

**试卷代号:1355**

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2014年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

## **高级英语(2) 试题**

2014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。

二、仔细阅读题目的说明,并按题目要求答题。答案一定要写在答题纸指定的位置上,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。

**Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. ( 2 points each, 30 points)**

- 1580

8. \_\_\_\_\_ admit that most people are not interested in being informed.

A. You decide to

B. You have to

C. The other hand to

D. As far as I

9. We felt like complete \_\_\_\_\_ when we first moved here.

A. outsiders

B. outside

C. outsider

D. outsides

10. If he \_\_\_\_\_ driving like that, he'll have a crash.

A. keeps

B. kept

C. keep

D. have kept

11. He won't ride a motorbike again unless the bank \_\_\_\_\_ to lend him the money for a new one.

A. agreed

B. would agree

C. has agreed

D. agrees

12. When the police started asking questions, Joe felt \_\_\_\_\_ to tell the truth.

A. depressed

B. dangerous

C. compelled

D. exciting

13. Hundreds of species are thought to be dying \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

A. down

B. out

C. off

D. away

14. I know you hate your job, but you'll have to live \_\_\_\_\_ it for the time being.

A. with

B. out

C. off

D. away

15. There are \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in this TV guide; I've found one on every page so far.

A. quite a few

B. not too many

C. almost no

D. very few

## II . Reading comprehension

### Passage One

Read the article and then match 16-20 to A-E. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (4 points each, 20 points)

Do you realise that your body language is telling people a whole range of things that you may not be conscious of? In this introduction to her series on nonverbal communication, Rebecca Cripps gives us some tips for interpreting and using the unspoken code.

16 , especially with people we've just met; it shows respect and interest in what they have to say. In the UK people tend to keep eye contact around sixty to seventy percent of the time. Any more than this and you can be too intense, any less and you signal a lack of interest in the person or their conversation.

17 : get your posture right and you'll automatically start feeling better. Next time you notice you're feeling a bit depressed, take a look at how you're standing or sitting. Chances are you'll be slouched over with your shoulders hanging down and inwards. This flattens the chest and prevents good breathing, which in turn can make you feel and look nervous or uncomfortable.

18 . When you want to be authoritative and what you're saying to be taken seriously, keep your head straight both horizontally and vertically. Conversely, when you want to be friendly and in a receptive, listening mode, tilt your head just a little to one side or other.

19 , so keep your arms out to the side of your body or behind your back. This shows you are not scared to take on whatever comes your way. In general terms the more outgoing you are as a person, the more you tend to use big arm movements. The quieter you

are, the less you move your arms away from your body. So try to strike a natural balance. When you want to come across in the best possible light, crossing the arms is a no no. Obviously if someone says something that really annoys you, then by all means show your disapproval by crossing them!

20 , consequently they're the hardest bits of our bodies to control consciously. They tend to move around a lot more than normal when we are nervous or being deceptive. So it's best to keep them as still as possible in most situations. Be careful too in the way you cross your legs. Do you cross at the knees, ankles or bring one leg up to rest on the knee of the other? Just be aware that the last position mentioned is known as the "Figure Four" and is generally perceived as the most defensive leg cross.

- A. Arms give away clues as to how open and receptive we are to everyone we interact with
- B. Posture is the next thing to master
- C. Legs are the furthest limbs from the brain
- D. Head position is a great one to play around with
- E. Eye contact is one of the most important aspects of body language

### **Passage Two**

**Read the article and then judge the statements are true (T), false(F) or not informed(NI).**

**Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (2 points each, 10 points)**

### **Amazing People**

In this week's edition of Amazing People, we have decided to include some less well-known celebrities. They may not be world famous or household names, but as we often say, there's more than one way to be special!

### **Disabled sailor crosses Channel**

On August 23rd 2005, a British woman who can only move her head, eyes and mouth, sailed across the English Channel and into the record books. Completing her journey in just over six hours, Hilary Lister set a record for the world's longest solo sail by a disabled person. Using only her breathing to navigate her boat, she reached Calais to a hero's welcome. Having arrived in France, Mrs Lister said, 'I'm just thrilled', and attributed her success to the people who'd helped her. When she made her crossing, she'd been paralysed for four years. And she'd been sailing for only two. Having lived an active life before her illness, she took up sailing to boost her confidence.

### **Lightning never strikes twice?**

Roy Sullivan, a forest ranger from Virginia, was struck by lightning seven times in his thirty-six-year career. The first strike was in 1942. He wasn't hit again until twenty-seven years later, driving his truck. The following year, another bolt of lightning burnt his shoulder, while his hair caught fire in a fourth strike in 1972. A year later, Sullivan was driving around the park when a bolt came out of a small cloud, knocking off his shoe. 'I actually saw the lightning coming straight for me,' he said. Lightning struck for the sixth time in 1976. But it was the final strike in 1977, while he was fishing, that put him in the *Guinness Book of World Records*. Two of his Ranger hats, burnt by lightning, are now in Guinness Exhibit Halls—proof that lightning does strike in the same place twice.

