

试卷代号:1353

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2015年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语阅读(1) 试题

2015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 : 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.

Section I Reading Comprehension (40 points)

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

Street Sports and the Olympics

A

Most cultures have at least one popular street sport. This is a game that children or adults may play informally whenever they can get enough players together. Typically, even the poorest members of society can play a street sport because it involves very little equipment. It also involves very little planning or organization.

B

In the United States, for example, basketball is probably the most commonly-played street sport. Since it requires only a basket, a paved surface, and a basketball, it can be played in nearly any city park or home driveway. In Canada and parts of the U.S., the everyday sport is ice hockey, played in winter with ice skates on a frozen pond and in summer with in-line skates in a parking lot. In most of the world, soccer is the informal sport of choice. Even easier to organize than street basketball, it requires only a ball and a wide-open space. In Thailand, Malaysia, and Vietnam, a game called sepak takraw is played by children and adults in nearly every town or village. It involves kicking a simple wicker ball over a head-high net, like volleyball played with the feet.

C

Street sports are great for neighborhood games, but are they suitable for international competition? Fans of any given street sport would like to see it in the Olympic Games. Other people may say the Olympics should keep it out. Typical objections are that the street sport is not really a sport, or it is too local, or the Olympics simply have enough events already.

D

The controversy is less about basketball, ice hockey, or soccer than it is about other street sports. Basketball, no longer a mostly North American game, has been an Olympic sport since 1936. Soccer (officially called football) was the first team sport to become a regular Olympic event (1908). Ice hockey has been part of the Winter Games ever since the league's establishment in 1924.

E

Sports like sepak takraw are another story. Those who love this game hope to see it added to the Olympic line-up in 2008. Its athleticism is obvious, sepak takraw's supporters say. As an Asian sport, it can provide some balance to the Olympics' European and North American events. It is as well-organized and popular as any other sport, according to its fans. Those who would keep the game out of the Olympics argue mostly that it is simply too local. Few people outside one region play it. Although there are sepak takraw associations in Canada, Australia, and elsewhere, most of them are very small. Olympic medals in sepak takraw, its opponents say, would simply be gifts to a few Southeast Asian nations.

F

A different kind of controversy surrounds such "extreme" street sports as skateboarding. Its proponents say that it is one of the few real sports played by actual amateurs. (The modern Olympics began as an event for nonprofessional athletes.) According to skateboarders, it is a true sport of the people, unlike synchronized swimming or ballroom dancing (both Olympic events). It is also far more athletic. And its supporters claim that it is kept out of the Olympics simply because skateboarders do not look very "Olympic." They favor odd hairstyles, often behave recklessly, and try not to look like other Olympic athletes. This is a complaint voiced by players of many sports—if you look too poor, you cannot enter the rich man's Olympics.

G

On the other side, Olympic purists argue that it is very fair to keep scruffy looks and wild behavior out of the Games. The Olympic Games are the visible part of a movement, they say, to encourage peace and civility around the world. Athletes who do not live by Olympic ideals do not belong. Furthermore, skateboarding's opponents claim, it is not a sport. It doesn't have a well-established network of associations around the world. It has few rules, and skateboarders have few lower-level international tournaments. Skateboarders argue this. They are very well-organized, they say. They point out that the somewhat-related sport of snowboarding has made a fine addition to the Winter Games. Its addition to the winter line-up has not damaged the Olympic spirit, they say, but has updated it.

Questions 1—5 Choose the best statement (A, B, C or D) for each question.

1. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Street sports make good Olympic sports because they are played by nonprofessionals.
 - B. Once a street sport enters the Olympics, it loses popularity among common people.
 - C. Olympic officials are biased against sports that are played by ordinary people.
 - D. Controversy surrounds the hopes for some street sports to become Olympic sports.
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a street sport?
 - A. Soccer.
 - B. Volleyball.
 - C. Skateboarding.
 - D. Cricket.
3. According to Paragraphs B and D, what do basketball, ice hockey, and soccer have in common?
 - A. They are all North American street sports.
 - B. They have strong positions as Olympic sports.
 - C. Their supporters are trying to get them accepted as new Olympic sports.
 - D. There is disagreement about whether they should be Olympic sports.
4. Which of the following is an argument against sepak takraw as an Olympic sport, according to Paragraph E?
 - A. It is not international enough.
 - B. It goes against Olympic ideals.
 - C. It is not very athletic.
 - D. It is not a sport.
5. According to Paragraphs F and G, skateboarders believe that Olympic officials keep them out because of their unusual looks and wild behavior. Which argument do skateboarding's opponents make in response, according to the passage?
 - A. There is no prejudice against skateboarders because of their looks and behavior.
 - B. Several Olympic sports already allow people with unusual looks and behavior.
 - C. Skateboarders' looks and behavior would lead to fighting at the Games.
 - D. It is OK to keep certain unusual looks and behaviors out of the Games.

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

Global Diet Choices

Meanings of the Word *Diet*

Most words in the English language have more than one simple, or basic, meaning. One example is the word *diet*. The most general definition of the noun is “a person’s or a group’s usual food choices and habits.” In a more specific definition, *diet* means “an eating plan with only certain kinds or amounts of food.” For instance, a diet is often a plan to lose weight. And as a verb, diet means “to lose weight.” People can “go on a diet,” meaning they are starting a program to lose weight.

