

试卷代号:1354

中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语阅读(2) 试题

2013 年 1 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才可离开考场。

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 : New Words (60 points, 40 minutes)

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

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

Section I New Words

A Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right. (3 points each)

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ determine | A. unusual |
| 2. _____ afford | B. disadvantage |
| 3. _____ reflect | C. side, part, or characteristic |
| 4. _____ nontraditional | D. fact in the form of a number |
| 5. _____ drawback | E. control |
| 6. _____ statistic | F. decide on |
| 7. _____ discipline | G. have enough money for |
| 8. _____ aspect | H. show |
| 9. _____ involves | I. fees (moneys) for school |
| 10. _____ tuition | J. includes |

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

acquire focusing research capacity identical structures
communication journal percent produce

But is this language? What distinguishes 11 from true language? Do chimps actually have the 12 for language? There is much disagreement about this. Some people argue that chimps can 13 only the vocabulary of a 2 1/2-year-old human. They also point out that a sentence such as "Lana tomorrow scare snake river monster" is not exactly Shakespearean English. It goes without saying that there is a gap between the language ability of chimps and humans. But clearly, this gap is not as wide as we used to think it was. Recent 14 is now 15 on the 16 and activity of the brain. Biologists have looked at one small area of the brain, the planum temporale, which humans use to understand and 17 language. In chimps, this is larger on the left side of the brain than on the right. In the 18 Science, researchers tell us that this is "essentially 19" to the *planum temporale* in humans. This is not surprising to people who believe that chimps do have the

capacity for language. After all, they say, 99 20 of the genetic material in chimps and humans is identical, making chimps our closest relative.

Section II Reading Comprehension

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

Disabilities

A Down syndrome (DS) is a genetic disorder caused by an extra chromosome. Humans normally have 23 pairs of chromosomes, or 46; however, people with DS have 47. These infants typically have a wide face, short neck, slanted eyes, and are mentally retarded, that is, with low intelligence. They are likely to have kidney or heart problems, and adults rarely live beyond 50 years, but they are generally happy people with optimistic personalities.

B It is possible for a woman of any age to have a baby with DS, but it occurs more often in older women. For all women, the rate is one baby with DS out of 800 born, but this increases to one out of 80 for women over 35. So doctors suggest that women in this age group get tested for the condition if they become pregnant. Besides DS, there are several other disabilities that are caused by “mistakes” in our genes.

C Years ago, children with disabilities couldn’t attend public schools or get jobs. They usually went to institutions where they were kept for the rest of their lives. However, attitudes have changed in recent decades, thanks to parents with disabled children. In 1975, a law called Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) was passed in the United States. This law stated that all children with physical and mental disabilities had the right to an education, so schools were required to offer classes to meet their needs. Colleges began offering courses in “special education” to train teachers in new methods.

D This change in attitude made it possible for children with disabilities to get an education. Parents formed support groups, helping each other find good schools, recreation activities, and sports centers for their children. No longer were these children kept at home

or in institutions. They could go to school with normal children and learn—and later be trained to do simple work and earn money. They could then live in group homes and support themselves like other people.

E In 1968, the Special Olympics, a competition for children and adults with disabilities, were held for the first time in Chicago, Illinois, with 1,000 participants. Today they are held every other year, with 2.25 million athletes participating in 150 countries around the world. People with disabilities are no longer ignored or institutionalized; they are part of a lively community of special people who are now able to contribute to society.

For each question, choose the best answer based on the reading passage. Write A, B, C or D on your Answer Sheet.

21. People with Down syndrome _____.
A. have a wide face
B. have slanted eyes
C. are mentally retarded
D. all of the above
22. More babies with DS are born to _____.
A. women of any age
B. women over 35
C. women over 80
D. over 800 women
23. IDEA, the law passed in 1975, stated that _____.
A. all children with disabilities had a right to an education
B. some schools were required to offer special classes
C. colleges had to teach special education
D. teachers had to learn new methods
24. Because of special education, children grew up and _____.
A. could support themselves.
B. had to be kept at home.
C. had to be kept in institutions.
D. had to learn as much as normal children.

25. The Special Olympics _____.

- A is always held in Chicago
- B. has 1,000 participants
- C. has millions of participants
- D. was held once in 1968

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

Asthma

A Respiratory illnesses such as asthma have increased greatly in the past few decades. It is estimated that 5% of the population in the United States has asthma, which is a chronic disease, that is, it affects a person over a long period of time. It may begin before a child is 10 years old, or it may begin in adulthood. Childhood asthma usually disappears around the age of 20, but adults who get it later may have it all their lives.

B People who suffer from asthma have difficulty breathing because the airways in their lungs contract when a trigger causes a reaction. Among the triggers of asthma are indoor and outdoor pollutants, according to doctors. Since pollution has become more common, the number of people affected by this disorder has risen. Indoor pollutants include cigarette smoke, dirt, insects, and even pets like dogs or cats. Outdoor pollutants include chemicals, dust, and smog, that is, smoke from factories or transport vehicles like buses and trucks.

C People with asthma usually carry an inhaler in case of an attack. This inhaler contains medicine that they breathe in, making the contracted airways in the lungs expand so that they can breathe normally again. For a few people with severe asthma, medicine can also be given by injection — in other words, it can be applied under the skin with a needle every few weeks to prevent attacks.

D While it is not possible to cure this condition, people who suffer from it are advised to avoid pollutants. Parents with asthmatic children are told not to smoke in the

house and not to keep long-haired pets. They need to clean the house frequently and keep it free of insects. Asthmatic adults are told to avoid outdoor areas with a lot of pollution and working environments with a lot of chemicals.

E Scientists continue to search for a cure for asthma, but instead of waiting for one, people with asthma can take an active role in protecting themselves. By avoiding asthma triggers, carrying an inhaler, living in a clean, smoke-free house, and working in a pollutant-free place, they can live healthier lives.

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

26. Childhood asthma usually appears when children are 5.
27. Asthma attacks may be triggered by chemicals and smog, dogs and cats and dust and insects.
28. To control asthma, most people carry inhalers.
29. To avoid having asthma attacks, people can keep fish or turtles as pets.
30. Asthmatics should wait for scientists to find a cure.

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中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语阅读(2) 试题答题纸

2013 年 1 月

题 号	Section I	Section II	总 分
分 数			

得 分	评卷人

Section I New Words

A Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right. (3 points each)

- | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |

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

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 11. | 12. |
| 13. | 14. |
| 15. | 16. |
| 17. | 18. |
| 19. | 20. |

得 分	评卷人

Section II Reading Comprehension

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

21. 22. 23. 24. 25.

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

26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

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中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语阅读(2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2013 年 1 月

Section I New words

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

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. F | 2. G | 3. H | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. D | 7. E | 8. C | 9. J | 10. I |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 11. communication | 12. capacity |
| 13. acquire | 14. research |
| 15. focusing | 16. structures |
| 17. produce | 18. journal |
| 19. identical | 20. percent |

Section II Reading Comprehension

A For each question, choose the best answer based on the reading passage. (5 points each)

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

B Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for True and "F" for False on the Answer Sheet. (3 points each)

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