### **Child prodigy**

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart showed musical gifts at a very early age, and was already composing his first works when he was four. Born in Salzburg in 1756, he was one of the greatest musical geniuses in history. By the age of six, he'd played before the Austrian

empress and had begun to write his earliest symphonies. A year later, he was playing to audiences in London and Paris, astonishing them with his brilliance. He worked all over Europe during the next seventeen years, finally settling in Vienna. He lived just a little over half of Beethoven's life span but was amazingly prolific. He died in 1791, aged only thirty-five, having composed over 600 works, including great operas like *The Magic Flute*. Just before his death, he'd been composing the *Requiem*, one of his most famous works.

21. Hilary Lister was the first disabled woman to sail from England to France.

22. Hilaty Lister had never done any sailing until two years before the crossing.

23. Lightning struck Roy Sullivan for the third time in 1970.

24. By 1973, Roy Sullivan had survived five lightning strikes.

25. Mozart wrote his earliest symphonies when he was four.

### III. Cloze

**Choose the correct word to fill in the blank. Each word must be used once and only once. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (2 pints each, 10 points)**

In December 1915, Lake Morena was nearly empty and everybody in San Diego was praying for rain. In desperation, the city council 26 Charles Hatfield, the Rainmaker. Hatfield 27 to fill the lake for \$10,000. On January 1 1916, he started work, 28 his secret rain-making chemicals. By January 5, the rain had started. By January 20, it had been raining non-stop for two weeks. On January 26, the level of the lake 29 by two feet per hour when suddenly it stopped—just five inches from the top. Having kept his promise, Hatfield wanted his money. But the city council 30 to pay, saying that the rain was an 'act of God'. Hatfield had only made a verbal agreement, and hadn't signed a contract. He never received a penny.

A. was rising

B. using

C. contacted

D. refused

E. agreed

#### **IV. Writing**

**31. Write your essay on the Answer Sheet in 200-250 words. (30 points)**

You are going to write an advice leaflet called 'Improving your Social Life'.

- reasons why people may not have a good social life
- the effect that not having a good social life can have
- ways of improving your social life (where to go, what to do/avoid doing, how to behave, what to say/what not to say, etc)



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## 高级英语(2) 试题答题纸

2014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)

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 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 One(4 points each,20 points)

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

#### Passage Two(2 points each,10 points)

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

得 分	评卷人

### Ⅲ. Cloze (2 points each, 10 points)

26.

27.

28.

29.

30.

得 分	评卷人

### Ⅳ. Writing(30 points)

31.

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2014年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 高级英语(2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2014年7月

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

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

### II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

#### Passage One(4 points each, 20 points)

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

#### Passage Two(2 points each, 10 points)

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

### III. Cloze (2 points each, 10 points)

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

### 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。

## Sample

Why do people sometimes not have a good social life?

There are several reasons why people's social lives might not be very good. One of the main reasons is character. Some people prefer staying at home to going out and so don't meet people socially. Another reason is that someone has recently moved to a new area and doesn't know anyone. A third reason is that they just don't have time because of work or studies.

What effects can not having a good social life have?

Having a good social life helps people to relax and prevents stress. Everyone needs someone to talk to and share their problems with. Going out can also give someone a change to their normal routine and a chance to forget their problems for a few hours. People without friends may become depressed and lonely and, with no reason to look after themselves, may suffer from poor health.

How can people improve their social lives?

The most important thing is for people to recognise the benefits that having a good social life would bring. Once they realise this, they can do a number of things to help themselves.

- Get to know people at school, work and in the neighbourhood and invite them to your home if possible. They will then be more likely to invite you out.
- Make time for yourself, even if it is only one evening a week on which you don't do any work. Make this a regular time and don't change it.
- Talk to people when you do meet them and take an interest in them.
- Even if people suggest going somewhere that you don't particularly like, go anyway and try to enjoy yourself.

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2014年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

## **高级英语听说(2) 试题**

2014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。

二、仔细阅读每题的说明,并按题目要求答题。答案必须写在答题纸的指定位置上,写在试卷上无效。

三、用蓝、黑圆珠笔或钢笔答题,使用铅笔答题无效。

**Section One (20points, 2 points each)**

**Directions:** Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with the words you hear. Write the words on the Answer Sheet.

**Mari:** Hi Jeff. Hi Sharon. Look what I got in the mail.

**Jeff:** Hey.

**Sharon:** Hi, Mari.

**Jeff:** "Join us for a baby shower honoring Nancy Anderson, April 5th, 11:00 A. M. . . .  
hosted by Sharon Smith and Carolyn Freeman. . . "

**Sharon:** Oh good, you got the invitation. So can you (1) \_\_\_\_\_ it?

**Mari:** I think so, but, well, what is a baby shower exactly?

**Jeff:** You know, it's a party for a woman who's going to have a baby. Um, it's like a  
welcoming ceremony for the new (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Mari:** It's a party? Then why do you call it a shower?

**Jeff:** Because the custom is to shower the woman with (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for the baby. Get it?

