

试卷代号:1029

中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

变化中的英语 试题

2009 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、仔细阅读题目的说明,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 3 parts. They are:

Part I : Knowledge Test (40 points)

Part II : Reading Test (40 points)

Part III : Writing Test (20 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.

Part I Knowledge Test (40 points)

Section 1 Choose the best answer according to what you have learned in this course. (20 points)

1. Angles and Saxons were _____.
 - A. Latin-speaking Romans
 - B. French-speaking Normans
 - C. Germanic peoples
 - D. Native British peoples

2. The languages of Anglos, Saxons, and Jutes were _____.
 - A. the same in structure and vocabulary
 - B. different in structure and vocabulary, and unrelated
 - C. different in structure and vocabulary, but related
 - D. similar in structure but quite different in vocabulary

3. The final conquest of the British Isles was in the _____.
 - A. 1st century BC by the Scandinavian people
 - B. 5th century A. D. by the Normans
 - C. 11th century A. D. by the Normans
 - D. World War II by Germans

4. An American teacher who made an especially important contribution to the American way of spelling English words was _____.
 - A. Mark Twin
 - B. Noah Webster
 - C. Webster Merriam
 - D. Thomas McCauley

5. Dialects refer to _____.
 - A. different ways of speaking the same language
 - B. different written systems
 - C. different grammatical structures
 - D. different languages spoken in one place

6. Pidgin means a language, used only for purposes of trade. It is said to come from a _____ pronunciation of the English word "business".
 - A. Latin
 - B. Greek
 - C. American
 - D. Chinese

7. In the _____ are _____ who were born in Britain, North America, Australia, etc and are of British descent.
- A. Outer Circle...English users B. Inner Circle... native speakers
C. Expanding circle...English users D. Outer Circle...native speakers
8. The most commonly used language of international deals between Asian and other countries is _____ .
- A. Chinese B. English
C. Creole D. Japanese
9. New Englishes can be called _____ .
- A. regional varieties of English B. emerging Englishes
C. local standard Englishes D. all of the above
10. Which of the following statements is NOT true of new words in English? _____
- A. Many old words are used with new meanings.
B. Many words are created from the initial letters of several words.
C. Some words are borrowed from other languages.
D. Some words are the creations of computers.

Section 2 True or False (20 points)

Decide the following statements to be True (T) or False (F) according to what you have learned from the course.

11. Creoles and New Englishes are quite different. Creoles are well respected, while the term 'New Englishes' is a sign of disrespect.
12. Chinese belongs to the Sino-Japanese language family.
13. Spanish, French and Portuguese are descendents of Latin.
14. ELT started to be a profession and a business in Britain as early as the 19th century.
15. When the Indian government gave equal right and status to Hindi and English, there were demonstrations against the use of English.
16. In the Quirk view, the local English should be taught, learned and respected.
17. The shrinking world means the world is getting smaller in size.
18. The end of the 20th century is often called the age of rapid communication.

19. Almost everyone has a much larger productive than receptive knowledge of vocabulary.
20. Edutainment is an invented word, meaning people learn and are entertained at the same time.

Part II Reading Test (40 points)

Passage 1 (Questions 21—25)

Read the following passage, and decide whether the statements are T (True) or F (False). Write your answers against the numbers on your Answer Sheet.

Slang, informal, nonstandard words and phrases, generally have shorter lives than the expressions of ordinary colloquial speech. The former are typically formed by creative, often witty juxtapositions of words or images. Slang can be contrasted with jargon (technical language of occupational or other groups) and with argot or cant (secret vocabulary of underworld groups), but the borderlines separating these categories from slang are extremely blurred, and some writers use the terms cant, argot, and jargon in a general way to include all the foregoing meanings.

Slang trends originate in subcultures within a society. Occupational groups (for example, loggers, police, medical professionals, and computer specialists) are prominent originators of both jargon and slang. Other groups creating slang include the armed forces, teenagers, racial minorities, ghetto residents, labor unions, citizen-band radiobroadcasters, sports groups, drug addicts, criminals, and even religious denominations (Episcopalians, for example, produced the term 'spike', meaning a High Church Anglican). Slang expressions often embody attitudes and values of group members. They may thus contribute to a sense of group identity and may convey to the listener information about the speaker's background. Before an apt expression becomes slang, however, it must be widely adopted by members of the subculture. At this point slang and jargon overlap greatly. If the subculture has enough contact with the mainstream culture, its figures of speech become slang expressions known to the whole of society. For example, cool cat (aloof, stylish person), Mr. Charley (a white man), The Man (the law), and Uncle Tom (a meek black) all originated in the predominantly black Harlem district of New York City and have traveled far since their inception. Slang is thus generally not tied to any geographic region within a country.

