

试卷代号:1351

中央广播电视大学 2011—2012 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(1) 试题

2012 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、仔细读懂题目的说明,并按题目要求答题。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。

Information for the examinees:

This examination consists of 4 parts. They are:

I : Vocabulary and Grammar (30 points)

II : Reading comprehension (30 points)

III : Cloze (10 points)

IV : Writing (30 points)

The total marks for this examination are 100 points . Time allowed for completing this examination is 90 minutes.

There will be no extra time to transfer answers to the Answer Sheet; therefore ,you should write ALL your answers on the Answer Sheet as you do each task.

I . Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each, 30 points in total)

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

1. He always _____ the club's newsletter.
A. writes
B. is writing
C. write
D. doesn't write
2. They _____ together for ten months.
A. play
B. have playing
C. have been playing
D. don't play
3. The police asked me where I _____ the night before.
A. was sleeping
B. slept
C. had slept
D. sleep
4. You _____ buy a season ticket but a daily ticket is more expensive.
A. mustn't
B. don't have to
C. can't
D. shouldn't
5. When she came out of the prison gate, her husband _____ for her.
A. waited
B. was waiting
C. waits
D. had waited
6. Hey girls, _____ you make us some sandwiches?
A. should
B. must
C. can
D. may
7. I think computers _____ become more intelligent than humans. I'm sure of it.
A. are going to
B. might
C. probably won't
D. will definitely
8. The Wigwam Motel, Arizona _____ of Native American tents.
A. is making
B. is made
C. were made
D. has been made
9. You _____ have seen her at the station - she was at home with me!
A. mustn't
B. should
C. couldn't
D. may

10. There's _____ power left in the battery so you'd better plug your laptop in.
- A. not many B. not much
- C. a few D. enough
11. _____ Alien Control 3 and Drive Hard can be played with another player.
- A. All B. Most
- C. Both D. Neither
12. You _____ make a cake for his birthday.
- A. enjoy B. look forward to
- C. should D. need
13. We _____ to invite you for dinner next weekend.
- A. love B. think about
- C. offer D. would like
14. I've got a new sweatshirt with a _____ for when it is cold.
- A. top B. hood
- C. cover D. lid
15. How long _____ that book?
- A. you have been reading B. you have read
- C. have you read D. have you been reading

II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage A (4 points each, 20 points in total)

Read the article and then answer the questions followed. Write your answer at the corresponding place on the Answer Sheet.

Portable Phones — Walk and Talk!

Have you ever called up a friend and heard this: ‘Sorry, he’s not in. Can you call back later?’ Have you ever been in a dirty phone box on a cold night and found the phone out of order? Have you ever thought how wonderful it would be if you could talk to your friends any time you wanted to? If so, then read on...

Ever since Bell patented the telephone in 1876, we've been living in the age of instant communication. But there has always been a restriction - you need to find a phone. And that isn't always easy. OK, we've had car phones since the 1950s. But the first car phones were

enormous. The machinery filled the boot of the car! More than a portable phone, it was a mobile phone box! One of the first users was a doctor in Sweden. Unfortunately, the phone needed so much power that he could only make two calls before the battery went dead. The first to his patient, and the second to the garage to get someone to come and fix his flat battery. By the mid-1960s phones were small enough to fit into the front of a car, but unfortunately, they were still too heavy for people to carry around. They were also extremely expensive. So, it was no surprise that they didn't become popular.

And then Mr Cooper made a call. On 3 April 1973, while walking along a street in New York, Motorola employee Martin Cooper took out his portable phone, dialled a number and made a call to a rival phone company. I don't know what he said - perhaps, 'Nobody has ever done this before!' - but I bet he felt pretty happy when he hung up. He knew that his company was ahead of the competition.

Now - just over ten years later - the DynaTAC 8000X portable cellular phone has arrived in the shops, and this week I've been testing it. I must say I'm impressed. The first thing you notice is how small and light it is. It weighs a little less than a bag of sugar and is about the same size as a brick - about twenty centimetres long. It looks really smart, too. And you can talk for almost half an hour without recharging the battery! You can also turn down the volume in case the phone goes off when you're in a meeting. The disadvantage? The price. It costs almost £3,000! But don't worry. The price will come down and soon everyone will have one.

And while I have my crystal ball out, here are some more predictions about how we will communicate in the future. . . . Firstly, I think people will forget how to write because all communications will be oral. And one day before too long we will have phones with 3D video screens which allow you to see your friends and watch TV! More good news: phone calls will be free - they'll be paid for by advertising! And finally, I believe that eventually humans in the future will have phones in our brains! With a speaker in an ear, and a microphone in a tooth, we will be able to dial numbers just by saying them.

But until then, you could do worse than buy yourself a Motorola DynaTAC. Become mobile and say goodbye to those cold calls in dirty phone boxes.

Read the text and choose the best answers.

16. Which of these problems with traditional phones in 1984 does the writer not mention?
- A. The person you want to talk to is often not at home.
 - B. Public phones don't always work.
 - C. Not all your friends have a phone.
17. The main disadvantage with the first car phones was that _____
- A. you could only use them in Sweden.
 - B. they only worked inside phone boxes.
 - C. they used too much power.
18. Why were car phones still not popular in the 1960s?
- A. They were too small.
 - B. They weighed a lot and they cost too much.
 - C. They used up batteries too quickly.
19. Why is Martin Cooper important in the history of mobile phones?
- A. He made the first mobile phone call.
 - B. He worked for the mobile phone company, Motorola.
 - C. He invented the first portable phone.
20. What does the writer not like about the dynatac portable phone?
- A. The price .
 - B. The size .
 - C. How long the battery lasts .

