

试卷代号:1351

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2017年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(1) 试题

2017年6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。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 4 parts. They are:
Part I : Vocabulary and Grammar (30 points)
Part II : Reading comprehension (30 points)
Part III : Cloze (10 points)
Part IV : Writing (30 points)
- The total marks for this examination are 100 points . Time allowed for completing this examination is 90 minutes.
- There will be no extra time to transfer answers to the Answer Sheet; therefore , you should write ALL your answers on the Answer Sheet as you do each task.

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

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

1. At the moment, I _____ lots of new friends.
A. make
B. 's making
C. 'm making
D. makes
2. They _____ women in the Carshalton Club.
A. aren't wanting
B. aren't want
C. doesn't want
D. don't want
3. They _____ together for ten months.
A. play
B. have playing
C. have been playing
D. don't play
4. I had an accident because I _____ at the road.
A. wasn't looking
B. hadn't looked
C. didn't look
D. hasn't looked
5. When he crashed the car, he _____ six bottles of beer.
A. drank
B. was drinking
C. drinks
D. had drunk
6. Nineteenth century travellers _____ use credit cards because they didn't exist then.
A. could
B. couldn't
C. had to
D. has to
7. Scientists are certain that the sea level _____ rise in the next 200 years.
A. is going to
B. may
C. will
D. should

II . Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage A(4 points each,20 points in total)

Read the article and then judge whether the statements followed are true (T) or false (F)? Write “T” or “F” at the corresponding place on the answer sheet.

Like Father, Like Son?

Perhaps Not ...

A new report suggests that our brain chemistry at birth is as
important as our upbringing

Go into a busy newsagent's and have a look at what kind of things people are reading. The chances are that the women are reading about fashion, beauty, romance or relationships and the men are reading about cars, photography, equipment or sport. This ought not to be a surprise. After all, these choices are also seen in typical male and female hobbies-men generally enjoy things such as looking after their cars, buying new parts for their stereos, bird-watching or playing computer games while women seem to prefer keeping in touch with friends and entertaining.

For a long time, experts thought that these differences between male and female interests depended on how parents brought up their children and indeed society in general. However, when we look at young babies, we see that boys and girls have interests which we can call typically 'male' or 'female' from a very early age. A baby girl, as young as 12 months old, is sympathetic when she sees a sad or worried face-she also looks sad and makes comforting sounds. Baby girls also make more eye contact and look longer at other people. Boys of the same age look longer at mechanical objects-toys that spin, light up or move. Later, when they become toddlers, boys usually enjoy putting things together and building towns or bridges or vehicles. Boys are often more selfish and aggressive when they play with other children while girls are better at joining in with others. Just like the adults.

So where do these differences between male and female behaviour come from? Although it is true that culture and upbringing play an important role, many scientists now believe that the answer also lies in the amount of male and female hormones in the mother's body before a child's birth. Research has shown that this balance of hormones leads to three different types of brain: type E, type S and type B. People who are born with a type S or male brain are generally interested in systems; constructing and organising things and working out how things work. They tend to be good at working out where they are from maps, making things from plans or collecting things. Others have a type E or female brain which means they are good at understanding other people's emotions and treating people with care because they are sensitive themselves. Others are born with characteristics of both these male and female brains-this is called the type B or balanced brain.

Perhaps the most crucial thing that the researchers found out was that the type of brain you have does not have to depend on your sex. Not all men have the male brain, and not all women have the female brain. But on average, more males than females have a type S brain, and more females than males have a type E brain.

So does this mean that one sort of brain is superior? No, not at all. Some people find some things easier to do than others but both sexes have their strengths and their weaknesses. Researchers hope that understanding how people are born with different types of brain can help make all of us more tolerant of difference.

Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

16. Generally speaking, women and men both prefer reading about people than reading about gadgets or equipment.

17. Experts used to believe that parents had a lot of influence on what hobbies their children liked.

18. Even when they are babies, girls seem more interested in people than boys.

19. It seems to be easier for little girls to get on with people than for boys.

20. People with a type S brain get lost easily.

Passage B(2 points each, 10 points in total)

Read the article and match headings A-H with paragraphs 21-25. There are three headings you don't need.

21 Last night I was worried, very worried. I had the job of going to watch amateur ballet dancers performing on stage with one of the UK's top professional ballet companies. A performance like this seemed very risky and I asked myself, 'Are they mad?' Before I tell you the answer, I'll tell you why I had such big doubts.

