

试卷代号:1353

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语阅读(1) 试题

2019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)

A Short History of the Changing Family

Past Definitions of Family

A

Like the community, the family is a social institution. Long ago, human beings lived in loosely-related groups. Each group had a common ancestor. But for over a millennium, there have been two main types of families in the world: the extended form and the nuclear form. The extended family may include grandparents, parents, and children—in other words, relatives living in the same house or close together on the same street or in the same area. In contrast, the nuclear family consists of only parents and their biological or adopted children. Because of the industrialization in the nineteenth century, the nuclear family became the most common family structure.

B

Kinds of Families Today

Today there are many different kinds of families around the globe. Some people live in traditional families—that is to say, a stay-at-home mother, a working father, and their own biological children. Others live in two-paycheck families—that is, both parents work outside the home. There are many single-parent families; in other words, only a mother *or* a father lives with the children. Still others have adoptive or foster families (i. e. , adults take care of children not biologically theirs) or blended families—in other words, divorced or widowed men and women marry again and live with the children from their previous, or earlier, marriages. Some kids have stepparents—that is, mothers or fathers related to them by marriage instead of biology. In other families, some youngsters under the age of 18 have to take care of kids—either their own or their younger siblings. In different countries around the world, there are also same-sex partnerships—with or without children—childless marriages, unmarried live-in relationships, communal living groups, and so on.

C

The Early 20th Century

What caused the structure of the family to change? Here is an example from the Western world. In the early 1900s in the United States, the divorce rate began to rise, and the birthrate began to decline; in other words, couples stayed married for fewer years, and they had fewer children. Women often chose to get an education and take jobs outside the home. Decades later, the same things began to occur in other industrialized countries—and then developing countries of the world as well.

D

The 1930s and 1940s

The decades of the 1930s and 1940s were difficult years in both industrialized and developing countries. Many families faced serious financial problems because the heads of households lost their jobs. During World War II (1939-1945), millions of women had to take care of their homes and their children alone. Because so many men were at war, thousands of these “war widows”—that is to say, women whose husbands were away at war—had to go to work outside the home. Most women worked long hours at hard jobs. There weren’t many “perfect families.” They had problems.

E

After World War II

During the next decade the situation changed in many places. There were fewer divorces, and people married at a younger age and had more children than in the previous generation. Men made enough money to support the family, so a mother seldom worked outside the home when her children were small. Children began living at home longer—that is, until an older age, usually after high school or even college. The traditional family was returning in the United States, it seemed—as in many other countries.

F

The End of the 20th Century

In the years between 1960 or so and the end of the 20th century, however, there were

many new changes in the structure of the family around the globe. From the 1960s to the 1990s, the divorce rate in the Western world greatly increased and the birthrate fell by half. The number of single-parent families rose, and the number of couples living together without marriage went up even more. At the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries, young adults of some economic classes started staying with their parents longer, marrying later, and having kids at an older age, if at all.

G

The Family of the Future

Many people today would like the traditional two-parent family back—that is to say, they want a man and a woman to marry for life; they also think the man should support the family and the woman should stay home with the children. However, few families now fall into this category. In fact, if more women decide to have children on their own, the singleparent household may become more typical than the traditional family in many countries. Also, unmarried couples may decide to have more children—or they might take in foster children or adopt. And because people are staying single and living longer (often as widows), there may be more one-person households in the future. On the other hand, some people believe similar events happen again and again in history. If this is true, people may go back to the traditional extended or nuclear family of the past. Others think the only certainty in history is change; in other words, the structure of the future family could begin to change faster and faster—and in more and more ways.

Complete the following statements by choosing the best from the answers A, B, C, or D. Write A, B, C or D on your Answer Sheet.

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to *millennium*, as it is used in Paragraph A?

- A. The past.
- B. A kind of family.
- C. A long period of time.
- D. Relatives living in the same house.

2. Which of the following is closest in meaning to *two-paycheck family*, as it is used in Paragraph B?

- A. A type of family with two children who have jobs.
- B. A type of family in which both parents work outside the home.
- C. A type of family in which two or more generations live together.
- D. A type of family with biological or adopted children.

3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to *siblings*, as it is used in Paragraph B?

- A. Brothers or sisters.
- B. Husbands or wives.
- C. Sons or daughters.
- D. Parents or grandparents.

4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to *developing*, as it is used in Paragraph C?

- A. With women in the workforce.
- B. Coming decades later.
- C. Not industrialized.
- D. In decline.

