

试卷代号:1353

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2014年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语阅读(1) 试题

2015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、仔细读懂题目的说明,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)

How the Visual Media Affect People

Story 1

My television set is an important piece of equipment for me. I can't get out of the house very often, but my TV brings the whole world to me. From the evening news and the all-news channels, I learn about events in the outside world: politics, the environment, recent changes in technology and medicine, and so on. I like game shows and travel programs, too. Even the talk shows are exciting—all of these strange people telling their life stories and secrets to the whole world! And I love comedies; I think it's important to be able to laugh. I can even watch shows in other languages and "go shopping" by TV. With the major national networks, the educational and cable channels and the extra sports, movie, science fiction, history, music, and other specialty channels, I have a choice of 50 different programs at the same time! The only programs I don't watch regularly by myself are the children's shows, but when my niece visits, those are fun, too! Maybe I'll get a satellite dish. Then I'll have even more TV choices; and if those aren't enough, I can buy or rent a video or DVD, listen to radio programming, and so on. How can I ever feel lonely or bored with so much media?

Story 2

We used to have a television set in every room of our house. Our eightyyear-old son used to spend *hours* each day in front of the "boob tube." He was beginning to get strange ideas about reality from the violence and sex on many programs. He was having nightmares; he was losing interest in school, in creative play, in other children, and in his family! We were watching too much TV, too. We stopped inviting our friends and relatives to our home and we stopped visiting them. We preferred to watch TV. We didn't even talk to each other that

much. Because we weren't communicating enough, our marriage was suffering. Our health was suffering, too. We were getting lazy and becoming old and tired very quickly. So one day we decided to "pull the plug" on our dangerous family addiction. We quit TV "coldturkey"—from that time on, there was no television in our lives! It was a very difficult time for all of us. Like most recovering addicts, we had all the signs of withdrawal—feelings of boredom, of loneliness, of emptiness. Our son was always running to the refrigerator to satisfy his need for pleasure. My wife and I went back to smoking, to drinking alcohol, and to some other bad habits. But we finally recovered—and found the perfect solution to our discomfort and emptiness. Now we each have our own computer at home, and we spend all our free time in front of another screen. We are addicted to the Internet.

1. Which of the previous stories is about the topic "views of the visual media, especially TV?"

- A. Story number 1.
- B. Story number 2.
- C. both of the stories.
- D. neither of the stories.

2. Which of the following might be a good title for Story 1?

- A. How TV Changes Politics.
- B. Why I Can't Live Well Without TV.
- C. How to Get on a TV Talk Show.
- D. Why Shopping on TV Is Convenient.

3. Which of the following statements describes the main idea of Story 2?

- A. There are many kinds of television programs—political, educational, commercial, and musical.
- B. Television is an important element of a healthy and communicative family life.
- C. Cold turkey is an excellent cure to feelings of boredom, loneliness, and emptiness in people's lives.
- D. Addiction to television is difficult to overcome without a replacement or substitute.

4. According to both Stories 1 and 2, TV and visual media _____.
- A. have very little influence on most of their viewers
 - B. are not a good distraction from real life
 - C. can greatly affect viewers' lives
 - D. are becoming less popular
5. What is the main difference between the points of view of the writers of the first and second stories?
- A. The first writer views television and video as beneficial, but the second focuses on their harmful effects on people.
 - B. In contrast to the first writer, the second values the Internet over TV programming.
 - C. The first writer's view is overwhelmingly negative; the second's feelings are exactly the opposite.
 - D. There is little difference between the two opinions; both writers see the visual media in similar ways.

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

Facts About Food

Everywhere on earth there are "food specialists" with opposite opinions on the best kinds of nutrition for various purposes. A lot of people believe that the healthiest diets are high in fiber, vitamins, and minerals but low in fat, cholesterol, sugar, and salt. Some nutritionists say the perfect eating plan contains mostly carbohydrates without much protein. In contrast, other scientists say people need high-protein meals with meat, chicken, fish, or milk products and only small amounts of grains, potatoes, breads, rice, and noodles. One famous diet plan allows only certain foods at certain times-protein with protein, carbohydrates with carbohydrates, fruits alone, and so on. Some eaters stay away from all meat and maybe even fish and milk products. They get their protein from plants, mostly beans. Others want only high-fiber food. These people may not eat white bread or white rice or even cooked vegetables. So what is the best way to eat and be healthy? The discussion of

food facts will go on far into the future.

The necessary substances and elements for human life and health are water, protein, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, and minerals. Most kinds of food contain some or all of the required nutrients, but these substances have different effects on people. Various ingredients and dishes affect the mind in different ways, and some kinds of nourishment have better effects on the brain than others. For instance, can broccoli increase brain power? Maybe so. Low levels of some of the B vitamins can cause a decrease in memory and thinking ability, nutritionists say, but dark green vegetables, like broccoli, contain a lot of these nutrients. Another example of a “memory helper” is lecithin—a substance from soybeans, also found in high-fiber foods like nuts and whole grains. High-protein foods influence the mind in more helpful ways than dishes high in sugar and carbohydrates. And the caffeine in coffee or tea may help thinking. Of course, its effects don’t last long.