A slang expression may suddenly become widely used and as quickly dated (skiddoo). It may become accepted as standard speech, either in its original slang meaning (bus, from omnibus) or with an altered, possibly tamed meaning (jazz, which originally had sexual connotations). Some expressions have persisted for centuries as slang (booze for alcoholic beverage). In the 20th century, mass media and rapid travel have sped up both the circulation and the demise of slang terms. Television and novels have turned criminal cant into slang (five grand for \$5000). Changing social circumstances may stimulate the spread of slang. Drug-related expressions (such as pot and marijuana) were virtually a secret jargon in the 1940s; in the 1960s they were adopted by rebellious youth; and in the 1970s and '80s they were widely known.

21. The passage mainly discusses the origins of slang and its social application.
22. According to the author, philosophers also made contributions to the birth of slang.
23. The word 'They' in line 7 para. 2 refers to attitudes and values.
24. Slang expressions contribute to the identification of a social group.
25. According to the passage, newspapers and magazines contributed to accelerating the metabolism (新陈代谢) of slang expressions in the 20th century.

Passage 2 (Questions 26—30)

Read the following passage, and answer the questions after the passage.

In Great Britain at present the speech of educated persons is known as Received Standard English. A class dialect rather than a regional dialect, it is based on the type of speech cultivated at such schools as Eton and Harrow and at such of the older universities as Oxford and Cambridge. Many English people who speak regional dialects in their childhood acquire Received Standard English while attending school and university. Its influence has become even stronger in recent years because of its use by such public media as the British Broadcasting Corp.

Widely differing regional and local dialects are still employed in the various counties of Great Britain. Other important regional dialects have developed also; for example, the English language in Ireland has retained certain individual peculiarities of pronunciation, such as the pronunciation of lave for leave and fluther for flutter; certain syntactical peculiarities, such as the use of after following forms of the verb be; and certain differences in vocabulary, including the use of archaic words such as adown (for down) and Celtic borrowings such as banshee. The Lowland Scottish dialect, sometimes called Lallans, first

made known throughout the English-speaking world by the songs of the 18th-century Scottish poet Robert Burns, contains differences in pronunciation also, such as neebour (“neighbor”) and guid (“good”), and words of Scandinavian origin peculiar to the dialect, such as braw and bairn. The English spoken in Australia, with its marked diphthongization of vowels, also makes use of special words, retained from English regional dialect usages, or taken over from indigenous Australian terms.

An important development of English outside Great Britain occurred with the colonization of North America. American English may be considered to include the English spoken in Canada, although the Canadian variety retains some features of British pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary. The most **distinguishing** differences between American English and British English are in pronunciation and vocabulary. There are slighter differences in spelling, pitch, and stress as well. Written American English also has a tendency to be more rigid in matters of grammar and syntax, but at the same time appears to be more tolerant of the use of neologisms. Despite these differences, it is often difficult to determine, apart from context, whether serious literary works have been written in Great Britain or the U. S. /Canada—or, for that matter, in Australia, New Zealand, or South Africa.

26. About Received Standard English, all of the following are true EXCEPT _____ .
- A. It is a cultural and socialdialect rather than a regional one
 - B. It is closely connected with reputed educational institutions in Britain
 - C. The ability to use Received Standard English is by no means inborn
 - D. Its influence is being counteracted by modern media
27. _____ is characteristic of the English dialect in _____ .
- A. The use of the word down in place of adown ... Ireland
 - B. Pronouncing / ei / in certain words as / i: / ...Scottish Lowlands
 - C. Pronouncing / i: / for / ei / ... Ireland
 - D. The use of the words braw and bairn ... Australia
28. The appearance of American English was the consequence of British _____ .
- A. occupation of that new continent across the Atlantic Ocean
 - B. withdrawal from their colonies in Northern America
 - C. English development in Canada
 - D. cultural elimination by indigenous varieties in Northern America

29. The word “distinguishing” in line 4 para. 3 can best be replaced by _____.

- A. important
B. subtle
C. insignificant
D. obvious

30. Written American English differs from its British counterpart in that _____.

- A. the former shows more flexibility toward grammar
B. there is quicker acceptance of new words in written American English
C. syntax is more likely to change in written American English
D. the latter has a tendency to be more consistent in spelling

Passage 3 (Questions 31—35)

Read the following passage, and answer the questions after the passage.

