

试卷代号:1353

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

高级英语阅读(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子上。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方可离开考场。

二、仔细阅读题目的说明,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。

Information for the examinees:

This examination consists of two sections. They are:

Section I : Reading Comprehension (40 points, 50 minutes)

Section II : New Words (60 points, 40 minutes)

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

Interactions Reading I

Section I Reading Comprehension (40 points)

A Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow. (5 points each)

The Industrial Revolution and Its Impact on Our Lives Today

Introduction

The Industrial Revolution was a period of time when machines were invented and the first factories were opened. Machines created industry. In other words, machines made it possible to produce a large number of goods very quickly. This industrialization caused major changes in family life, the lives of individuals, and the culture of Western Europe and North America in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is also largely responsible for the way many people live today.

A Movement to the Cities

First of all, industrialization moved people into the cities. Before the Industrial Revolution, many families lived in the country. They grew their own food and worked at home. Husbands and wives shared the work, and their children helped. But when factories started to open, people began to buy goods from big companies, and not from individual people. For example, machines made cloth much more quickly than weavers did. This made the cloth less expensive. So people began to buy factory-made cloth, and weavers lost their customers. Because of this, many families had to move to cities and get jobs.

A Shift in Family Life

Industrialization also caused a major change in family life. In the city, one person in the family had to work outside of the home and one person had to stay home to take care of the children. The women were able to breastfeed the children, so they stayed home while the men worked in the factories. This was the start of the traditional family—a stay-at-home mother, a working father, and their children.

Availability of Newspapers and Books

Another major result of the Industrial Revolution was the mass production of

newspapers and books. Before industrialization, books and newspapers had to be printed by hand, so they were very expensive. Machines printed newspapers and books quickly and inexpensively, so more people were able to buy them. This change caused at least two important effects. First, it created a bigger need for literacy. Second, it increased public involvement in politics. Now anyone with a few cents could buy a newspaper and learn about the politics of their countries and cities. In most countries today, we expect to learn to read, and we expect to know what our governments are doing.

Complete the following statements by choosing the best from the answers A, B, C, or D. Write A, B, C or D on your Answer Sheet.

1. What is the main idea of this article?
 - A. Changes during the Industrial Revolution affect our lives today.
 - B. The Industrial Revolution caused many people to move from the country to the city.
 - C. The Industrial Revolution was a period when machines were invented and factories were opened.
 - D. Machines made life easier for everyone during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
2. Industrialization was probably _____.
 - A. good for individual book printers
 - B. bad for individual book printers
 - C. good for weavers
 - D. bad for factory owners
3. One effect of industrialization was that _____.
 - A. many people began to grow their own food
 - B. some people had to work at home
 - C. a lot of people had to get factory jobs
 - D. nobody was able to find a job

4. Another effect of industrialization was that _____.
- A. more people read books and newspapers
 - B. people didn't have time to read books and newspapers anymore
 - C. books were invented
 - D. people spent all their money on books and newspapers
5. The word "industry" means _____.
- A. the invention of machines
 - B. a major shift in culture and in lives of individuals
 - C. the way people live
 - D. the quick production of a large number of goods

[B] Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow. (3 points each)

Biometeorologists and Their Research

Weather has a powerful impact on the physical world. It also affects people's personalities. How do we know about the effects of weather on people? We know from biometeorologists. These scientists study weather. They study how atmospheric conditions affect human health and emotions. The word atmosphere means "the air around the earth." "Atmospheric conditions at a time or place" is a definition of the word weather. Some examples of these conditions are sun, wind, rain, snow, humidity, and air pressure. The weather conditions of the atmosphere greatly influence people's health, thinking, and feelings.

How Wind Can Affect Health

All over the world, winds come down from high mountain areas. The winds fall faster and faster, and the air becomes warmer and drier. What do scientists say about the health effects of this kind of weather? According to biometeorologists in Russia, powerful winds from the mountains increase the number of strokes. Also, sometimes strong southern winds blow north over Italy. During these times, researchers say, Italians have more heart attacks. People everywhere have had headaches during times of forceful winds. And

Japanese weather scientists say there is an increase in the number of asthma attacks.

