

试卷代号:2156

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(2) 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、仔细阅读题目的说明,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

Questions 1 — 10 are based on Passage 1 and Passage 2.

Passage 1

This is a passage about *Jack O'Leary* who is famous for his long attack of hiccoughs.

Another classic case was that of Jack O'Leary of Los Angeles; after several years of uncontrollable hiccoughing, his plight was broadcast on the radio. Streams of suggestions came in from listeners all over the United States and many of them were tried because his doctors despaired of any medical treatment. According to O'Leary mother, the only one of the more than 60,000 suggested cures which worked was a prayer to St Jude, the patron saint of lost causes! Relief came after O'Leary had hiccoughed more than 160 million times in an attack which lasted from 13 June 1948 to 1 June 1956. During that time, his weight fell from 9 stone 12 pounds to 5 stone 4 pounds.

Read Passage 1 and then try to give short answers to the following questions. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

1. What's the meaning of the word "plight" in the first sentence?
2. Who sent in suggestions for curing hiccoughs to the radio programme?
3. What was the only suggestion that worked?
4. When did O'Leary stop hiccoughing?
5. What changes did his weight have during the long attack of hiccoughs?

Passage 2

This is a short passage about *the wildebeest migration*.

Every year around April, many thousands of wildebeest gather together on the Serengeti Plains in Tanzania in preparation for their long journey northwards. Although it is often referred to as 'The Migration', this great movement of animals is an endless year-round trek dictated by the seasons and the search for fresh grass and water.

By early July the long straggling columns of wildebeest, along with large numbers of zebra, begin to reach the Mara Reserve. They can enter anywhere and once inside their movements are erratic according to where forage is best. However, the herds do have one or two favorite river crossing places and after the Mara grasses have been grazed to the ground, they use these to move northwards out of the reserve.

Weak animals rarely survive the river crossings. Many are crushed to death by the sheer weight of numbers and some are eaten by huge crocodiles.

In late September, the herds begin to re-form for the journey back to the Serengeti Plains. They arrive three months later and begin calving.

Read Passage 2 and decide whether the following statements are True or False. Write T for True and F for False against the number of each of the statements on your Answer Sheet.

6. In April the wildebeest travel from the Mara Reserve to the Serengeti.
7. The reason for 'The Migration' is search for food.
8. In early June, the wildebeest reach the Mara Reserve.
9. The wildebeest's movements are irregular when they go into the Mara Reserve.
10. At the end of the year, the wildebeest return to the Serengeti Plains and give birth to calves.

Part II

Questions 11 — 20 are based on the Passage 3.

Passage 3

Clone myself, I can start all over again

- 1 The recent successful cloning of 'Dolly,' a sheep, has stunned the world.
- 2 I was excited about the idea of having a clone of myself in the beginning; I might start life all over again and redress the mistakes made in the past, and then I could live longer to see a better future.
- 3 It is a dream that has fascinated so many people for so long, as evidenced by numerous popular science fiction stories featuring this theme and countless literary works on the alter-ego.
- 4 For one thing, Eve is said to have been made from one of Adam's ribs. The legend of her beginning might be regarded as the earliest example of cloning. So I am somewhat surprised to see governments worldwide reacting so negatively when scientists announced that they have made substantial progress in this field of science.
- 5 Due to many limitations, the technique can't be widely applied in the near future, but under the influence of confusion and fear, people are already speculating about cloning's far-reaching consequences and taking precautionary measures against the possible misuses of the new technological breakthrough.

6 'People fear that the world would be in a mess if human beings are cloned some day,' said Zhai Zhonghe, a well-known biologist and academician at the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

7 Ian Wilmut, the embryologist who led the Roslin Institute team in Britain that successfully cloned 'Dolly' from a single cell on another ewe's udder, announced that cloning humans was 'probably' possible.

8 'A single terminal cell is sufficient for duplicating the whole animal, that's something new,' said Zhai. Genetically, the reproduction from a single cell is a complete copy of the tissue donor.

9 Meanwhile, US scientists have declared that they have successfully cloned a monkey, using an eight-cell embryo, marking the first time that an animal closely resembling humans has ever been cloned.

10 Many governments in the world, in a show of moral responsibility, have moved quickly to discourage this new development.

11 The United States banned the federal funding of cloning, and Germany called for a world-wide ban on cloning human beings.

12 Danish scientists said they were halting experiments pending a full debate on the issue. The Italian government said human cloning should be outlawed and announced a temporary ban in Italy on all forms of human or animal experiments linked with cloning. In China, many legislators attending the Eighth National People's Congress were soliciting opinions from scientists.

13 Chinese scientists suggested that legislation is necessary to control potential dangers that may arise from the newly developed cloning technology, and many have proposed that laws be approved to control the use of the technology.