How men first learn to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other and that they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken or written, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their association — the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meanings for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music and which, by their position and association, can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

As for international cultural relations, they are not like a plant whose growth can be forced under glass; love for another country’s stories and poems cannot be created by clever

publicity, as if philosophy and art were an old brand of cigarettes under a new name. In all our efforts towards mutual appreciation we have to recognize that certain elements rooted in tradition, race and indigenous practices are not transferable. There are limits to the international to which we must pay heed: certain aspects of national culture can be comprehended only painstakingly. If a mere interchange of books by means of translation, or their import and export, it might easily be proved that cultures are alike except for languages. Happily this is not the truth; the fascination of foreign cultures lies in their inaccessibility. Therefore, a scheme that is directed towards conquering the superficial while it ignores the essential is without merit.

31. The origin of language is _____ .
- A. a legend handed down from the past B. a matter that is hidden or secret
C. a question that has many answers D. a problem not yet solved
32. What is true about the words? _____ .
- A. They can express feelings only B. They cannot be written down
C. They are simply sounds D. They are mysterious
33. By "association" (line 1, para 2), the author means _____ .
- A. a special quality B. a joining of ideas
C. a puzzling appearance D. a strange feature
34. What is mainly discussed in the final paragraph? _____ .
- A. The importance of cultural exchange
B. Dissimilarities of cultural backgrounds
C. Methods of mastering international culture
D. Obstacles to understanding other cultures
35. The author feels that the key to knowledge of other cultures is _____ .
- A. careful study
B. a publicity drive
C. breaking down the barriers of language
D. transferring indigenous varieties

Passage 4 (Questions 36—40)

Read the following passage, and decide whether the statements are T (True) or F (False). Write your answers against the numbers on your Answer Sheet.

David Graddol, a language researcher and lecturer at the Open University in Britain, said that, on the one hand, English is becoming a language of everyday usage in some countries in Northern Europe. "Something like 70% of the Dutch population claim now that they can hold a conversation in English quite comfortably," Mr. Graddol said. "For them, it is not a textbook-based foreign exercise. They are already exposed to English in the environment. People have learned a little bit of it before they get to school, and they can see immediately that it has some use in their lives. In countries like the Netherlands, Sweden or Denmark you need English to complete your education."

"In other countries, however, English is more truly a foreign language," said Mr. Graddol, whose consulting firm, The English Council produced a worldwide report titled "The Future of English" for the British Council a few years ago. "In some countries, like China, there is not very much English in the environment and people may be learning it from teachers who may not speak English very well themselves."

In a third group of countries, like India and Nigeria where English has been used a long time, distinct local varieties of the language are emerging, complete with their own dictionaries, textbooks and literature.

"English is so important in these countries that people use it in part to create their own social and even national identity," Mr. Graddol said. "When that happens, the language starts going its own way. The variety of English that proficient speakers in such countries are learning may not be terribly useful in an international context."

"Thus, the very reason for the rise of English—its guarantee of mutual intelligibility among people of different cultures—could dissolve if the language continues to split up into a variety of 'Englishes'."

36. 30% of the Dutch population claim they can communicate in English very freely.

37. People in the Netherlands, Sweden or Denmark use English to complete their education.

38. According to the English Council, in some countries like China there is not very much English in the environment and English is more truly a foreign language.
39. In countries where distinct local varieties of English are emerging like India, people no longer use their native language.
40. According to the speaker, English is so popular in some European countries that it has started going its own way because people use it in part to create their own social and even national identity.

Part III Writing Test (20 points)

Write short notes according to what you have learned in the course. (10 points for each one)

41. There are many ways in which English learns from other languages through borrowing. Please complete the following table.

Description	Examples
Acronym/abbreviation	WTO; _____; _____; _____
_____	Dragon-boat; The Fragrance Hill(香山)
_____	Kongfu; _____; _____
Old words with new meanings	Windows; _____; _____
Invented words	Infomania; _____

42. Please explain the style of Science English.

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座位号

中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

变化中的英语 试题答题纸

2009 年 1 月

题号	Part I	Part II	Part III	总分
分数				

得分	评卷人

Part I Knowledge Test (40 points)

Section 1		Section 2	
1.	2.	11.	12.
3.	4.	13.	14.
5.	6.	15.	16.
7.	8.	17.	18.
9.	10.	19.	20.

得分	评卷人

Part II Reading Test (40 points)

Passage 1	Passage 2	Passage 3	Passage 4
21.	26.	31.	36.
22.	27.	32.	37.
23.	28.	33.	38.
24.	29.	34.	39.
25.	30.	35.	40.

得分	评卷人

Part III Writing Test (20 points)

41.

42.

