

试卷代号:1353

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2015年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 高级英语阅读(1) 试题

2016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.**

**Section I Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

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

**The Beginning of a Friendship**

Lucy was a shy and frightened little girl when she first stood in front of Mrs. Campbell's third-grade class. It was Monday. "Now, children, we are very lucky today. I would like you to meet Lucy. She and her family just moved here from Guam. She will be in our class for the rest of the year." Pointing to a two-student desk that was empty, the teacher addressed the new student. "You can have that desk over there."

Looking only at the floor and holding her books close to her, Lucy walked over to her desk. However, she stumbled slightly and her books fell on the floor. Some of the kids in the class laughed—because that's the way some kids were. Lucy picked up her books and sat down, alone. The class had an odd number of students, so she was the only one without a desk partner.

When it was time for the first recess, all the kids hurried out of the classroom—all the kids but Lucy, that is. She waited until they were gone, got the snack out of her lunchbox, and walked slowly out to the playground. All the children were laughing, running, and playing.

Unnoticed, Lucy made her way to a big tree, where she sat down on a bench and ate, alone. She watched the others play, but nobody came over to ask her if she wanted to join them.

When lunchtime came, the situation was the same. The girls played hopscotch and the boys played ball, and Lucy sat alone on the bench under the big tree. The only thing any of the kids said to her all day was, "Guam? I've never heard of Guam. I'm from America." Lucy was too shy to say anything. The little boy ran off to tell his friends that people from Guam didn't talk. That's the way some kids were. The next day Lucy told her mom she

didn't want to go to school anymore because she didn't have anybody to play with. She wanted to go back to Guam, to her friends. Her mother told her she would make new friends—and to hurry up and get ready. She shoved her lunchbox into her hands and led her out the door. Lucy's second day went just like her first. During recess, she went out to the bench under the big tree to eat her snack. She didn't look up much, but she could hear the sounds of laughter coming from the playground. She was lonely and very homesick. Then, halfway through her apple, she started to cry. Some of the other kids saw her crying, but they didn't ask her what was wrong. They just whispered to one another and pointed at her. Some laughed, because that's the way some kids were.

The third day of the week went pretty much the same—and the fourth day too. Lucy talked to nobody. Nobody talked to her. She sat alone during all the recesses and lunch periods. Then she went home and cried.

Then on Friday something different happened. In the middle of math class, the teacher was called out of the room. When she returned, she had a little boy with her. She said, "Class, this week we are very, very lucky. We have another new student. His name is Henry. Henry, you can take the other seat at that desk, next to Lucy." The little boy came over and put his book bag on Lucy's desk. He looked at her before he sat down, and he smiled. He smiled at her. It was a shy kind of smile, but it was a nice smile. She smiled back.

When lunch time came, Lucy sat on the bench under the big tree eating her peanut butter sandwich. She didn't feel like crying. She was looking for Henry. There he was—playing ball with some boys. Henry made friends quickly, it seemed. Then he looked over at Lucy and saw her looking at him. Shyly, she looked down, but when she looked up again, there was Henry—standing right in front of her, his lunch bag in his hand. "Can I sit on this bench with you?" he asked. She nodded. For a few minutes they didn't talk at all. But right away Lucy knew she had a friend. Henry was nice. Some kids were just that way . . .

**Questions 1—5**

**Choose the best statement (A, B, C or D) for each question.**

1. What kind of reading passage is this?
  - A. Science fiction or fantasy story.
  - B. A personal story—either fiction or a narrative based on a real situation or a factual history of elementary.
  - C. School education in the United States.
  - D. An opinion essay about conditions in the public schools today.
2. According to the passage, what is most important about Lucy, the main character of the story?
  - A. She couldn't relate to the other children because of her poor English skills.
  - B. She missed her family and friends and home, so she paid no attention to the kids on the playground.
  - C. She needed time—and a friend—to get over her shyness and discomfort in a new situation.
  - D. She didn't like the lunches and snacks at her new elementary school.
3. According to the passage, what is most important about the other characters in the story?
  - A. They were all mean, vicious children that needed discipline and punishment from school officials and their parents.
  - B. They treated Lucy as she deserved to be treated—like an outsider that didn't belong to their group.
  - C. They were as nice and kind to Lucy as possible, but she didn't respond to their efforts.
  - D. They acted like typical kids their age when they meet someone new or different—except for a friendly boy that understood Lucy's feelings.
4. A good title for this story might be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Changing Children's Attitudes Toward Newcomers
  - B. The Mistakes of Teachers and Parents of Third-Graders
  - C. The Differences of Girls and Boys in a Typical School
  - D. How Friendship Can Make a Difference

5. Who might most appreciate and learn from the point of this story?
- A. Shy people at any age that feel uncomfortable in a new environment.
  - B. Students that don't know how to relate to people from other cultures.
  - C. Both A and B.
  - D. Teachers of classes in which all students have the same native culture and Language.