**Mari:** I see. Are you invited too, Jeff?

**Jeff:** No way! No men allowed!

**Mari:** Really?

**Sharon:** Well, not exactly. Lots of baby showers include men these days, but traditionally  
(4) \_\_\_\_\_ are hosted by a woman's girlfriends or female relatives, and they're  
only for women.

**Mari:** Hmm. But isn't Nancy and Andrew's baby due at the end of (5) \_\_\_\_\_? And this  
invitation says April 5th.

**Sharon:** Well, yes. The custom is to have a shower before the baby is born, when the  
woman is (6) \_\_\_\_\_ or eight months pregnant.

**Mari:** Very interesting. And everybody brings a gift?

**Sharon:** Right. Something for the baby; you know, (7) \_\_\_\_\_, or clothes, or something  
for the baby's room.

**Mari:** OK. The invitation says it's for lunch, so. . .

**Sharon:** Yeah, we'll have lunch, and afterwards, we'll play (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Mari:** Games? What kind of games?

**Jeff:** Girl games.

**Sharon:** (9) \_\_\_\_\_ games, like bingo, or guessing games, or baby trivia games. And the winners get small prizes.

**Mari:** It sounds like fun.

**Sharon:** It is. And then, at the end of the party, there's usually a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ with baby decorations, and then the mother-to-be opens her presents.

**Mari:** While the guests are still there?

**Sharon:** Sure. That's my favorite part! Everybody gets to see the gifts.

...

## **Section Two (20 points, 2 points each)**

### **Part One**

**Directions:** You are going to listen to five short conversations/passages. After each conversation/passage, there is one question. Choose the best answer to each question and write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

#### **Number One: part of a conversation**

11. What can you guess about the woman's apartment?

- A. It's on the third floor.
- B. It's in bad condition.
- C. It's in a good neighborhood.

#### **Number Two: an advertisement**

12. The speaker is talking about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a safe deposit box
- B. a savings account
- C. a credit card

#### **Number Three: a talk**

13. What could happen if you try to bribe a police officer in the United States?

- A. You could be arrested.
- B. You will get special treatment.
- C. It could help your business.

**Number Four : a conversation**

14. Where did the woman get her information about Esperanto?
- A. From the television.
  - B. From the radio.
  - C. From a magazine article.

**Number Five : a conversation**

15. What ceremony is the conversation about?
- A. Anniversary.
  - B. Retirement.
  - C. Promotion.

**Part Two**

**Directions:** You are going to listen to one conversation. After the conversation, there are five questions. Choose the best answer to each question and write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

16. What is Gina's job?
- A. A student.
  - B. A teacher.
  - C. A computer programmer.
17. What is Gina's problem?
- A. She doesn't like emails.
  - B. She doesn't have time to answer all her emails.
  - C. She doesn't know how to use email.
18. What advice does Mike give?
- A. Answer all emails immediately.
  - B. Only answer important emails.
  - C. Answer important emails first.
19. What is Mike's advice about a website?
- A. Answer emails on a website.
  - B. Write emails to a website.
  - C. Post messages on a website.



20. Which sentence is true?

- A. Kendra interrupts Gina and Mike because Gina received a phone call.
- B. Mike interrupts Gina because Gina received a phone call.
- C. Mike interrupts Gina and Kendra because Kendra received a phone call.

**Section Three (30 points, 3 points each)**

**Directions:** You are going to listen to a conversation. After the conversation, there are 10 statements. Decide whether the statement is true (T) or false (F) and write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

- 21. Campbell Hall is red in color.
- 22. Campbell Hall is behind the fountain.
- 23. Mari is going to Campbell Hall to attend an art class.
- 24. Nancy is an English teacher.
- 25. Mari is from Korea.
- 26. Mari has been here for three weeks.
- 27. Mari has never visited the States before.
- 28. Mari only wants to Major in international business.
- 29. Mari's father has a company.
- 30. Mari thinks English is important for her career.

**Section Four (30 points, 3 points each)**

**Directions:** Listen to the lecture and fill in the blanks to complete the notes. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

A. In fact, American-English vocabulary and British-English vocabulary are not very (31)

\_\_\_\_\_ .

B. English has over (32) \_\_\_\_\_ words, yet there are only a few (33) \_\_\_\_\_ words and expressions that are different in American and British English.

**C. Differences between American-English and British-English:**

	<b>Examples</b>	
<b>Vocabulary difference</b>	<b>American English words</b>	<b>British English words</b>
	<b>truck</b>	<b>(34) _____</b>
	<b>elevator</b>	<b>(35) _____</b>
	<b>washing up</b> means washing face and hands	<b>washing up</b> means washing <b>(36) _____</b>
	<b>sausage &amp; (37) _____</b>	<b>bangers and mash</b>
<b>Grammar difference</b>	<b>Have you gotten your grade yet?</b>	Have you <b>(38) _____</b> your grade yet?
<b>The use of the verb <i>have</i></b>	<b>Do you have any ideas?</b>	<b>(39) _____</b> any ideas?

**D. In conclusion, American and British English are not two different languages. They are two dialects, two varieties of the same (40) \_\_\_\_\_, English.**