规定的任务；●覆盖所有内容要点；●运用语法结构和词汇方面能满足任务的基本要求；●有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解；●语意连贯性及逻辑性方面存在一定问题；●应用文写作格式基本规范。
3—5 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●虽尽力但不足以完成试题规定的任务；●仅覆盖部分主要内容,或写了一些无关内容；●语法结构和词汇运用能力很弱；●有许多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解；●语意不连贯,逻辑性方面问题较大；●应用文写作格式不规范。
1—2 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●未完成试题规定的任务；●句子不完整或无法理解；●语法结构或词汇方面错误连篇,影响对写作内容的理解;语言运用能力差；●语意不清,毫无逻辑；●应用文写作格式不规范。
0 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●未答题,或虽作答但不知所云。