Possible Effects of Other Kinds of Weather

Do other kinds of weather influence physical health? Sudden temperature changes in winter are often associated with a cold or the flu. However, colds and flu probably increase because people are in close contact indoors in cold weather. Colds and flu may even lead to pneumonia. Other illnesses also increase during long periods of cold weather. In most places, diseases of the blood and heart attacks are more common in winter. But in some very hot and humid regions, there are more heart attacks in summer. Many people have high blood pressure. In three out of four people, blood pressure falls in warm weather. But some people have lower blood pressure in the cool or cold times of the year.

Weather and Mood

These forces of nature greatly affect people's moods too. For many people, winter in the northern regions is very depressing. They eat and sleep a lot, but they usually feel tired. They are nervous and can't work well. They are irritable. Biometeorologists even have a name for this condition. The name is Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD). Scientists think the cause of this mood disorder is the long periods of darkness. Even during the day, it is often cloudy or gray. What can people with SAD do about their moods? Naturally, they need more light! On bright days they feel better. But people don't work very well on sunny, hot, and humid days. The best weather for good work and thinking is cool and clear.

Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for True and "F" for False on the Answer Sheet.

6. Biometeorologists study human responses to academic lectures. A definition of weather is "places on the earth like mountains, countries, and communities."

7. During times of fast, strong winds from high mountain areas, there are more health problems like strokes, heart attacks, headaches, and asthma.

8. Sudden winter temperature changes, long cold periods, or heat and humidity can bring illnesses like colds, flu, or pneumonia.

9. The atmosphere and weather don't affect people's moods. People in the northern regions just like to eat and sleep a lot, work badly, and feel depressed all the time.

10. According to scientists, the cause of health problems and sad moods may be higher education around the world!

Section II New words (60 points)

A Match each vocabulary word on the left with the antonym on the right. (3 points each)

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 11. divorces | a. awake |
| 12. decline | b. increase |
| 13. birthrate | c. working mother |
| 14. future | d. developing |
| 15. asleep | e. private |
| 16. master | f. marriages |
| 17. stay-at-home mother | g. servant |
| 18. communal | h. worsen |
| 19. industrialized | i. percent of deaths |
| 20. improve | j. past |

B Fill in the blanks with words from the box below. (3 points each)

arranged	grandparents	lot	socks	worried
bit	marry	international	match	tie

First, I talked with my roommate in the dormitory, Usha, an 21 _____ student from India. "What's one way to meet a possible mate?" I asked her. "Well," she said, "one method in my country is to have an 22 _____ marriage." "A what?" I asked. "I know you can 23 _____ a 24 _____ to a shirt—or two 25 _____ after you do the laundry. Then they're a match. But people?"

"Sure," she replied. "There are still arranged marriages these days, and there were a lot more not too long ago. My parents, for example, met each other for the first time on their wedding day. My 26 _____ chose their spouses and arranged the weddings."

“Do you mean that the bride and groom weren’t in love? That sounds awful! Weren’t they 27 _____?”

“Maybe a little 28 _____,” Usha said, “but they accepted each other. Then, fortunately, they learned to love each other. They’ve had a good, successful marriage for the past 30 years. This happens in a 29 _____ of arranged marriages. You know, even today some orthodox young people—Jewish and Muslim and Christian—30 _____ this way.” I shook my head. “Amazing!” I said.

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高级英语阅读(1) 试题答题纸

2012 年 7 月

题 号	Section I	Section II	总 分
分 数			

得 分	评卷人

Section I Reading Comprehension (40 points)

A Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow. (5 points each)

1	2	3	4	5

B Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow. (3 points each)

6	7	8	9	10

得 分	评卷人

Section II New Words (60 points)

A Match each vocabulary word on the left with the correct definition on the right. (3 points each)

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

B Fill in the blanks with words from the box below. (3 points each)

21.

22.

23.

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29.

30.

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高级英语阅读(1) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2012 年 7 月

Section I Reading Comprehension (40 points)

A Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow. (5 points each)

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

B Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow. (3 points each)

6. F 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. F

Section II New Words (60 points)

A Match each vocabulary word on the left with the correct definition on the right. (3 points each)

11. f	12. b	13. i	14. j	15. a
16. g	17. c	18. e	19. d	20. h

B Fill in the blanks with words from the box below. (3 points each)

21. international	22. arranged	23. match	24. tie
25. socks	26. grandparents	27. worried	28. bit
29. lot	30. marry		