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

### **The Industrial Revolution and Its Impact on Our Lives Today**

A

#### **Introduction**

The Industrial Revolution was a period of time when machines were invented and the first factories were opened. Machines created industry. In other words, machines made it possible to produce a large number of goods very quickly. This industrialization caused major changes in family life, the lives of individuals, and the culture of Western Europe and North America in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is also largely responsible for the way many people live today.

B

#### **A Movement to the Cities**

First of all, industrialization moved people into the cities. Before the Industrial Revolution, many families lived in the country. They grew their own food and worked at home. Husbands and wives shared the work, and their children helped. But when factories started to open, people began to buy goods from big companies, and not from individual people. For example, machines made cloth much more quickly than weavers did. This made the cloth less expensive. So people began to buy factory-made cloth, and weavers lost their customers. Because of this, many families had to move to cities and get jobs.

C

### **A Shift in Family Life**

Industrialization also caused a major change in family life. In the city, one person in the family had to work outside of the home and one person had to stay home to take care of the children. The woman were able to breastfeed the children, so they stayed home while the man worked in the factories. This was the start of the traditional family—a stay-at-home mother, a working father, and their children.

D

### **Availability of Newspapers and Books**

Another major result of the Industrial Revolution was the mass production of newspapers and books. Before industrialization, books and newspapers had to be printed by hand, so they were very expensive. Machines printed newspapers and books quickly and inexpensively, so more people were able to buy them. This change caused at least two important effects. First, it created a bigger need for literacy. Second, it increased public involvement in politics. Now anyone with a few cents could buy a newspaper and learn about the politics of their countries and cities. In most countries today, we expect to learn to read, and we expect to know what our governments are doing.

### **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 main idea of this article is changes during the Industrial Revolution affect our lives today.
7. Industrialization was probably bad for individual book printers.
8. One effect of industrialization was that nobody was able to find a job.
9. Another effect of industrialization was that people didn't have time to read books and newspapers anymore.
10. The word “industry” means a major shift in culture and in lives of individuals.

**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. decline        | a. schedule               |
| 12. competitive    | b. question               |
| 13. master         | c. losing money           |
| 14. disqualify     | d. contract, make smaller |
| 15. industrialized | e. honest                 |
| 16. corrupt        | f. developing             |
| 17. expand         | g. qualify                |
| 18. profitable     | h. servant                |
| 19. cancel         | i. increase               |
| 20. solve          | j. cooperative            |

**B Questions 21—30**

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

annoyed	customer	pain	rudely	tourist
attention	greet	medicine	patiently	terrible

An Irish woman was visiting 21 \_\_\_\_\_ places in a Latin American city when she got a 22 \_\_\_\_\_ headache. She knew what 23 \_\_\_\_\_ she needed, so she went to a local pharmacy. The pharmacist was waiting on another 24 \_\_\_\_\_ when she came in. The Irish woman 25 \_\_\_\_\_ waited her turn. While she was standing there, two other customers came in, then another, and then three more. Each time, the pharmacist turned his 26 \_\_\_\_\_ to the new people. He did not 27 \_\_\_\_\_ the Irish woman, he never said, "I'll be with you in a minute." After about 20 minutes, the woman couldn't stand the 28 \_\_\_\_\_ in her head any longer. "Hey, I've been here a long time," she said loudly, very 29 \_\_\_\_\_ and insulted. "Why is everyone ignoring me? I need service, too!" she shouted 30 \_\_\_\_\_.

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## 高级英语阅读(1) 试题答题纸

2016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 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.

24.

25.

26.

27.

28.

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)

2016年1月

### Section I Reading Comprehension (40 points)

#### Questions 1—5

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

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

#### **B** Questions 6—10

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

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

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

#### **B** Questions 21—30

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

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 21. tourist   | 22. terrible  |
| 23. medicine  | 24. customer  |
| 25. patiently | 26. attention |
| 27. greet     | 28. pain      |
| 29. annoyed   | 30. rudely    |