

试卷代号: 铜陵电大
1015

中央广播电视台大学 2006—2007 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

英语专业 高级时事英语 试题

2007 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 three sections. They are:

Section I : Listening Test (30 points, 30 minutes)

Section II : Reading Test (50 points, 30 minutes)

Section III : Writing Test (20 points, 30 minutes)

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

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Section I : Listening Test

30 points

Instructions:

- The Listening Test will take approximately 20 minutes.
- There are two parts to the test and you will hear each part twice.
- There will be a pause of 30 seconds after each part to allow you to think about your answers.
- You can first write your answers on this test paper. You will have a few minutes at the end of the test to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.
- **ALL ANSWERS MUST APPEAR ON THE ANSWER SHEET.**

Part 1. Questions 1—10 are based on this part. (10 points, 1 point each)

Listen to the dialogue between Bob Wilkins and one of his salespeople, Louis Jackson. Fill in the blanks with one to three words in the following summary according to the information you hear.

Topic of the conversation : (1) _____

Person making the charge : (2) _____ (*Position:* (3) _____;

Colour of his skin: (4) _____

Person charged : (5) _____ [*Position:* (6) _____]

Colour of his skin: white

Reason for the charge : Louis discriminated both in colour and in the (7) _____

Instances of Henry's discrimination against Louis : making (8) _____ about black;

calling Louis by all sorts of (9) _____

Witnesses : Rachael Hyde : *Position:* (10) _____;

Mike Jennings: *Position:* salesman

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Part 2. Questions 11-20 are based on this part. (20 points, 2 points each)

You are going to hear a talk entitled *Looking for a Few Wise Children*. The talk will be played twice. Listen to the talk and fill in the blanks with one word according to what you hear.

America's schools commonly identify students as "(11) _____ and talented" by evaluating traits such as (12) _____, analytic ability and (13) _____.

But after years of researching what it means to be gifted, Robert Sternberg of Yale University says he and the rest of the education establishment have missed a (14) _____ element: (15) _____.

Sternberg, heavily influenced by the (16) _____ of Mohandas H. Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr., is researching how to detect students with (17) _____ to rightly judge and follow a wise course of action. He and colleagues are also developing curriculum to foster it in young (18) _____.

"Being gifted is not just about the (19) _____ you have, but how you (20) _____ it," said Sternberg, director of the Yale Center for the Psychology of Abilities, Competencies and Expertise as well as president-elect of the American Psychological Association.

This is the end of the Listening Test. You will now have a few minutes to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

Section II : Reading Test

50 points

Instructions:

- There are four parts to the test, each including one reading passage.
- The test will take approximately 40 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.

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Part 1. Questions 21–30 are based on the following passage. (20 points, 2 points each)

Mailstrom

Adapted from *The Guardian Weekly*, 31 January 1999

As our readers know a mailstrom means ‘a stretch of water moving with a strong circular movement, which can suck objects down’ — a useful metaphor for my feelings about the e-mail.

The fastest-growing pastime in the world is probably the sending of email. Last year, nearly 4 trillion e-mails were sent in the United States, where it all began. Since only 15 per cent of Americans use e-mail (against 2 per cent in 1992), you don’t have to be Einstein to realize that by the time 50 per cent are online, there may be a bit of a problem about overload.

There already is. The Wall Street Journal reckons that a typical worker in a European company has to deal with 150 e-mails a day. If that figure is true — and allowing an average of two minutes for reading, junking or replying to each one — then it would take five hours out of the day. One former Microsoft executive in Europe, according to the WSJ, returned from a business trip to find 2,000 e-mails lying in wait. Her solution was to enlist the help of a co-worker to drag everything in the waste bin — though as a career move, she left anything containing the words Bill Gates.

Others aren’t so lucky. E-mail anecdotes abound about how senders press the wrong key and unwittingly send what was intended as private criticism of their boss to dozens of people, including the executive concerned. The only answer, according to a recent book, is to put nothing into an e-mail that couldn’t be read by your mother or your boss. Worse still is the exploding growth of junk mail — unsolicited e-mails from companies advertising their wares who believe that the whole world hangs on their thoughts. Companies are countering

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with special software that sniffs out junk mail before it reaches you. The trouble is, the remedy may be worse than the disease. A Californian judge has ordered Microsoft to post a warning on its main web-site after a customer found that its anti-junk mail programme prevented electronic Christmas cards from getting through. The problems are unlikely to ease as the Internet becomes more popular. Soon, it may be time to revert to the envelope.

