

试卷代号:1354

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2016年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 高级英语阅读(2) 试题

2016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 : New Words (60 points, 40 minutes)

Section II : Reading Comprehension (40 points, 50 minutes)

The total marks for this examination are 100 points. Time allowed for completing this examination is 90 minutes.

Section I NewWords

**A** Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right. (3 points each)

- |                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ determine      | A. unusual                       |
| 2. _____ afford         | B. disadvantage                  |
| 3. _____ reflect        | C. side, part, or characteristic |
| 4. _____ nontraditional | D. fact in the form of a number  |
| 5. _____ drawback       | E. control                       |
| 6. _____ statistic      | F. decide on                     |
| 7. _____ discipline     | G. have enough money for         |
| 8. _____ aspect         | H. show                          |
| 9. _____ involves       | I. fees (moneys) for school      |
| 10. _____ tuition       | J. includes                      |

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

acquire   focusing   research   capacity   identical
structures   communication   journal   percent   produce

But is this language? What distinguishes 11 from true language? Do chimps actually have the 12 for language? There is much disagreement about this. Some people argue that chimps can 13 only the vocabulary of a 2 1/2-year -old human. They also point out that a sentence such as “Lana tomorrow scare snake river monster” is not exactly Shakespearean English. It goes without saying that there is a gap between the language ability of chimps and humans. But clearly, this gap is not as wide as we used to think it was. Recent 14 is now 15 on the 16 and activity of the brain. Biologists have looked at one small area of the brain, the planum temporale, which humans use to understand and 17 language. In chimps, this is larger on the left side of the brain than on the right. In the 18 Science, researchers tell us that this is “essentially 19” to the *planum temporale* in humans. This is not surprising to people who believe that chimps do have the capacity for language. After all, they say, 99 20 of the genetic material in chimps and humans is identical, making chimps our closest relative.

## Section II Reading Comprehension

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

### The Consumers Union

A The Consumers Union (CU) was founded in 1936 to give information and advice to the public about goods and services. By doing research in laboratories and conducting tests on products, scientists were able to rate them, or tell if they were good or bad. They started by testing food like milk and cereal—and then personal products like soap and stockings. There were three categories in their ratings: *Best Buy*, *Also Acceptable*, and *Not Acceptable*. Later, CU began testing cars and home appliances, such as fans, radios, and other small machines.

B In the same year it was founded, the organization began publishing a magazine for its members, *Consumers Union Reports*, listing the ratings of products that they tested. In 1940, CU sent out a questionnaire, that is, a list of questions, to its members, asking them to rate the products that they used. This questionnaire became so popular that it has continued until today. In 1942, the magazine's name was changed to *Consumer Reports* and sold to the general public.

C By the 1950s, the number of people buying *Consumer Reports* (CR) reached 400,000. During this decade, the magazine reported on the dangers of tobacco, the poor quality of color TV sets, the contamination of milk by nuclear testing, and other news that was controversial, or caused debate. In the 1960s, the magazine reported that the price of auto insurance varied widely, or was different, among companies. In the 1970s, it reported on the pollution of America's drinking water by factories. These articles won national prizes because they informed the public about problems that needed to be solved.

D In the 1980s, CR began publishing special newsletters for different readers on cars, travel, health, and even one for children on how to earn and save money. In the 1990s, the Consumers Union moved to a new testing and research center with 50 modern laboratories in Yonkers, New York. By this time, CR had over 5 million magazine readers and 1 million online readers. After 70 years, this organization is still protecting consumers from the false claims of advertisers and the dangers of unsafe products.

**For each question, choose the best answer based on the reading passage. Write A, B, C or D on your Answer Sheet.**

21. The Consumers Union started to publish a magazine \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in 1936
  - B. in 1940
  - C. in the 1980s
  - D. in the 1990s
22. The magazine was sold only to members until \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. 1936
  - B. 1940
  - C. 1942
  - D. 1960
23. In the 1950s, *CR* didn't report on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. bad TV sets
  - B. contaminated milk
  - C. tobacco's dangers
  - D. polluted drinking water
24. The magazine won prizes because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it rated products
  - B. it told the public about problems
  - C. some products were not acceptable
  - D. there were so many problems
25. After 70 years, people \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. are still reading *CR*
  - B. are tired of reading *CR*
  - C. believe the false claims of advertisers
  - D. buy unsafe products

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

## Elephant Communication

A Researchers at Stanford and Cornell Universities are studying communication patterns of the savannah, or plains elephants, and forest elephants of sub-Saharan Africa. They have made many audio and video recordings, matching the sound and behavior of the elephants in order to understand the meaning from observed patterns.

B      Their findings are that elephants use many senses to communicate; sight, smell, taste, hearing, and touch. For example, when two female elephants greet each other after a long separation, they stand side by side, flapping their ears, touching and smelling each

other with their trunks, making rumbling sounds. The longer they've been separated, the louder and more demonstrative they act when they meet again.

C Elephant rumbling is a low, infrasonic sound of 12—20 Hertz (Hz) that humans cannot hear. (Human range is between 20—20,000 Hz.) Researchers have divided this rumbling into three main signals: contact, "Let's go," and mating. The contact call is used by elephants that are miles away to communicate their location to other herds. All day, female leaders rumble to other groups, who rumble back. They stay far apart to ensure enough food for all the members and later meet at a watering hole and greet each other.

D Another type of rumbling is the "Let's go" signal of a head female when she wants to leave a place after drinking or resting. Facing the direction she wants to go, she rumbles until the others begin to answer and follow her. The third type is the mating rumble that a male in musth emits. Females in a herd usually answer him, although none of them may be receptive, because they mate only once every four years. However, when the male hears them, he travels to the group to assess the situation.

E A final interesting form of communication among elephants is the way they act toward their dead. If they come upon elephant bones, they stand around touching the skulls and tusks with their trunks. When researchers left the bones of other large animals, like rhinos or buffaloes, in these places, elephants examined them briefly, but they touched only the elephant remains. In India, where elephants are often killed by trains, other elephants come to the scene to caress and mourn the dead ones.

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

26. Researchers are studying elephants in order to understand their communication patterns.
27. When female elephants greet each other after a long separation, they rumble and walk away.
28. Elephant rumbling has several meanings.
29. The word emits in paragraph D probably means produces.
30. The word remains in paragraph E is closest in meaning to stays behind.

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座位号 

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高级英语阅读(2) 试题答题纸

2016 年 7 月

题 号	Section I	Section II	总 分
分 数			

得 分	评卷人

## Section I New Words

**A Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right. (3 points each)**

- |    |    |    |    |     |
|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5.  |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |

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

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

得 分	评卷人

Section II    Reading Comprehension

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

21.                      22.                      23.                      24.                      25.

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

26.                      27.                      28.                      29.                      30.

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2016 年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语阅读(2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2016 年 7 月

Section I New words

**A** Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right. (3 points each)

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. F | 2. G | 3. H | 4. A | 5. B  |
| 6. D | 7. E | 8. C | 9. J | 10. I |

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

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 11. communication | 12. capacity   |
| 13. acquire       | 14. research   |
| 15. focusing      | 16. structures |
| 17. produce       | 18. journal    |
| 19. identical     | 20. percent    |

Section II Reading Comprehension

**A** For each question, choose the best answer based on the reading passage. (5 points each)

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. A | 22. C | 23. D | 24. B | 25. A |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

**B** Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write “T” for True and “F” for False on the Answer Sheet. (3 points each)

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. T | 27. F | 28. T | 29. T | 30. F |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|