14 Technological breakthroughs always create new taboos and give an insight into new dimensions of human beings, yet somehow human beings are able to adjust their mindset to the new reality after an initial wave of panic, just as they have come to terms with contraception and artificial fertilization.

15 If the new technology can be widely applied, it could be used to save endangered animals, cultivate better species and replicate transgenic animals of medical and scientific value.

Read Passage 3 and then choose the best answer that may complete each of the statements below according to the passage. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

11. In Paragraph 1 the word “stun” means “_____”.
- A. confuse
 - B. puzzle
 - C. shock
 - D. appear
12. The author appears fascinated by the idea of having a clone of himself because _____.
- A. it enables him to have more children
 - B. he can realize his wish for a longer life
 - C. he can go back into the past
 - D. he wants to be involved in the experiment
13. The example about Adam and Eve (paragraph 4) shows that _____.
- A. cloning is an old technology which has been revived recently
 - B. there had been an application of the technology in ancient times
 - C. cloning is in accordance with the doctrines of Christianity
 - D. cloning has been the dream of human beings since the ancient past
14. People’s general reaction to cloning is that _____.
- A. it may have negative consequences on the human society
 - B. it is a great development of modern technology
 - C. the technology should be quickly applied to the cure of many genetic diseases
 - D. it has to be controlled because there are already too many people in the world
15. The fact that a monkey was cloned by US scientists shows that _____.
- A. human beings will be cloned immediately
 - B. an animal closely resembling humans has been cloned
 - C. cloning is a very simple technology
 - D. American cloning technology is the best in the world
16. Which government intended to ban cloning experiments?
- A. The American government.
 - B. The British government.
 - C. The Chinese government.
 - D. The Italian government.

17. The author mentioned contraception and artificial fertilization _____.
- A. to argue that cloning should be given a new name
 - B. to prove that cloning is equally dangerous and should be stopped
 - C. to predict that cloning will be accepted by the human society as well
 - D. to suggest new ways of birth control instead of human cloning
18. What benefits could the new technology bring to the human society, according to the author?
- A. To save endangered animals.
 - B. To cultivate better species.
 - C. To reproduce transgenic animals of medical and scientific value.
 - D. All of the above.
19. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Governments worldwide react positively to the cloning technology.
 - B. The cloning technology is welcomed by all people.
 - C. 'Dolly' was cloned from a single cell on another ewe's udder.
 - D. The Chinese government also banned the funding of cloning.
20. The passage indicates that the author _____ the cloning technology.
- A. supports
 - B. dislikes
 - C. doubts
 - D. develops

Part III True or False

Questions 21 — 30 are based on Passage 4.

Passage 4

Where's the Beef?

Every people uses his own special words to describe things and express ideas. Some of these expressions are commonly used for many years. Others are popular for just a short time. One such American expression is "Where's the beef?" It is used when something is not as good as it is said to be. In the early 1980s "Where's the beef?" was one of the most popular expressions in the United States. It seemed as if everyone was using it at the time.

Beef, of course, is the meat from a cow, and probably no food is more popular in America than a hamburger made from beef. In the 1960s a businessman named Ray Kroc began building small restaurants that sold hamburgers at a low price. Kroc called his restaurant "McDonald's". Kroc cooked hamburgers quickly so people in a hurry could buy and eat them without waiting. By the end of the 1960s the McDonald's Company was selling hamburgers in hundreds of restaurants from California to Maine. Not surprisingly, Ray Kroc became one of the richest businessmen in America.

Other business people watched his success. Some of them opened their own hamburger restaurants. One company, called "Wendy's", began to compete with McDonald's. Wendy's said its hamburgers were bigger than those sold by McDonald's or anyone else. The Wendy's Company created the expression "Where's the beef?" to make people believe that Wendy's hamburgers were the biggest. It produced a television advertisement to sell this idea. The Wendy's television advertisement showed three old women eating hamburgers. The bread that covered the meat was very big, but inside there was only a tiny bit of meat. One of the women said she would not eat a hamburger with such a little piece of beef. "Where's the beef?" she shouted in a funny voice. These advertisements for Wendy's hamburger restaurants were a success from the first day they appeared on television.

Read Passage 4 and decide whether the following statements are True or False. Write T for True and F for False against the number of each of the statements on your Answer Sheet.

21. "Where's the beef?" was created in England.
22. In the early 1980s "Where's the beef?" was the most popular expression in the United States.
23. A beef hamburger might be the most popular food in America, according to the author.
24. McDonald's is a restaurant started by three old women.
25. In the early days, Ray Kroc sold his hamburgers at a high price.
26. Ray Kroc didn't get rich until in the 1980s.
27. Other people opened hamburger restaurants as well, because they thought they could make a lot of money.
28. Wendy's created the expression "Where's the beef?" to compete with McDonald's in selling hamburgers.
29. Wendy's hamburgers were the biggest in America at that time.
30. The expression got popular as soon as it appeared in the TV advertisement.

