

铜陵电大

试卷代号:1201

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

英语综合实践 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。

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指定的位置上,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 FOUR parts. They are:

- Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)
- Part II Reading Comprehension (20 points)
- Part III Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)
- Part IV Writing (20 points)

The total score for this examination is 100. The time allowed for this examination is 90 minutes.

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Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Section A

Directions: Questions 1—5 are based on this section (10 points). Listen to a short monologue and complete the following form by filling in each blank with an appropriate word. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

It is clear and 1 today.

Tomorrow, 2 , you will have to experience clear and hot weather, the same as today.

We will expect light scattered showers over the 3 part of the state.

It will be partly cloudy for most of the 4 , but these clouds should move out by mid-afternoon.

The moon eclipse should start at 5 p. m.

Section B

Directions: Questions 6—10 are based on this section (10 points). Listen to the dialogue and choose the most correct answer from A, B, C or D.

6. The woman guesses the man is from _____.

A. England

B. France

C. Italy

D. Japan

7. The man was born in _____.

A. Chicago

B. New York

C. Manhattan

D. Seattle

8. The man loved _____.

A. watching sunrise

B. walking around

C. studying English

D. listening to music

9. The man moved here because _____.

A. his wife wanted to work here

B. he loves the life here

C. he didn't have anywhere to go

D. his wife making some friends here

10. The woman knows a place where _____.

A. there are a lot of good jobs

B. one can drink good alcohol

C. one can watch beautiful sunrise

D. boys and girls love to go for picnic

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Part II Reading Comprehension (20 points)

Section A Skimming and Scanning

Directions: In this section, there is one passage followed by a total of five pieces of information and marked 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in Column A. Skim or scan the text to match them with their correspondent parts marked A, B, C, D, and E in Column B. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Passage 1 Discovering London

This Full Day tour of London starts with a guided tour of Westminster Abbey. Here, you will see impressive monuments to kings, queens, famous scientists, musicians, poets and the Unknown Warrior. At the heart of the Abbey, you will see the Stone of Scone under the Coronation Chair made in 1301, and on which our kings and queens have been crowned since 1066, and where many state weddings and funerals have taken place.

As the tour continues your guide will point out the famous icons of London, including the Big Ben and the Parliament buildings, Whitehall, Downing Street, the London home of the Prime Minister, and Trafalgar Square where looking up you will see Nelson on his column (202ft high) before visiting Buckingham Palace for the colorful Changing of the Guard ceremony. Back on our coach we see the exclusive district of Mayfair and Piccadilly Circus, the heart of London's West End with its theatres, cinemas, nightclubs, restaurants and shops, before reaching out traditional London Pub for your included lunch.

Your afternoon starts with a visit to the City of London, the world-famous financial center that is dominated by the great dome of St Paul's Cathedral. The City of London was the site of the original Roman city, founded some 200 years ago. Here you will see the Mansion House (home to the Lord Mayor of London) and The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street (the Bank of England).

The Tower of London awaits. Here we meet the magnificent beefeaters dressed in their Tudor uniform. You will hear the legend of the ravens and some frightening tales from the Tower's 900-year history. A visit to the Jewel House, which displays the Crown Jewels, is a "must".

Our full day finishes with a cruise on London's famous River Thames, during which a Thames Waterman will point out places of interest along the way. Your cruise will end at Westminster Pier where you rejoin your coach.

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When services prohibit a visit inside Westminster Abbey, your tour will visit St Paul's Cathedral or the Chapter House. At certain times during the year there may be no Changing of the Guard. On these occasions you will still see Buckingham Palace, and visit Horse Guards Parade.

A

11. A ceremony which has become a tourist attraction taking place in front of Buckingham Palace.
12. The place where you may see many monuments to kings and queens and their weddings and funerals.
13. The district famous for its theatres, cinemas, nightclubs, restaurants and shops.
14. The place where you will hear some horrible stories talking about something that happened hundreds of years ago.
15. The place where St Paul's Cathedral is located.

B

- A. The Westminster Abbey
- B. the City of London
- C. The Tower of London
- D. The Changing of the Guard
- E. London's West End

Section B

Directions: *In this section, there are two passages followed by a total of ten multiple choice questions each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that you think is the correct answer. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.*

Passage 2

For much of this century, psychologists have quarreled about how useful tests are. Some warn that most of the tests currently in use promise more than predict. But others believe that they really can predict performance in all kinds of skills, as long as they are interpreted intelligently.

Psychological tests started to be used widely during the 1914—1918 war. Both the British and the American armies needed a quick way to sort out recruits into those who were able. The armed forces had to weed out those who needed a great deal of training and those who were more of a threat to their troops than to the enemy.

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The first systematic study that led to the development of proper tests was started in France in 1904. The Paris education authorities wanted to find out how they could improve the lot of children who were doing badly at school. They commissioned two psychologists, Alfred Binet and Theodore Simon, to study the problem. Binet and Simon studied what children could achieve at different ages. They came up with a set of normal achievements from the age of two upwards.

