

试卷代号:1351

中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 高级英语(1) 试题

2013 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. She \_\_\_\_\_ win this year. She's much better than anyone else.  
A. must have  
B. probably won't  
C. will definitely  
D. is certain
2. I won't help you \_\_\_\_\_ you promise to help me too.  
A. if  
B. unless  
C. provided  
D. on condition
3. As soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ home, I'll phone you.  
A. will get  
B. got  
C. get  
D. would get
4. He always \_\_\_\_\_ the club's newsletter.  
A. writes  
B. is writing  
C. write  
D. doesn't write
5. Critical Age \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan yet.  
A. don't play  
B. aren't playing  
C. haven't played  
D. haven't been playing
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ which record company to sign a deal with.  
A. don't decide  
B. haven't been deciding  
C. hasn't decided  
D. haven't decided
7. When the judge returned to the courtroom, everyone immediately \_\_\_\_\_ up.  
A. stood  
B. was standing  
C. stands  
D. had stood
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ have seen her at the station - she was at home with me!  
A. mustn't  
B. should  
C. couldn't  
D. may
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ be hungry - he's just had lunch.  
A. can't  
B. must  
C. ought to  
D. might

10. The game is complex so you need \_\_\_\_\_ patience to learn it.  
 A. some B. many  
 C. a few D. not much
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ buying her a cookery book for her birthday.  
 A. thought about B. expect  
 C. manage D. might
12. \_\_\_\_\_ the fans \_\_\_\_\_ to the match by train today?  
 A. Is ... travel B. Are ... travelling  
 C. Do ... travelling D. Is ... travelling
13. I expect \_\_\_\_\_ from you soon.  
 A. to hear B. hearing  
 C. hear D. to hearing
14. He let us \_\_\_\_\_ after five minutes.  
 A. to go B. go  
 C. to going D. going
15. I hate these \_\_\_\_\_ stores. Every town is exactly the same.  
 A. chain B. linked  
 C. team D. group

## 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.

#### As intelligent as ... ?

Ask a biologist what the most intelligent creatures are on Earth, and they'll probably come up with a fairly similar list; larger mammals such as horses, dogs, dolphins, pigs, the great apes as well as some birds like crows and ravens. But now some scientists believe that one of the most intelligent beings on Earth is in fact the octopus - which doesn't belong to any of these groups.

Every schoolchild knows that octopuses (or octopi) have eight legs and can shoot ink while trying to escape from enemies. But there are many other unusual things about

octopuses. For example, the legs of some octopuses can grow to over nine metres in length and are extremely strong. If an octopus loses a leg, it can grow a new one. It also has three hearts and complex eyes, which seem to belong to a mammal rather than a sea creature. Octopuses also seem to be experts at escaping - they have extremely soft, flexible bodies and can escape through holes not much bigger than their eyes. There are many biologists who have stories about walking into the laboratory after lunch to find their octopus had escaped from its aquarium and was now hiding in a teapot or climbing a bookshelf!

However, even until quite recently, little was known about octopus intelligence. There are several reasons for this. Firstly, octopuses usually live at the bottom of river mouths and seas - areas which are not attractive to researchers. Secondly, they are not social animals so it can be difficult to study their interaction with others. Perhaps most importantly, octopus intelligence is not easy for humans to understand. When we observe mammals such as rats or dogs we can often instinctively understand their behaviour. Octopuses, however, can seem like aliens. Scientists need to have a lot of imagination to be able to understand what an octopus is thinking!

In the 1950s, the US Air Force sponsored scientists to study the way octopuses use their brains. They hoped that they could use this knowledge to help them build better computers. However, their brains were so complex that the scientists quickly gave up. And even today the octopus brain is a mystery. Octopuses have a very complex nervous system and recent research suggests that they have some of their intelligence inside each arm, which means that each arm can 'think' for itself. It also appears that they have good memories, perhaps similar to a cat's. Some octopuses in laboratories seem to play with objects as if they were toys - a sure sign of intelligence. Others could pick up complicated skills like opening jars.

Perhaps the most striking thing about octopuses is their ability to change their colour and body pattern. They do this to camouflage themselves and also to communicate with others. They can completely change their appearance in less than a second - a striped octopus can suddenly become spotted. It can change its skin to look like rocks, sand or plankton. A scientist once observed an octopus that changed its appearance nearly 1,000 times during seven hours of feeding! It can change its appearance to look like a dangerous predator - and can even copy its style of swimming.

Some scientists have even suggested that these different patterns and colours are in fact a very sophisticated language - and that each design is a different verb, adjective or noun. But nobody has been able to work out what they might be saying. It seems like the problem isn't the limitation of the animals ... but the limitations of humans!