Passage B(2 points each,10 points in total)

Read the extract, choose the correct answer and write your answer on the answer sheet.

It is difficult to imagine now but once I was nearly arrested. It happened during a trip to Poland many years ago. I was travelling with an old friend who I had worked with many years before. We wanted to go to a place called Kazimierz Dolny and I remember we had to get a train to Puławy and then a bus. The bus arrived quite quickly and, as the journey was only about 10km, we were looking forward to arriving soon. Of course, we both had large bags but we didn't know at the time that you had to buy an extra ticket for bags. The bus

was empty except for one woman who watched us buy our tickets from the driver and punch them as you have to. Suddenly, half way to Kazimierz, she got up and asked to see our tickets, obviously not a passenger as we had thought. We handed them over in all innocence, smiling sweetly but she was obviously unhappy about something. She pointed angrily at our bags, on two empty seats. I said sorry, and hid mine on the floor under my legs but she got even angrier. She pointed to some rules printed out on the back of the driver's cab but they were all in Polish. However, somehow we understood that we had to pay 12.0 zloty for tickets for the bags. I got out 2.40 and handed it over, still smiling but it didn't help. She talked to the driver who radioed ahead and, at the next stop, there was a police car waiting for us. We were thrown off the bus with our bags and the bus driver drove off without a word. The policemen demanded to look at our passports and tried to speak in a mixture of Polish and German. After a few minutes they left us alone to talk together and then came back asking if we had a 'hotel' or 'Zimmer'. We shook our heads, rain started to fall as the evening sky began to darken. It had been such a beautiful morning when we had left Kraków. The policemen told us to get into the car, and we expected to be taken to a police station for a night in the cells. However, the next thing we knew, we were in Kazimierz outside a pleasant looking house on a hillside. 'Zimmer, gut' said one of the policemen. The landlady turned out to be his aunt and we were treated as honoured guests for the rest of our stay. Just to be safe, though, we returned to Puławy by taxi.

21. The mistake the writer made was to _____.

A. buy the wrong ticket.	B. not punch the ticket.
C. not buy enough tickets.	D. not buy any tickets.
22. When the woman asked to see their tickets they felt _____.

A. relaxed.	B. surprised.
C. unhappy.	D. nervous.
23. When they saw the regulations they _____.

A. didn't understand anything.	B. knew they were in trouble.
C. understood everything.	D. worked out what the problem was.
24. They arrived in Kazimierz _____.

A. late at night.	B. in the evening.
C. in the morning.	D. at a completely unknown time.
25. The relationship between the policemen and the landlady is _____.

A. strangers	B. nephew and aunt
C. boss and worker	D. police and criminal

III. Cloze (2 points each, 10 points in total)

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given and write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Influenza is a viral infection. The flu 26 which caused the 1918 27 was 25 times more deadly than normal and it caused more deaths than the First World War.

The consequences of a massive 28 could be disastrous for 29. For example, a cloud of ash could 30 the sun and the molten lava would destroy everything in its path.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 26. A. virus | B. chemical | C. epidemic | D. wave |
| 27. A. impact | B. disaster | C. pandemic | D. eruption |
| 28. A. forest fire | B. tsunami | C. greenhouse gas | D. volcanic eruption |
| 29. A. terrorists | B. scientists | C. humanity | D. mass migration |
| 30. A. block out | B. head for | C. put out | D. wipe out |

IV. Writing(30 points)

31. Write an introduction to the place that impressed you most. Tell your reader in 4 paragraphs:

- (1)the background information: where it is, how old it is, what kind of place it is, how to get there .
- (2)your opinion: use a variety of adjectives to describe it, mention its good points and bad points.
- (3) the things you can see and do there.
- (4) your conclusion: what do you think of the place?

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高级英语(1) 试题答题纸

2012 年 7 月

题 号	I	II	III	IV	总 分
分 数					

得 分	评卷人

I . Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each,30 points in total)

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

- 1.2.3.4.5.
- 6.7.8.9.10.
- 11.12.13.14.15.

得 分	评卷人

II . Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage A(4 points each,20 points in total)

Read the article and then answer the questions followed. Write your answer at the corresponding place on the Answer Sheet.

- 16.17.18.19.20.

Passage B(2 points each,10 points in total)

Read the article, choose the correct answer and write your answer on the answer sheet.

- 21.22.23.24.25.

得 分	评卷人

Ⅲ. Cloze (2 points each ,10 points in total)

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given and write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

26.

27.

28.

29.

30.

得 分	评卷人

Ⅳ. Writing(30 points)

31.

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中央广播电视大学 2011—2012 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(1) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2012 年 7 月

I. Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each, 30 points in total)

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

II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage A(4 points each, 20 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. C | 17. C | 18. B | 19. C | 20. A |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Passage B(2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. C | 22. A | 23. D | 24. A | 25. B |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

III. Cloze(2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. A | 27. C | 28. D | 29. C | 30. A |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

IV. Writing(30 points)

31. 写作题评分标准

26—30 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,句式用词富有变化,有“闪光点”,基本无语言错误。
21—25 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,少量语法错误。
16—20 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理基本清楚,文章结构基本严谨,语法基本正确,语言基本通顺恰当,少量严重错误,一些词使用不当。
11—15 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理不够清楚,较明显的母语痕迹,较多语言错误,许多词使用不当。
6—10 分	内容偏题,不完整,思路混乱,语句不完整,只有少数句子可以理解,词汇拼写严重错误。