International Fast Food

All over the world, the global diet includes fast food—prepared items from inexpensive restaurants, snack bars, or food stands. Some examples of typical American fast food are hamburgers, hot dogs, sandwiches, and fried chicken. Some common international fast foods might be German sausage and schnitzel, Italian pizza and pasta, Mexican tacos and burritos, Middle Eastern shish kebab and falafel, Japanese sushi and tempura, and Chinese egg rolls and noodles. Why is this kind of food becoming even more universal, or worldwide? First, fast-food restaurants usually prepare and serve the items quickly. Second, many fast-food restaurants are part of fast-food chains. For instance, the biggest and most famous American fast-food chain serves hamburgers in every continent on the planet except Antarctica. Its menu items may not be exactly alike in all cultures, but its 25,000 restaurants all have the same look and style. The atmosphere seems comfortable and familiar. Third, the items at fast-food places usually cost less than meals in formal restaurants or special dishes made at home. And finally, people usually enjoy the taste of the food, even if it is not very nutritious.

How People Make Individual Food Choices

How do most people make their diet decisions? Individual choices are often based on former habits, cost and convenience, beliefs about health and nutrition, and ideas about physical beauty. Some people learn to like certain foods in childhood, and they don’t change later in life. Many people have busy lives, so they buy or prepare food and eat it as quickly as

possible. Some meal-planners think only fresh and “natural” food is nutritious, so they buy vegetables, fruits, and foods without additives and prepare it in healthy ways. People with health problems—like high-blood pressure or diabetes—may be on special non-salt or non-sugar diets. The nutritional requirements of very young or very old people may be different from the needs of others. Some cultures prefer a slim body to a well-rounded one, so people are always trying to lose weight. They may follow popular diets, such as a low-carb diet—an eating system high in protein but low in refined carbohydrates.

Other Reasons for Diet Habits Around the World

Unlike individual food plans, the diets of whole cultures and regions come from location, history, and tradition. For example, the typical Mexican diet is a combination of foods from pre-Columbian, Spanish, and French cultures. It is rich in complex carbohydrates and protein. Fish and fish products from the seas around Japan are one of the most important parts of the traditional Japanese diet. Rich in vitamins and minerals, seafood is served grilled, baked, raw, dried, pickled, hot, and cold. Soy products, fermented vegetables, and rice are also important in the typical Japanese diet. Religious practices may also greatly affect diet. For instance, some Jewish people keep kosher. These laws prohibit eating pork or bacon or other meat from pigs, shellfish, snake, or insects. In addition, people should not eat meat and dairy at the same meal. In a similar way, Muslims follow the laws of eating halal, an Islamic system of eating only permitted foods. Some foods, such as pork or insects, are not permitted. Though people can eat some meat such as beef from cows, the animals must be killed in a special way, according to ritual. Also, for religious reasons, some Christians eat fish instead of meat on Fridays. They also limit their food choices during Lent (the 40 days before Easter) in the spring.

Questions 6—10

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

6. The word diet means “ideas or information to think about”.
7. Fast-food chains often have a similar look and atmosphere in every country.
8. Some adults still chose food from their childhoods because that food seems comfortable and familiar.
9. Some people don’t eat sugar because they have problems in blood pressure.
10. Most people can buy basic, natural, fresh, prepared, canned, frozen, or packaged foods from local markets and restaurants.

Section II New words (60 points)

A Questions 11—20

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

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 11. divorces | a. worsen |
| 12. banned | b. past |
| 13. asleep | c. private |
| 14. improve | d. marriages |
| 15. opposition | e. acceptable |
| 16. birthrate | f. buy, purchase |
| 17. boycott | g. percent of deaths |
| 18. future | h. allowed |
| 19. intolerable | i. support |
| 20. communal | j. awake |

B Questions 21—30

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

buy	habits	law	public	smoking
customs	health	lot	restaurants	wine

The Laws of Communities

What about regulations and 21 _____ in other areas of people's lives? Some communities have a 22 _____ of rules about legal and illegal individual activities—even drinking and 23 _____. For instance, in most places in the United States, no one under 21 can 24 _____ or drink alcohol legally—even beer or 25 _____. In some communities, it's illegal to drink a can of beer on a public street; it's also against the 26 _____ to have an open alcohol container in a car. Similarly, smoking is no longer legal in 27 _____ places—such as workplaces, 28 _____, airports, and on airline flights within, the United States. In Japan and other countries, there is a legal age for smoking; in some Muslim countries, all smoking is against religious law. On the other hand, many people around the world drink and smoke—including more and more teenagers and young people. Customs and 29 _____ do not always go along with 30 _____ or safety regulations or laws.

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高级英语阅读(1) 试题答题纸

2015 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 Questions 1—5

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

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

B Questions 6—10

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 Questions 11—20

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

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

B Questions 21—30

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)

2015年7月

Section I Reading Comprehension (40 points)

A Questions 1—5

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

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

B Questions 6—10

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

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

Section II New Words (60 points)

A Questions 11—20

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

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

B Questions 21—30

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

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 21. customs | 22. lot |
| 23. smoking | 24. buy |
| 25. wine | 26. law |
| 27. public | 28. restaurants |
| 29. habits | 30. health |