Part IV Short Answer

Questions 31 — 35 are based on Passage 5.

Passage 5

An Unknown Dance

Have you ever seen people dance? Some dances are fast and others are slow. People's feet move when they dance. They keep on moving until the music stops.

People have enjoyed dancing for a very long time. This story is about a different kind of dance. It is a dance without people or music. Yet this dance is one of the oldest in the world. It is the dance of bees.

If you have ever watched bees, you know that they are very clever. They also work hard looking for food and bringing it back to their home.

The home of bees is called a bee-hive. Here hundreds — even thousands — of bees live. They work day and night building small walls of wax. Here they make their honey. This is the same honey that we eat.

Where does the honey come from? Bees live on food from flowers. Have you seen bees flying around a flower garden? When a bee rests on a flower, it tries to go to the center of it. There it takes in as much food as its body can hold. Then it carries the food back to the hive.

At the hive, bees change this flower food into honey. Then they fly away for more food.

How do bees know where to find the best food in the sweetest flowers? One bee acts as a guide. When it discovers good flowers, it flies back to the hive to tell the others. It does this by dancing for them.

The bee dances on one side. This tells the other bees which way to go to find the flowers, but that is not all. The bee dances for some time, and the length of its dance tells the other bees how far they must fly to reach the flowers.

When the other bees see the dance, they know where the flowers are. They fly away and return with more food for the hive.

Sometimes we hear the music of bees as they fly around, but few people have ever seen them dance. Yet without that dance we might never have sweet honey to eat.

Read Passage 5 and then try to give short answers to Questions 31 — 35. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

31. What kind of dance is called "an unknown dance" in the text?
32. Where does the honey we eat come from?
33. How does one bee tell the other bees where to find food?
34. What does dancing on one side mean?
35. What does the length of the dance mean?

试卷代号:2156

座位号

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(2) 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 Questions 1 — 10. (30 points, 3 points each)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

得分	评卷人

Part II Questions 11 — 20. (30 points, 3 points each)

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

得 分	评卷人

Part III Questions 21 — 30. (20 points, 2 points each)

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

得 分	评卷人

Part IV Questions 31 — 35. (20 points, 4 points each)

31. _____

32. _____

33. _____

34. _____

35. _____

试卷代号:2156

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(2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2010 年 1 月

Part I (30 points, 3 points each)

1. It means difficulty or trouble.
2. Listeners from all over the United States.
3. A prayer to St Jude.
4. On 1 June 1956.
5. His weight fell from 9 stone 12 pounds to 5 stone 4 pounds.
6. F 7. T 8. F 9. T 10. T

Part II (30 points, 3 points each)

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

Part III (20 points, 2 points each)

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

Part IV (20 points, 4 points each)

31. It is the dance of bees.
32. It comes from bees.
33. It does this by dancing for them.
34. It means which way to go to find the flowers.
35. It means how far the other bees must fly to reach the flowers.

评分标准(教师阅卷时,可备一份试题作参考)

1. 第一部分有 10 道题,每小题 3 分,共计 30 分,按参考答案阅卷,每小题做对得 3 分,做错不得分。该部分具体评分标准如下:

得 分	标 准
3 分	回答问题全面正确(不一定与参考答案完全一致,表达正确,拼写及标点符号全部正确)。
2 分	回答比较全面,有个别语法错误。
1 分	回答不全面,有较多的语法错误。
0 分	回答完全错误,与问题毫无关系。

对于字母拼写、大小写等错误,每处扣 0.5 分,但累计扣分不得超过 5 分。

2. 第二部分有 10 道题,每小题 3 分,共计 30 分,按参考答案阅卷,每小题做对得 3 分,做错不得分。

3. 第三部分有 10 道正误判断题,每小题 2 分,共计 20 分,按参考答案阅卷,每小题做对得 2 分,做错不得分。

4. 第四部分有 5 道简答题,每小题 4 分,共计 20 分,该部分具体评分标准如下:

得 分	标 准
4 分	回答问题全面正确(不一定与参考答案完全一致,表达正确,拼写及标点符号全部正确)。
3—2 分	回答比较全面,有个别语法错误。
2—1 分	回答不够全面,有少量的语法错误。
1 分	回答不全面,有较多的语法错误。
0 分	回答完全错误,与问题毫无关系。

对于字母拼写、大小写等错误,每处扣 0.5 分,5 道题累计扣分不得超过 5 分。

5. 当总分出现 0.5 分时,在总分上加 1 分取整。