In many places outside big cities, food with more than four legs is part of good, healthy home cooking. Fried or grilled ants are a tasty but expensive snack in Colombia, South America. In various parts of Mexico, over 300 types of insects serve as food. In southern Africa, many people like to eat at least one kind of caterpillar or worm. They enjoy it fried, dried, or cooked in tomato sauce. In Thailand, cooks create a spicy hotpepper sauce with water bugs. In Vietnam, grasshoppers filled with peanuts are a special dish. And in some regions of China, bugs are not only a part of meals but an important ingredient in medicine too. Most kinds of insects have high nutritional value. They contain a lot of protein, vitamins, and minerals. Many people like their taste. They are everywhere on the planet. They add to the variety of people’s diets. For several reasons, insects are an important kind of food in the global diet, and they may become a more common ingredient in the future.

The growing similarities in diet and eating habits around the world are influencing people of various cultures in different ways. For example, Western foods are damaging health in the industrialized island country of Japan. Instead of small meals of seafood, rice, and vegetables, the typical Japanese diet now includes large amounts of meat, dairy products (like whole-milk ice cream), and desserts like tiramisu, a rich Italian dish full of chocolate,

cheese, and sugar. According to Japanese health researchers, such changes in eating habits are related to a great increase in health problems such as heart disease, strokes, cancer, and diabetes. On the other hand, the changing global diet is having the opposite effect on the people in the Czech Republic. The government of this European nation no longer supports meat and dairy products financially, so the cost of these foods is going up. In contrast, fresh fruits and vegetables are becoming more widely available from private markets and stands. Cooks are even serving salads to schoolchildren, and families are eating healthier home-cooked meals. For these reasons, fewer Czech men are having heart attacks, the women are losing a lot of weight, and most people are living healthier lives.

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

6. Fresh, uncooked natural foods are always best for the health. Cooking takes away vitamins and other nutrients.

7. Chili peppers or similar ingredients don't belong in family dishes, even if they are part of the culture.

8. For various reasons (color, taste, safety, etc.), companies add natural substances from seaweed, insects, trees, flowers, and so on to packaged foods.

9. Even a simple, basic food like rice has many varieties—such as white, brown, black, basmati, long-grain, short-grain, and so on. There are various ways to cook and include rice in menus and meals.

10. Japanese health researchers consider Italian tiramisu is the key factor that relates to health problems in Japan.

Section II New words (60 points)

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

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 11. atmospheric conditions | a. the ocean, seas, islands, deserts, forests |
| 12. kinds of extreme weather | b. coal, oil, carbon dioxide, air, water |
| 13. air temperatures | c. Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Africa, the Americas |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 14. Earth's natural materials | d. sun, rain, snow, wind, humidity and gases |
| 15. countries of the world | e. happy, tired, sad, depressed, nervous, moody |
| 16. the largest areas of the globe | f. blizzards, tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, droughts |
| 17. diseases or health disorders | g. Japan, China, Russia, Italy, Mexico, the United States |
| 18. how people feel | h. winter, spring, summer, fall |
| 19. seasons of the year | i. hot, warm, cool, cold |
| 20. natural areas or regions of the earth | j. stroke, asthma, influenza pneumonia, headaches, high blood pressure, arthritis |

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

addicted	addiction	adults	dissatisfied	emotional
exciting	reality	relationships	replace	viewers

Too much TV can be dangerous for both 21 _____ and children. In fact, many people are actually 22 _____ to television the same way some people are addicted to drugs or alcohol. Why do people watch so much TV? Some people may be 23 _____ with what they consider their boring lives. They may find what's happening on the screen more 24 _____ than what's happening in their own lives. According to one study, 25 _____ who watch the most television already have 26 _____ problems such as anxiety and loneliness, and they watch TV to forget their problems. Unfortunately however, their 27 _____ causes them to forget about 28 _____ with friends and family too. The more TV they watch, the less they think about 29 _____. The less they think about their real lives, the more they 30 _____ their real lives with the lives of the people on the TV screen. TV may be fun and harmless for most of us, but for some people, TV addiction is a sad reality.

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高级英语阅读(1) 试题答题纸

2015 年 1 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.

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29.

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2014年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语阅读(1) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2015年1月

Section I Reading Comprehension (40 points)

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

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

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

6. F 7. F 8. T 9. T 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. d | 12. f | 13. i | 14. b | 15. g |
| 16. c | 17. j | 18. e | 19. h | 20. a |

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

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 21. adults | 22. addicted | 23. dissatisfied | 24. exciting |
| 25. viewers | 26. emotional | 27. addiction | 28. relationships |
| 29. reality | 30. replace | | |