Questions 21 — 30 True or False : Within the context of the passage, determine if the following statements are True or False. On the Answer Sheet, write "T" for True and "F" for False.

21. The writer feels that the e-mail can metaphorically 'suck people down'.
22. The Guardian article cites material from the Wall Street Journal.
23. The writer does not expect the sending of e-mails to increase.
24. The ex-Microsoft executive in Europe was a man.
25. The Microsoft executive saved the e-mails that mentioned 'Bill Gates'.
26. Criticising your boss on the e-mail is a good idea.
27. The writer only discusses the problem of e-mail overload.
28. Junk mail is written by people sending Christmas greetings to friends.
29. Mothers do not use e-mail.
30. The writer considers that we might need to revert to sending letters by post.

Part 2. Questions 31 — 35 are based on this part. (10 points, 2 points each)

More than 125 years ago a farsighted young man with the vision of a pioneer tossed a news-carrying pigeon into the air — and laid the foundations for the famous global news agency of Reuters. Today, in every country where newspapers are printed and radio stations transmit, the name Reuters — synonymous (同义词) with rapid and informative news—is seen and heard in countless languages.

From more than 1100 reporters in 183 countries on all five continents as well as from affiliated (附属的) national news agencies abroad, the news that makes the headlines

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streams night and day over teleprinters, telephones, telex, cable circuits and radio monitors into the London headquarters of Reuters in Fleet Street. There short-sleeved teams of skilled sub-editors, working against the clock amid typewriters and teleprinters, process and check the facts of hundreds of stories of events great and small. Split-second, ultramodern communications dispatch them to some 153 countries across the world. Within minutes of a major news break reaching the London headquarters, it is ticking out on Reuters teleprinters in newspaper offices and radio stations in every continent.

Paul Julius Reuters had a vision of a world system of news communications when he started his carrier pigeon service in the German town of Aachen to provide Stock Exchange news and market prices. Moving to London in 1851, he opened a "man and small boy" office and expanded into general news. Today, Reuters has one of the most extensive private news communications systems in the world: teleprinters, video-display units, wire circuits and numerous radio-teletype channels encircle the globe.

News tapped out in London is read a fraction of a second later in Sydney and Tokyo, New York and Singapore, Milan and Moscow, Berlin and Buenos Aires. In 1962, Reuters made history as the first news service to transmit news internationally through outer space using the Telstar satellite between London and New York.

Questions 31 — 35: Multiple Choice: 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.

31. Reuters is a news agency _____.

- A. which provides world news service in many languages
- B. set up in Germany for general news communications
- C. with its reporters in every country and district
- D. operating in London under the British government

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32. "The news that makes the headlines" in the second paragraph refers to _____.

- A. the tragic news
- B. the strange and untrue news
- C. the medical news
- D. the most important news

33. According to the passage, the sub-editors in the headquarters _____.

- A. have very poor working conditions
- B. enjoy the privilege of traveling around the world
- C. work efficiently in order to send the news off in time
- D. check the facts of the most important events

34. What made Reuters special in history?

- A. It was the first to use a satellite for its worldwide news service.
- B. It was the first of its kind to broadcast international news.
- C. It was the first to make London news broadcast heard in New York through a satellite.
- D. It was the first news service that reported outer space.

35. The word "vision" in "a vision of a world system..." (para. 3) most probably means _____.

- A. schedule
- B. network
- C. dream
- D. program

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Part 3. Questions 36 — 40 are based on this part. (20 points, 4 points each)

Golden boy

It was in Matt's fifth-grade year that his mother decided to move the family to Cambridge in order to take advantage of the school system, specifically the Cambridge of the school, which is now known as Graham and Parks. The city of Cambridge, just across the Charles River from Boston, is famous for its universities (which include Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and has an extremely diverse population of more than 95,000 residents who speak a total of over fifty languages. The public-school population includes children of eighty-two nationalities.

As a professor of early-childhood development at Lesley College in Cambridge, Matt's mother, Nancy, was enthusiastic about the exposure to so many different types of people that living in Cambridge would provide for Kyle and Matt — an exposure she further encouraged by moving the three of them into a communal home with five other families in 1981. Jay Jones organized the purchase of a house with pink aluminum siding on Auburn Street in Cambridge's Central Square neighborhood in order to convert it into their experimental six-family cooperative, where he still lives. Matt enjoyed the experience. "It was a great way to be raised, especially for an actor. Lots of different perspectives, just surrounded by lots of positive human beings," he said in an interview. The progressive living arrangement included a weekly three-hour community meeting and Sunday workdays. The "family" renovated their home together, with Matt and Kyle joining in.

