

试卷代号:1354

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(2) 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 : 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 New Words

A Find words with similar meanings. Then match Column A with Column B. (3 points each)

Column A

- 1. _____ caterpillars
- 2. _____ cultivate
- 3. _____ secure
- 4. _____ holy
- 5. _____ unorthodox
- 6. _____ sericulture
- 7. _____ essence
- 8. _____ chronic
- 9. _____ reassure
- 10. _____ pod

Column B

- A. the central quality
- B. group of whales
- C. not according to accepted opinions
- D. making cloth
- E. over a long period of time
- F. grow
- G. safe
- H. religious, sacred
- I. large silkworms
- J. make someone feel better

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

| | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|------------|-------|
| assignments | culture | lectures | contrast | goals |
| methods | cultural | individualism | traditions | ideas |

In a Western society, such as the United States or Canada, that has many national, religious, and 11 differences, people highly value 12 —the differences among people—and independent thinking. Students do not often memorize information. Instead, they find answers themselves, and they express their 13 in class discussion. At an early age, students learn to form their own ideas and opinions.

In most Asian societies, by 14, the people have the same language, history, and 15. Perhaps for this reason, the educational system in much of Asia reflects society's belief in group 16 and 17 rather than individualism. Children in China, Japan, and Korea often work together and help one another on 18. In the classroom, the teaching 19 are often very formal. The teacher 20, and the students listen. There is not much discussion. Instead, the students recite rules or information that they have memorized.

Section II Reading Comprehension

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

An Ancient Art

A Although tattoos seem like a recent fad in the United States, they actually have a long history as a form of body decoration. In some cultures, they were considered beautiful works of art. Ancient tribes in Japan and China, clans in northern Europe, and religious groups around the Mediterranean all wore tattoos. The word probably comes from ‘*tatu*’, meaning “to mark” in Tahitian, the language of an island in the South Pacific.

B In the 1700s, when Captain James Cook sailed from England to the South Pacific, many of his sailors got tattoos. They went back to Europe and showed them to others, and this practice became common among seamen. They enthusiastically accepted the painful experience to bring artwork back home on their bodies. From sailors, this custom gradually spread to the upper class in Europe, and in the 1800s, it was a custom for rich gentlemen to travel to the Pacific islands and Asia to get tattooed by famous artists. In fact, many of the males in the royal families of Europe—princes and kings—had tattoos.

C At that time, tattooing was still done by hand, that is, artists made tiny holes in the skin with a needle or other sharp object. Then they put ink of different colors into the holes, according to a design. Nowadays, artists use electric tattoo machines, which make hundreds of holes at once, automatically pushing the ink into the skin. What used to be a long painful process takes much less time, although it still hurts! After a few days, depending on the size of the tattoo, the skin heals, or gets better, and the tattoo can be distinguished.

D In the past decade, many young people in the United States have started getting tattoos, bringing this ancient art form to life again. A third of Americans in their 20s have tattoos, while a fourth of those in their 30s have them. Tattoos are more common in Western countries, where about 20% of the population has at least one tattoo. Is this a trend or just a fad? If we look at history, we can probably call it a long-term fad. In the 19th century, tattoos were fashionable for a few decades, and who knows? They may continue to be popular for many years to come.

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

21. Tattoos were popular among _____.
A. ancient tribes
B. island cultures
C. European royalty
D. all of the above
22. Captain Cook's sailors got tattooed in _____.
A. Asia
B. England
C. the Pacific islands
D. Europe
23. Gentlemen, princes, and kings were tattooed by _____.
A. artists doing work by hand
B. Captain Cook
C. electric tattoo machines
D. sailors
24. Nowadays, getting a tattoo _____ than before.
A. hurts more
B. is faster
C. is less painful
D. is more distinguished
25. In the United States, _____ have tattoos.
A. 25% of people in their 20s
B. 20% of people in their 30s
C. more than half of people in their 20s and 30s
D. a third of all people

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

Volunteering in the United States

A Volunteering is a practice that many people in the United States engage in at some point in their lives. It means doing unpaid work for or through an organization. It may be a simple activity, like school children cleaning up their neighborhood park, or teenagers washing cars to earn money to support their team. It may be an educational activity, like college students tutoring children after school, or professionals advising recent university graduates. It may also be for environmental organizations, like Earthwatch or Greenpeace. Whatever a person's interest, there are dozens of ways to volunteer, and many Americans do it.

B The Department of Labor collects information on volunteering in the United States, and it says that every year, over 65 million people offer their services. One-fourth of men and one-third of women work for at least one organization without being paid. The organizations that they volunteer for the most are (1) religious, (2) educational and youth services, and (3) social and community service. People between the ages of 35 and 55 tend to volunteer a great deal, but teenagers also volunteer a lot, possibly because this type of work is emphasized in schools.

C The average time spent in unpaid activities is about 50 hours per year. Retired people (over 65) offer more of their time than other age groups—over 90 hours per year. Married people tend to volunteer more than single people, and parents tend to volunteer more than adults without children. Parents are more likely to get involved in schools and sport teams, while adults without children are more likely to offer their time to hospitals or community service organizations.

D Regarding the type of work they do, people with higher levels of education are more likely to do tutoring, coaching, supervising, and counseling, or to provide management or medical assistance. Those with lower levels of education are more likely to collect, prepare, distribute, and serve food. People with full-time jobs are less likely than those with part-time jobs to volunteer. Among those who volunteered in the past but no longer do so, lack of time is the main reason, followed by health/medical problems, and family responsibilities. All in all, the trend of volunteering is alive and well in the United States, with more people lending a hand every year.

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

26. Volunteering may take the form of cleaning up a park, washing cars and tutoring children.
27. The number of Americans who volunteer is over 65 million.
28. Single people volunteer more than married people.
29. The most common type of organization to volunteer for is sports.
30. In the United States, more and more people are offering their services.

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座位号

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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(2) 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 New Words

A Find words with similar meanings. Then match Column A with Column B. (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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高级英语阅读(2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2019年1月

Section I New words

A Find words with similar meanings. Then match Column A with Column B. (3 points each)

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

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

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 11. cultural | 12. individualism |
| 13. ideas | 14. contrast |
| 15. culture | 16. goals |
| 17. traditions | 18. assignments |
| 19. methods | 20. lectures |

Section II Reading Comprehension

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

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

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

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