5. Which of the following is closest in meaning to *World War II*, as it is used in Paragraph D?

- A. Something that happened in the late 1930s and early 1940s.
- B. Something that happened in the early 1900s.
- C. Something that happened from the 1960s to the 1990s.
- D. Something that happened during the 10 years after the “war widows”.

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

Biometeorologists and Their Research

Weather has a powerful impact on the physical world. It also affects people's personalities. How do we know about the effects of weather on people? We know from biometeorologists. These scientists study weather. They study how atmospheric conditions

affect human health and emotions. The word atmosphere means "the air around the earth." "Atmospheric conditions at a time or place" is a definition of the word weather. Some examples of these conditions are sun, wind, rain, snow, humidity, and air pressure. The weather conditions of the atmosphere greatly influence people's health, thinking, and feelings.

How Wind Can Affect Health

All over the world, winds come down from high mountain areas. The winds fall faster and faster, and the air becomes warmer and drier. What do scientists say about the health effects of this kind of weather? According to biometeorologists in Russia, powerful winds from the mountains increase the number of strokes. Also, sometimes strong southern winds blow north over Italy. During these times, researchers say, Italians have more heart attacks. People everywhere have bad headaches during times of forceful winds. And Japanese weather scientists say there is an increase in the number of asthma attacks.

Possible Effects of Other Kinds of Weather

Do other kinds of weather influence physical health? Sudden temperature changes in winter are often associated with a cold or the flu. However, colds and flu probably increase because people are in close contact indoors in cold weather. Colds and flu may even lead to pneumonia. Other illnesses also increase during long periods of cold weather. In most places, diseases of the blood and heart attacks are more common in winter. But in some very hot and humid regions, there are more heart attacks in summer. Many people have high blood pressure. In three out of four people, blood pressure falls in warm weather. But some people have lower blood pressure in the cool or cold times of the year.

Weather and Mood

These forces of nature greatly affect people's moods too. For many people, winter in the northern regions is very depressing. They eat and sleep a lot, but they usually feel tired. They are nervous and can't work well. They are irritable. Biometeorologists even have a name for this condition. The name is Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD). Scientists think the cause of this mood disorder is the long periods of darkness. Even during the day, it is

often cloudy or gray. What can people with SAD do about their moods? Naturally, they need more light! On bright days they feel better. But people don't work very well on sunny, hot, and humid days. The best weather for good work and thinking is cool and clear.

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

6. Biometeorologists study human responses to academic lectures. A definition of weather is "places on the earth like mountains, countries, and communities."

7. During times of fast, strong winds from high mountain areas, there are more health problems like strokes, heart attacks, headaches, and asthma.

8. Sudden winter temperature changes, long cold periods, or heat and humidity can bring illnesses like colds, flu, or pneumonia.

9. The atmosphere and weather don't affect people's moods. People in the northern regions just like to eat and sleep a lot, work badly, and feel depressed all the time.

10. According to scientists, the cause of health problems and sad moods may be higher education around the world!

Section II New words (60 points)

A Questions 11—20

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

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 11. dishonest | a. verified |
| 12. vehicles | b. many |
| 13. prevent | c. tourists |
| 14. requirements | d. a test |
| 15. proven | e. not truthful |
| 16. attend | f. a method or way |
| 17. travelers | g. not allow |
| 18. a quiz | h. necessary courses |
| 19. (a) lot | i. cars |
| 20. a style | j. to go to (a school) |

B Questions 21—30

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

claims	combination	cures	damage	decisions
diseases	dishonest	patients	proven	valid

It's important to be careful when using the Internet as a resource for medical information.

Not everyone tells the truth. In fact, some 21 _____ people make a lot of money by lying about their products. They make incredible 22 _____ about their miracle 23 _____. They say that their remedies can help people with all kinds of different illnesses and 24 _____. But most of the things they say aren't 25 _____ to be true. And sometimes, the 26 _____ of their herbal remedies with prescription drugs can do a lot of 27 _____. They can cause serious problems for 28 _____. So be sure to make important medical 29 _____ with your doctor. Your doctor will help you decide which claims are 30 _____ and which are not accepted by the medical field.

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高级英语阅读(1) 试题答题纸

2019 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 correct definition 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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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018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)

2019年1月

Section I Reading Comprehension (40 points)

A Questions 1—5

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

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

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. F

Section II New Words(60 points)

A Questions 11—20

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

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

B Questions 21—30

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

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 21. dishonest | 22. claims | 23. cures | 24. diseases |
| 25. proven | 26. combination | 27. damage | 28. patients |
| 29. decisions | 30. valid | | |