

试卷代号:2155

中央广播电视大学 2009—2010 学年度第一学期“开放专科”期末考试

## 英语阅读(1) 试题

2010 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、仔细阅读每题的说明,并按题目要求答题。答案必须写在答题纸的指定位置上,写在试卷上无效。

三、用蓝、黑圆珠笔或钢笔答题,使用铅笔答题无效。

## Part I

### Directions:

Read passages 1 & 2 carefully and finish questions 1—10 as required. (30 points, 3 points each)

### Passage 1

#### Molla — a case study

1 Molla is fifteen. She lives with her parents and her brothers and sisters in a small village in Ethiopia. She walks over two kilometres four times a day to collect water for the family. She has to go alone because her mother must stay at home to look after the younger children. It takes her, in all, more than five hours each day. She carries the water in a 20-litre clay pot balanced on her head. She started collecting the water when she was seven years old. Then, she had a smaller pot and she went to the water hole with her mother.

2 Molla has never been to school — she doesn't have time for that. She suffers from severe headaches and backache.

3 'Soon things will be better,' Molla says. 'They're going to dig a well just outside our village. I'll be able to fetch all the water we need in just one hour a day. Maybe I'll be able to go to school then.'

### Directions:

Find a word in the passage, which is similar in meaning to the following words or phrases. The paragraph in which the word appears is indicated in the brackets. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

1. by oneself \_\_\_\_\_ (paragraph 1)
2. take care of \_\_\_\_\_ (paragraph 1)
3. fetch \_\_\_\_\_ (paragraph 1)
4. bad \_\_\_\_\_ (paragraph 2)
5. improve \_\_\_\_\_ (paragraph 3)

### Directions:

Skim passage 2 to get a general idea first and then try to fill in each of the blanks (6—10) with an appropriate preposition.

### Passage 2

Bloomfield Hall

University of the South East

12<sup>th</sup> October

Dear Mum and Dad,

Here I am at university! It's hard to believe! The first week has flown by. There's been so much to do.

I'm sharing a room (6) \_\_\_\_\_ two other girls. One is called Ruth and the other one is Janet. Ruth's studying biology and she's in her second year. Janet's a new student, like me, and she's doing law too. Janet and I go to lectures together too. She lived with her sister (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Sydney for two years so she's used to being away from home. I miss you a lot but I've got lots of new friends already.

I've joined the volleyball club but I've only played once so far. I'd like to get (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a team — to play for the university — but I don't think I'm good enough.

On Saturday, a whole crowd of us went into town to see a film. Then we had a pizza together in a little restaurant which Ruth had been to before. Guess what! One of the boys in the groups told me he knows Lucy! He used to go (9) \_\_\_\_\_ school with her. He was really surprised.

I've already got an essay to write — about the importance of law and order in society. I must hand it in next Thursday so I must stop writing this letter now and start doing the essay.

I hope you'll write (10) \_\_\_\_\_ me very soon. I miss you a lot.

Love,

Helen.

## Part II

**Read passages 3 & 4 and then choose an answer from the choices given to complete statements 11—20 based on your understanding of the passage. (30 points, 3 points each)**

### Passage 3

#### Test-tube baby born in Chongqing

Chongqing, China's newest municipality, with a population of 30 million, has welcomed its first test-tube baby; three more are expected to be born this year.

The boy, weighing three kilograms, was born on 9 April, 1997 at the Chongqing Maternity Hospital. The mother had been unable to conceive because of blocked fallopian tubes.

The hospital pioneered the research of assisted reproductive technology in southwest China by launching a study in 1994. The hospital has used the technology on 67 women, 27 percent of whom became pregnant. The hospital said three more test-tube babies, including a set of triplets, will be born this year.

Chongqing is the seventh Chinese city to report the birth of test-tube babies, following Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Shenyang, Haikou and other cities. More than 250 test-tube babies have been born in these cities since the first in Beijing in 1998.

Questions 11—15 are based on Passage 3.

11. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Chongqing?
- A. It has a population of 30 million.
  - B. It's China's newest municipality.
  - C. It has just welcomed its first test-tube baby.
  - D. It is the fifth Chinese city to report the birth of test-tube babies.
12. The first test-tube baby in Chongqing \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. weighs four kilogrammes when born
  - B. was born on 8 April, 1997
  - C. was born at the Chongqing Children's Hospital
  - D. was a boy
13. There are supposed to be altogether \_\_\_\_\_ test-tube babies born in Chongqing this year.
- A. 4
  - B. 3
  - C. 2
  - D. 1
14. Among the 67 women, on whom the assisted reproductive technology has been used, about \_\_\_\_\_ became pregnant.
- A. 17
  - B. 18
  - C. 19
  - D. 20
15. Which of the following cities has NOT reported the birth of test-tube babies?
- A. Beijing.
  - B. Shanghai.
  - C. Suzhou.
  - D. Shenyang

#### Passage 4

**Car maker: buy 100 Santanas, get 1 free**

SHANGHAI — The biggest car maker in China started a sales campaign that targets wealthy residents and taxi companies, the two major buyers.

Shanghai Automotive Industry Corp, which makes Santanas, is providing loans to buyers in Beijing, and is giving away free cars in Shenyang and Harbin.

Businesses that buy 100 or more cars get one free, and taxi companies that buy more than 1,000 Santana cars also get one free.

China is expected to produce 450,000 cars this year. The Shanghai automotive company is expected to control 51 per cent of the market. It plans to sell 230,000 Santana cars this year.

Enterprises and government authorities are not buying new cars because of tight budgets, so upper-class residents and taxi companies account for most vehicle sales.

In Beijing, about 80 per cent of cars sold this year were bought by individuals.

Santanas, especially the new 2000 models, have become big sellers. In July, the Beijing Asian Games Village car Market sold 498, 28 percent of its sales that month.

To boost sales in Beijing, the company is providing loans to individual car buyers. Journalists get the priority.

Experts expect China's taxi industry to grow 15 per cent annually.

The number of taxis in China is expected to grow by 86,300, amounting to 661,300 this year.

At the same time, 45,600 old cars will be replaced.

Therefore, demand for taxis should be 130,000.

Realizing the market potential, SAIC has moved its focus to taxi companies and is providing loans in Shenyang and Harbin. In addition, the company is setting up new repair stations and holding technology seminars.

The company's efforts in Beijing, Shenyang and Harbin are a small part of the drive. Promotions in southern cities such as Wenzhou and Xiamen are being planned.

**Questions 16—20 are based on Passage 4.**

16. Which of the following cities is the biggest car maker in China?

- A. Chang Chun.
- B. Shang Hai.
- C. Shen Yang.
- D. Harbin.

17. According to the passage, who are the two major car buyers?

- A. Enterprises and businessmen.
- B. Banks and taxi companies.
- C. Upper-class residents and journalists.
- D. Wealthy residents and taxi companies.

18. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Shanghai Automotive Industry Corp according to the passage?

- A. It makes Santanas.
- B. It provides loans to buyers in Shanghai.
- C. It gives away free cars in Shenyang.
- D. It is expected to control 51 per cent of the market.

19. According to experts, china's taxi industry \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. may decline 15 per cent each year      B. will increase 130,000 cars each year  
C. will grow 15 per cent each year      D. will decrease 45,600 cars each year
20. "A" in SAIC stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Automotive      B. Automatic  
C. Academic      D. Automobile

**Part III**

**Questions 21 — 30 are based on Passage 5. (20 points, 2 points each)**

**Passage 5**

**Juvenile Delinquency**

Jennifer got off the bus from the university and began walking towards the flat she shared with two other students. On her way she had to buy some food and stopped in one of the shops in the street. It was run by an Asian family, and although the Prices there were a little higher than in the big supermarket further down the street, she did a lot of her shopping there. The vegetables were fresher and they had various things she couldn't get elsewhere. Mr Patel, the owner of the shop, was checking through a list, but smiled, as he always did, when he saw her come in.

She picked up a wire basket and walked towards the back of the shop, where the rice was kept. The shop was divided by three long aisles, with rows of shelves crammed with all sorts of things. Except for her and Mr Patel, there were only two other people there. They were two teenage boys, and they were standing at the end of one of the aisles. She glanced at them as she passed. They were both wearing long, old-fashioned overcoats and they looked rather ridiculous in them because the coats were too big. But such things were popular with some teenagers at the time. 'Watch out, stupid,' she heard one of them whisper to the other. She walked on to the next aisle and found the rice she was looking for. Then she heard something else. It sounded like a tin dropping on the floor. She peeped through a gap in the shelf and caught a glimpse of one of the boys bending down. She saw him pick up a tin of food. But instead of putting it in the shopping basket, he dropped it into the inside pocket of his long overcoat. Jennifer glanced back down the aisle. She could see Mr Patel at the cash till, still checking through his list. Then she looked through the gap in the shelf again. The boys still had their backs to her. 'Come on, let's get out of here,' she heard one of them say. At the same time, she saw one of them put another tin in his overcoat pocket. They moved away from her. She could no longer see what they were doing or hear what they were saying.