It was around the age of eight that Matt started getting involved with children's theater groups. The move was natural considering his early-childhood playtime activities. His

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mother was so strongly opposed to war games and violent cartoons (which she believed stifled creativity) that she gave her sons only blocks to play with. If they complained, she suggested they invent their own games. As Matt remembered it in Interview magazine, "I was always making up stories and acting out plays; that's just the way I was raised." Older brother Kyle, now an artist, made the costumes.

Questions 36 — 40 *Short answers* : Give short answers to the following questions. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

36. Why did Matt's mother decide to move the family to Cambridge?
37. What is the city of Cambridge famous for?
38. What, according to the article, did the progressive living arrangement include?
39. Why was Matt's mother opposed to war games and violent cartoons?
40. What kind of toy did their mother give them when they were young?

Section III : Writing Test

20 points

Instructions:

- This test will take 30 minutes.
- Write your essay on the Answer Sheet.
- You may use the space below to write an outline or a draft.
- Your essay should be about 150 words.

Write a short essay about mass media. You should write about the importance of mass media to people's daily life, you may compare radio and television as forms of media. You may also write about your own view on future development of mass media.

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中央广播电视台大学 2006—2007 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

英语专业 高级时事英语 试题答题纸

2007 年 7 月

题 号	Section I		Section II			Section III	总 分
	Part 1	Part 2	Part 1	Part 2	Part 3		
分 数							

Section I Listening Test 30 points

得 分	评卷人

Part 1 Questions 1—10

(10 points, 1 point each)

Question No.	Answer
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

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得 分	评卷人

Part 2 Questions 11—20

(20 points, 2 points each)

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

Section II Reading Test

50 points

得 分	评卷人

Part 1 Questions 21—30

(20 points, 2 point each)

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
21.		26.	
22.		27.	
23.		28.	
24.		29.	
25.		30.	

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得 分	评卷人

Part 2 Questions 31—35

(10 points, 2 points each)

Question No.	Answer
31.	
32.	
33.	
34.	
35.	

得 分	评卷人

Part 3 Questions 36—40

(20 points, 4 points each)

36.

37.

38.

39.

40.

得 分	评卷人

Section III Writing Test

(20 points)

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英语专业 高级时事英语 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2007 年 7 月

Section I Litening Test 30 points

Part 1. One point for each correct answer Total =10 points

1. racial discrimination
2. Louis Jackson
3. salesman
4. black
5. Henry Smith
6. Sales Manager
7. work
8. jokes
9. insulting names
10. Sales Department secretary

Part 2

1. Spot Dictation : Two points for each correct answer Total =20 points

11. gifted
12. intelligence
13. creativity
14. crucial
15. wisdom
16. lives
17. capacity
18. people
19. knowledge
20. use

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Section II Reading

(50 points)

Part 1. Two points for each correct answer Total = 20 points

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. T | 22. T | 23. F | 24. F | 25. T |
| 26. F | 27. F | 28. F | 29. F | 30. T |

Part 2. Two points for each correct answer Total = 10 points

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 31. A | 32. D | 33. C | 34. A | 35. C |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Part 3. Four points for each correct answer Total = 20 points

36. She wanted to take advantage of the school system there.
37. It is famous for its universities including Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute Technology.
38. The progressive living arrangement included a weekly three-hour community meeting and Sunday workdays.
39. She believed that war games and violent cartoons stifled or killed creativity.
40. Only blocks.

Section III Writing Test

20 points

分 数	标 准
18—20	文章切题,内容充实,有独到之处;行文流畅,语言得体;篇幅适当;结构严谨;句子结构有变化,用词有选择。避免了单调和粗俗;无语法错误。
15—17	内容适合;语言自然得体;篇幅适当;结构合理;准确地使用常用语法结构;语法和选词基本无错误。
12—14	基本切题;语体基本得当;篇幅适当;篇章结构进行了适当的计划或调整;只有少量语法错误;或拼写错误,不致引起阅读困难。
9—11	基本切题,但内容有待充实;语体不当之处较少;篇幅适当;结构有待改善;常用结构中无语法错误,其他语法和词汇错误不致引起严重的阅读困难。
6—8	大致切题,但有关内容欠缺或包含无关内容;缺乏语体意识;篇幅不够;篇章结构松散不当;各种语言错误导致严重阅读困难或误解。
0—5	错误过多,无法阅读。