22 The idea of mixing amateur and professional dancers started a couple of years ago when two friends with very different jobs found a way of working together. One of the men had created an award-winning TV series, *Musicality*, in which amateurs trained to perform in the musical *Chicago*. The other man runs a charity called *Youth at Risk* which works with young people who have serious problems with aggression and antisocial behaviour. Although it was a risk, the two men thought they could make a TV programme in which ballet changed the lives of young people with problems.

23 Their idea was this: if the young people could accept the strict discipline and challenge of ballet training, it would build their self-esteem and give them new confidence in themselves. The first step was to find suitable teenagers to take part and they asked teachers and youth workers already working professionally with young people at risk, to find candidates for the project. Through them 300 young people joined the programme and although about half dropped out, in the end sixty teenagers appeared on stage in the public performance.

24 The ballet they chose was Sergei Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet*, choreographed by Sir Kenneth MacMillan. The story of *Romeo and Juliet* includes family conflict, the generation gap, gangs, murder, young love and teenage suicide so it is the perfect mirror for the lives of troubled young people in today's society.

25 Going back to my original question: 'Are they mad?' The answer is definitely 'no'. As soon as the ballet started, my worries disappeared. It was amazing how these

unlikely dancers were magically transformed into their characters. At the end of the evening I was left with this thought: 'ballet can change lives'. It is a dancing cure, not a talking cure; it is silent so it stops arguments.

Headings:

- A. Why I love going to the ballet
- B. Where the idea came from
- C. Why I was worried
- D. Romeo and Juliet is the perfect choice
- E. A new star is born in Chicago
- F. How they found the young people
- G. My final thoughts
- H. A dancer's life

III. Cloze

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given and write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (2 points each, 10 points in total)

<p>Dear Sara,</p> <p>How's life at college? I think you're lucky that you're not at home any more. Mark has bought a pet rat! Why a rat? If I <u>26</u> a pet, it would be something nice like a dog or a cat but my brother bought a rat. Now he says that it has to run around. Apparently, if rats <u>27</u> kept in cages all day, they <u>28</u> unhappy. I told him that <u>29</u> this rat isn't kept in a cage all day, I will be unhappy!</p> <p>Anyway, other news. I <u>30</u> work this summer -I don't know yet. Jenny knows the owners of a cafe by the sea and they will probably need someone to help in July and August. It's about 80 percent sure so keep your fingers crossed. If I do get the job, I'll live in a flat above the cafe so that will be great.</p> <p>Hope all is well at university!</p> <p>Love</p> <p>Beth</p>
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- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 26. A. buy | B. will buy | C. would buy | D. bought |
| 27. A. were | B. are | C. will be | D. would be |
| 28. A. get | B. got | C. would get | D. will get |
| 29. A. if | B. provided that | C. unless | D. when |
| 30. A. will | B. won't | C. would | D. might |

IV. Writing(30 points)

31. Write an opinion essay on the topic: **"It is wrong to keep animals as pets. "**

" Remember to:

(1)Start with a topic sentence which summarises the main points of the essay.

(2)Give your opinion at the end of the first paragraph to help your reader to prepare for the next part.

(3)Use linking words and phrases to show the structure of your argument.

(4)Add reasons to support your opinion.

(5)Start a new paragraph to show that you are moving to a new topic, in this case, the arguments against.

(6)Give more than one argument against your opinion.

(7)Finish with a short summary of the arguments on both sides.

(8)End with a strong reason for your opinion.

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座位号

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高级英语(1) 试题答题纸

2017 年 6 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 in total)

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

- 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 A(4 points each, 20 points in total)

Read the article and then judge whether the statements followed are true (T) or false (F)? Write “T” or “F” at the corresponding place on the answer sheet.

- 16.17.18.19.20.

Passage B(2 points each, 10 points in total)

Read the article and match headings A-H with paragraphs 21-25. There are three headings you don't need.

- 21.22.23.24.25.

得 分	评卷人

III. Cloze (2 points each ,10 points in total)

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given and write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

得 分	评卷人

IV. Writing(30 points)

31. Write an opinion essay on the topic: "It is wrong to keep animals as pets. "

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2017年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(1) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2017年6月

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

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

II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage A(4 points each, 20 points in total)

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

Passage B(2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. C | 22. B | 23. F | 24. D | 25. G |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

III. Cloze(2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. D | 27. B | 28. D | 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。