Binet and Simon developed two measures. First, a normal measure of what a child should be able to manage at a particular age. Second, ways of testing the abilities of any individual child. It was out of this work that the notion of IQ was born. The Intelligence Quotient is mental age (what an individual child can achieve) divided by what is normal for children as a whole at that age.

This work, which had excellent liberal motives, was soon taken up by the military who wanted to keep out of army those who were positively useless. It was the success of tests used by the military in the 1914—1918 war that made industry interested. From 1921, The Psychological Corporation in America offered companies advice on how to use psychology to recruit new workers. In Britain there was a similar organization called the National Board for Occupational Psychology. Psychological Tests are now used by employers in Britain, America, Japan and Europe. Increasingly, they are also used to monitor the progress of employees. Career development involves the use of more psychological tests than ever before.

16. What is one of the different views of psychologists about the tests?

- A. Some argue that the tests keep promises.
- B. Others believe that these tests can foretell one's performances.
- C. Some believe that the tests can interpret intelligently.
- D. Their views are basically similar.

17. Which is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Psychological tests started in America during the First World War.
- B. The first study started in 1904.
- C. The American armies employ the tests to recruit qualified soldiers.
- D. Those soldiers who needed a great deal of training were a threat to their troops.

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18. What does the word "commission" mean in the 3rd line of the third paragraph?
- A. To commit something. B. To employ somebody.
C. To ask somebody to do something. D. To give the authority to somebody.
19. What are developed by Simon and Binet?
- A. A measure of what an individual child can achieve.
B. Measures of a child's performance and a child's ability.
C. An individual child's performance.
D. Measures of what children could achieve at different ages.
20. Psychological tests are used by employers in the following countries except _____.
- A. Korea B. America
C. Japan D. Britain

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

Section A

Directions: Each of the following sentences is followed by four choices (20 points). Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

21. For some of us, making friends is not easy. Feeling shy, we may _____ to make the first move.
- A. haste B. hesitate
C. tremble D. attempt
22. Gain at the expense of reputation should be called _____.
- A. load B. loss
C. profit D. burden
23. The important thing in life is to have a great goal, and the determination to _____ it!
- A. attain B. attach
C. attend D. attempt
24. George had difficulty swimming across the lake, but he finally succeeded upon his fourth _____.
- A. desire B. plan
C. process D. attempt

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But you have to believe in 34, which refuses to hide behind the bottle. Courage makes you love even when everything tells you not to love, and when the world tells you that the only safe thing to do is to 35, hiding from the whole world.

Sometimes to hurt means that you still 36. To hurt means that you haven't given up. And to hurt means that there will be a(an) 37 to all hurts. We lose, but we gain. Our loved ones die, but new loved ones are born. Our 38 walk away, but new ones come into our lives. Our loves leave us, but new ones appear, and maybe these ones won't leave and will be there when you're 80 years old. You'll know that the big secret of life always was 39, nothing more, nothing less, and you'll have a moment where you'll be 40 for all, no matter pain or happiness.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 31. A. right | B. wrong | C. clever | D. tired |
| 32. A. realize | B. form | C. grow | D. shatter |
| 33. A. laugh | B. sing | C. talk | D. fear |
| 34. A. change | B. courage | C. ability | D. legend |
| 35. A. keep on | B. turn up | C. run away | D. walk around |
| 36. A. worry | B. insist | C. doubt | D. hide |
| 37. A. end | B. start | C. tool | D. way |
| 38. A. friends | B. enemies | C. students | D. workers |
| 39. A. pain | B. love | C. money | D. food |
| 40. A. nervous | B. frightened | C. grateful | D. strange |

Part IV Writing (20 points)

Directions: Write an essay about 150 words.

This year, Yang Nuo was ranked No. 1 in the entrance examination for higher education in Hebei Province. When a journalist asked her to talk about her success, she said she was 'lucky enough'.

Please talk about the relationship between success and luck.

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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

英语综合实践 试题答题纸

2009 年 1 月

题号	Part I		Part II		Part III		Part IV	总分
	Section A	Section B	Section A	Section B	Section A	Section B		
分数								

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points, 2 points each)

得分	评卷人

Section A

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

得分	评卷人

Section B

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

Part II Reading Comprehension (20 points, 2 points each)

得分	评卷人

Section A

11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

得分	评卷人

Section B

16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

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Part III Vocabulary and Structure (40 points, 2 points each)

得分	评卷人

Section A (one point each)

21. 22. 23. 24. 25.
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

得分	评卷人

Section B (one point each)

31. 32. 33. 34. 35.
36. 37. 38. 39. 40.

得分	评卷人

Part IV Writing (20 points)

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英语综合实践 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2009 年 1 月

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points, 2 points each)

Section A

1. sunny 2. Saturday 3. northern 4. morning 5. 10:47

Section B

6. B 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. C

Part II Reading comprehension (20 points, 2 points each)

11. D 12. A 13. E 14. C 15. B

16. B 17. D 18. D 19. B 20. A

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (40 points, 2 points each)

Section A

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

26. B 27. C 28. B 29. B 30. B

Section B Cloze

31. A 32. D 33. D 34. B 35. C

36. B 37. A 38. A 39. B 40. C

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Part IV Writing (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。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—1	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。