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中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

变化中的英语 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2009 年 1 月

Part I Knowledge Test (40 points)

• Two points for each item

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. C | 4. B | 5. A |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. B | 9. D | 10. D |
| 11. F | 12. F | 13. T | 14. F | 15. T |
| 16. F | 17. F | 18. T | 19. F | 20. T |

Part II Reading Test (40 points)

• Two points for each item

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. T | 22. F | 23. F | 24. T | 25. T |
| 26. D | 27. B | 28. A | 29. D | 30. B |
| 31. B | 32. C | 33. B | 34. D | 35. A |
| 36. F | 37. T | 38. T | 39. F | 40. F |

Part III Writing Test (20 points)

For reference:

41. (Award 1 point for each blank, examples can be different from the following)
- (1) Acronym/abbreviation: OPEC, ROM, MTR, OK, BBC (any three are correct)
 - (2) Borrowed by translation: Dragon-boat, the Fragrance Hill;
 - (3) Borrowed by pronunciation: Kongfu, dim sum, Fung shui...
 - (4) Old words with new meanings: Windows, keys, mouse, menu
 - (5) Invented words: infomania, edutainment

42. (Award a maximum of 10 points for any 5 of the following, 2 points for each correct idea expressed)

- (1) Science English is difficult for the ordinary users of English.
- (2) The style is remote and impersonal.
- (3) The topics of the sentences are very often abstract.
- (4) The passive voice is used very frequently.
- (5) The style makes people feel they are looked down by the writer.
- (6) The writers assume large areas of shared knowledge.

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中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

变化中的英语 口试题签(1)

2009 年 1 月

Instructions:

- Make an oral presentation of your knowledge or your ideas on the topic.
- You have 5 minutes to prepare for the presentation.
- In preparing for the presentation, plan on the content, organization and the manner of delivery (what to say, and how to say it—such as in what sequence, how to connect, how to emphasize, etc.)
- Your presentation should last about 4 minutes.

Topic for your presentation:

Make a presentation on whether it's necessary to speak or write like native speakers.

Note that in Unit 7 you did some reading on The Quirk view and The Kachru view. Today's world is a changing world, people from different nations and areas will meet and communicate in different ways. Give your opinions on whether it is necessary for all learners to speak or write English like native speakers or not.

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中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

变化中的英语 口试题签(2)

2009 年 1 月

Instructions:

- **Make an oral presentation of your knowledge or your ideas on the topic assigned.**
- **You have 5 minutes to prepare for the presentation.**
- **In preparing for the presentation, plan on the content, organization, and the manner of delivery (what to say, and how to say it, such as in what sequence, how to connect, how to emphasize, etc.)**
- **Your presentation should last about 4 minutes.**

Topic for your presentation:

Make a presentation on why American English spelling is simpler than British in some ways.

In Unit 3 you were exposed to the comparison between American English and British English. You know about a person called Noah Webster. In your talk, first give the reasons why American English spelling is simpler than British English. Then give examples to show the superficial differences between the two varieties in pronunciation, spelling and vocabulary.

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中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

变化中的英语 口试题签(3)

2009 年 1 月

Instructions:

- Make an oral presentation of your knowledge or your ideas on the topic.
- You have 5 minutes to prepare for the presentation.
- In preparing for the presentation, plan on the content, organization and the manner of delivery (what to say, and how to say it—such as in what sequence, how to connect, how to emphasize, etc.)
- Your presentation should last about 4 minutes.

Topic for your presentation:

Make a presentation on how individual language or idiolect changes.

In Unit 1 you were exposed to language change and language use. Language changes with time and with people. Language use also changes with time. In your talk you should explain:

- 1) How an individual person learns his/her mother-tongue;
- 2) How language changes in the life of an individual person and give some examples of changed English language use over the past 25 years.

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中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

变化中的英语 口试

成 绩 单

2009 年 1 月

学 号	姓 名	得 分	学 号	姓 名	得 分

口试教师: _____

日期: _____

试卷代号:1029

中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

变化中的英语 口试评分标准

(供参考)

2009 年 1 月

Instruction for examiners

- There are 3 topics for examinees to choose randomly.
- Each examinee is asked to make a 4-minute presentation on the topic he or she has drawn by chance.
- The marking criteria are given below for your reference.

口试评分标准

分 数	内 容	组 织	语 音	语 法	词 汇
90—100	切题、充实、完整	结构严谨、逻辑性强	发音准确、语调正确	无语法错误、能够使用复杂结构	准确、丰富、得当
75—89	切题、充实	衔接好、有条理	发音准确	基本无语法错误、能够使用复杂结构	有适当的选择和变化
60—74	切题	有条理	易于辨识	基本无语法错误	正确
31—59	基本切题	条理不够清楚	较难辨识	基本结构出现语法错误	少量错误
11—30	不太切题	条理不清	难于辨识	大量语法错误	大量错误
0—10	不切题	没有条理	不可辨识	全部语法错误	大部分错误