When she got to the till, the two boys were in front of her. She watched them pay for

the few things they had in the basket. They had both buttoned their coats and fastened them with their belts. Mr Patel did not seem suspicious at all. He even smiled at them as they were about to leave. Jennifer opened her mouth to say something. . .

**Read Passage 5 and decide whether the following statements are True or False. Write T for True and F for False on your answer sheet.**

21. Jennifer walked back to the flat from the university.
22. There are three students altogether in Jennifer's flat.
23. Jennifer usually did her shopping in a big supermarket.
24. Mr Patel is an Asian.
25. There were four short aisles in Mr Patel's shop.
26. There were altogether four people in the shop when Jennifer did her shopping there.
27. The two boys were both wearing very big overcoats.
28. Mr Patel saw one of the boys steal a tin from the shop.
29. The boys did not know that Jennifer saw them stealing tins from the shop.
30. Jennifer paid for the few things she got and left before the two boys.

#### Part IV

**Questions 31 — 35 are based on Passage 6. (20 points, 4 points each)**

#### Passage 6

Most people's experience of flying is limited to the inside of an airplane. Several more forms of flying, however, have developed into increasingly popular leisure pastimes (休闲娱乐). Flying sports are divided into various kinds in terms of length of time in the air, necessary training, cost, technical equipment and knowledge required.

Ballooning (坐热气球) was man's first experience of flight over 200 years ago. However, it was not until the late 1960s that hot-air ballooning really developed in Britain. It is a very unusual experience to stand and look at the countryside disappearing in front of you as you rise higher and higher. If you wish to learn to fly a balloon yourself and can afford it (they cost several thousand pounds), it is possible to buy your own. Some producers provide instruction or you can learn on an hourly basis at a club.

Hang gliding (滑翔) is to realize man's dream of stepping off a hill or mountain and flying like a bird. It has made flying a possibility for almost everyone since it is relatively inexpensive and involves very little equipment. It is done from a hill facing into the wind and by the end of the course you should be able to make flights from the hilltop, turn left and right, land accurately (准确地) at the bottom of the hill. A five-day course is normally needed to reach this standard. You should wear warm and waterproof clothing and a special cap to protect your head. You are not allowed to do it if you are under 17. Once you have

completed a course you can join the club. The telephone number is (0234) 751688.

**Read Passage 6 and answer the following questions. Make your answers as short and clear as possible.**

31. How are flying sports divided into various kinds?

\_\_\_\_\_.

32. When was hot-air ballooning really developed in Britain?

\_\_\_\_\_.

33. How much does a hot-air balloon cost?

\_\_\_\_\_.

34. If you want to fly like a bird, what kind of flying sports can you do?

\_\_\_\_\_.

35. What do you need to wear when you do hang gliding?

\_\_\_\_\_.

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### 英语阅读(1) 试题答题纸

2010 年 1 月

题号	Part I	Part II	Part III	Part IV	总分
分数					

得分	评卷人

#### Part I (30 points, 3 points each)

- |    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 2.  |
| 3. | 4.  |
| 5. | 6.  |
| 7. | 8.  |
| 9. | 10. |

得分	评卷人

#### Part II (30 points, 3 points each)

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

得分	评卷人

#### Part III (20 points, 2 points each)

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

得 分	评卷人

**Part IV (20 points, 4 points each)**

31. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

32. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

33. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

34. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

35. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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中央广播电视大学 2009—2010 学年度第一学期“开放专科”期末考试

英语阅读(1) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2010 年 1 月

**Part I (30 points, 3 points each)**

- |          |               |            |           |              |
|----------|---------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. alone | 2. look after | 3. collect | 4. severe | 5. be better |
| 6. with  | 7. in         | 8. into    | 9. to     | 10. to       |

**Part II (30 points, 3 points each)**

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. D | 12. D | 13. A | 14. B | 15. C |
| 16. B | 17. D | 18. B | 19. C | 20. A |

**Part III (20 points, 2 points each)**

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

**Part IV (20 points, 4 points each)**

31. They are divided into various kinds in terms of length of time in the air, necessary training, cost, technical equipment and knowledge required.
32. In the late 1960s.
33. Several thousand pounds.
34. Hang gliding.
35. Warm and waterproof clothing and a special cap.