**Read the text and choose the best answers.**

16. Now some scientists believe that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. all octopuses are more intelligent than larger mammals.
  - B. we can add the octopus to the list of most intelligent animals.
  - C. the octopus isn't in fact a mammal.
  - D. we should find a new group for octopuses.
17. An octopus's eye is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. something that even schoolchildren know about.
  - B. rather unusual for a mammal.
  - C. rather unusual for a creature that lives in the sea.
  - D. not very complicated.
18. Octopuses are good at escaping because \_\_\_\_\_
- A. they can change the shape of their body.
  - B. they choose surprising places to hide in.
  - C. they have very small eyes.
  - D. the scientists who study them often go out.
19. One of the reasons that we didn't know how intelligent octopuses are until recently was that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. they live in places where researchers don't like going.
  - B. they don't like being observed.
  - C. they don't like socialising with humans.
  - D. they are so different from other animals we know.
20. One thing that suggests that octopuses are intelligent is that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. they were smarter than US Air Force computers.
  - B. their brains are similar to cats'.
  - C. they learn how to do complicated tasks.
  - D. the octopus brain is a mystery.

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

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

**CLOSING THE GENDER GAP IN OUR SCHOOLS**

Education is an issue which concerns many people in the UK as well as round the world. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland pupils sit GCSE (General Certificate in Secondary Education) exams followed two years later by A (Advanced) levels. Pupils in Scotland follow a different system, finishing their time at school with the Higher Leaving Certificate. One particular worry - why are boys doing so badly? Vote and tell us what you think.

Some twenty years ago, the performance of girls and boys in class was compared. Boys scored better in exams, so various measures were introduced to improve the performance of girls, including having single sex girl-only classes. Now, the situation is reversed, with girls consistently out-performing boys.

So, what has gone wrong with boys, and what can be done about it? John Dunsford, leader of the association of head teachers of secondary schools in Britain, says that the academic failure of boys is a problem which has its roots in society rather than the classroom. Girls, more than boys, see education as a passport to a good job. On the other hand, according to Penny Lewis, a head teacher, young men lack confidence, which they hide with a show of bravado. They're uncertain about their place in society. This could be due to the fact that some boys grow up in families where there is no male role model to follow.

Moreover, boys may learn in a different way to girls, preferring small amounts of work with immediate deadlines rather than large projects stretching into the distance. And education is not seen as 'cool'. As one secondary school teacher said, 'Girls achieve more at school because they are watching the future while the boys are watching the girls.'

This is not just a problem in Britain. In a study by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and UNESCO, girls out-performed boys at reading at the age of 15 in all 45 countries, where the study was made. The UK ranks ninth out of the 45 countries for reading despite the fact that pupils in the UK spend less time reading than in most other countries. Only 3.5% of girls in the UK survey said they read for two hours a day or more and only 2.5% of boys said the same.

**Read the article. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? Write T or F at the corresponding place on the Answer Sheet.**

21. Boys have always scored better in exams than girls.
22. Boys don't do well at school because of what happens in class.
23. Some boys are not sure of themselves because of their family situations.
24. Boys prefer to work on large projects.
25. Boys pay too much attention to girls to learn well at school.

**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.**

E. T. is one of the most popular family films ever made. It tells the story of the relationship between a little boy, Elliot, and E. T. , a loveable 26 with an ugly face and an 27 head who gets left behind on earth. Elliot teaches E. T. some English and his first words are 'E. T. phone home'. Elliot tries to help his new friend 28 with his home planet and together they build a machine to send a 29 into space. Someone 30 scientists and government officials to the fact that there is an alien living in L. A and Elliot and E. T. have a lot of adventures trying to avoid the authorities before E. T. finally goes home.

To celebrate the 20th anniversary of E. T. , Universal Pictures, who own the copyright, released a longer version of the film with new computer-generated images and an improved soundtrack.

- |                    |             |              |                |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 26. A. battery     | B. emoticon | C. toolbar   | D. alien       |
| 27. A. exhausted   | B. enormous | C. portable  | D. fashionable |
| 28. A. communicate | B. fix      | C. download  | D. manipulate  |
| 29. A. tone        | B. receiver | C. program   | D. signal      |
| 30. A. attaches    | B. alerts   | C. recharges | D. installs    |

**IV. Writing(30 points)**

31. Write an essay giving arguments for and against the statement, 'There is too much testing in our schools', and state your own opinion.

Remember to

- Start with a statement that most people will agree with.
- Explain why the issue is controversial.
- Present the arguments in favour (for) the statement.
- Present the arguments against the statement
- End with a conclusion that pulls together both sides of the argument.

试卷代号:1351

座位号

中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 高级英语(1) 试题答题纸

2013 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.

试卷代号:1351

中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 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)

2013 年 7 月

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

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

II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

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

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

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

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. F | 22. F | 23. T | 24. F | 25. T |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

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

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

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。