

试卷代号:2158

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

综合英语(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。

8. _____ that they will be denied a raise, many people never request one.

- A. Being feared
- B. Fearing
- C. Feared
- D. Being fearing

9. It was not until he arrived at the station _____ he realized that he had forgotten his ticket.

- A. before
- B. that
- C. when
- D. after

10. Not _____ his phone number, they couldn't get in touch with him.

- A. known
- B. knew
- C. to know
- D. knowing

II. Situational Dialogues

Directions: Choose A, B or C to complete each conversation, using the sentences below. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

Example: — Oh, look. Joni Mitchell is in town.

— _____

— What? She's one of the greatest folk singers in the world!

- A. Who's that? I've never heard of her.
- B. Sure, I'm in town.
- C. Yes, I'm glad she's coming.

Answer A is correct because the conversation should read,

“— Oh, look. Joni Mitchell is in town.

— Who's that? I've never heard of her.

— What? She's one of the greatest folk singers in the world!”

11. — How long have you lived in London?

— _____

- A. I moved here from Paris.
- B. My whole life.
- C. I've worked here for almost 10 years.

12. — I borrowed these books from Jane. Could you give them back to her?

— _____

- A. You are welcome.
- B. It's very nice of you.
- C. No problem.

13. — Do you know what you are going to order?

— _____

- A. Well, I'm thinking of starting with the pea soup.
- B. Oh, yeah, I forgot to order the sofa.
- C. Sorry, I will listen to what the boss tells me to do.

14. — Can you recommend a place that is not so expensive?

— _____

- A. Not really. We're looking for a restaurant for lunch.
- B. Not yet. It depends on the weather, I think.
- C. Let me see . . . There's a reasonable one down the road, to the left.

15. — How did you and your wife meet?

— _____

- A. I was teaching English, and she was one of my students.
- B. I was living in Japan, and a friend introduced me to it.
- C. We don't really have much in common, but we get along very well.

16. — I wonder where my briefcase is.

— _____

- A. It might be in your coat pocket.
- B. It may be in your car.
- C. It can be next to your house.

17. — Tell me what Frank wanted.

— _____

- A. Do you know how long they are going to be in town?
- B. His uncle is coming to see him. He thought we might be able to come over.
- C. What time does he want us to be there?

18. — _____
 — I'm sorry, there's no more pasta. We just ran out of it ...
- A. Could I have another glass of wine, please?
 - B. Why don't you send it back and get something else?
 - C. OK, now. I'll have the pasta primavera.
19. — Wait! I won't be able to make it. I have a dentist appointment at 3:30 on Friday.
 — _____
- A. It took me weeks to get that appointment.
 - B. Could you possibly change it to some other day?
 - C. When are you going to meet that tutor of yours?
20. — What happened to the letters I left here on the table?
 — _____
- A. Do you know how long they are going to be in town?
 - B. Which table have you booked for us?
 - C. I mailed them for you this morning.

III. Close Test

Directions: For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

It was an early morning in summer. In the streets, sleepy-eyed people were moving quickly, heading towards their offices. This was the beginning of another 21 day in New York City. But this day was to be different.

Waiting 22 the crowded streets, on top of a building 110 stories high, was Philippe Peti. This daring Frenchman was about to 23 a tightrope (绷索) between the two towers of the World Trade Center.

Philippe took his first step with great care. The wire held. Now he was 24 he could do it. With only a balancing (平衡) pole, Philippe walked his way across, a 25 of 131 feet.

Soon the rush-hour crowds began to notice. What a 26 ! There, 130 feet above the street, a tiny figure was walking on air.

Philippe made seven 27 , back and forth (回来). He wasn't satisfied with just

walking. At times, he would turn, sit down, and 28 go on his knees. Once, he had the astonishing courage to lie down on the thin thread. And thousands of 29 watchers stared with their hearts beating fast.

After the forty five-minute show, Philippe was taken to the police station, He was asked 30 he did it. Philippe shrugged (耸肩) and said, “When I see two tall buildings, I walk.”

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 21. A. ordinary | B. right | C. working | D. same |
| 22. A. over | B. above | C. in | D. for |
| 23. A. move | B. walk | C. stand | D. climb |
| 24. A. nervous | B. famous | C. sure | D. uncertain |
| 25. A. distance | B. rope | C. width | D. journey |
| 26. A. wonder | B. danger | C. surprise | D. pleasure |
| 27. A. experiments | B. circles | C. times | D. trips |
| 28. A. almost | B. still | C. even | D. sometimes |
| 29. A. enjoyable | B. disappointed | C. terrified | D. excited |
| 30. A. what | B. how | C. whether | D. why |

IV. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

Questions 31~35 are based on the following passage.

In the traditional marriage, the man worked at a job to earn money for the family. Most men worked in an office, a factory, or some other place away from the home. Since the man earned the money, he paid the bills. The money was used for food, clothes, the house, and other family needs. The man made most of the decisions. He was the boss.

In the traditional marriage, the woman seldom worked away from the house. She stayed at home to care for the children and her husband. She cooked meals, cleaned the house, washed the clothes, and did other housework. Her job at home was very important.

In recent years, many couples continue to have a traditional relationship of the kind. The man has a job and earns the money for the family. The woman stays at home and cares

for the children and the house. Many Americans are happy with the kind of marriage. But some other Americans have a different impression of marriage and family responsibilities. There are two important differences in male and female roles now. One is that both men and women have many more choices. They may choose to marry or to stay single. They may choose to work or stay at home. Both men and women may choose roles that are comfortable for them.

A second difference in male and female roles is that within marriage many decisions and responsibilities are shared. The husband and wife may choose to have children, or they may not. If they have children, the man takes care of them some of the time, all of the time or not at all. The woman may want to stay at home and take care of the children. Or she may want to go to work. Men and women now decide these things together in a marriage. Many married people now share these decisions and the responsibilities of their families.

31. Which of the following is NOT true in the traditional marriage?

- A. Men worked at a job to earn money for the family.
- B. Women made most of decisions.
- C. The woman stayed at home to care the children.
- D. The man paid the bills.

32. In recent years _____.

- A. young couples reject the traditional relationship
- B. the woman has a job and earns the money for the family
- C. the woman doesn't stay at home and care for the children and the house
- D. the roles of men and women have begun to change

33. Men and women now choose all the following except to _____.

- A. marry or to stay single
- B. work or stay at home
- C. leave their jobs just because they have children
- D. have their roles that are comfortable for them

34. The following are all now true except _____.

- A. they may choose to have children or not
- B. the man may lack care of the children some of the time
- C. the woman is the most important person in the house
- D. the woman may want to go to work

35. Which of the following is not true?

- A. Everyone tries to get married.
- B. The man was the boss in the traditional marriage.
- C. The woman's job at home was very important in the past.
- D. Many Americans still have a traditional marriage.

Questions 36~40 are based on the following passage.

Laptop computers are popular all over the world. People use them on trains and airplanes, in airports and hotels. These laptops connect people to their workplace. In the United States today, laptops also connect students to their classrooms.

Westlake College in Virginia will start a laptop computer program that allows students to do schoolwork anywhere they want. Within five years, each of the 1500 students at the college will receive a laptop. The laptops are part of a \$10 million computer program at Westlake, a 110-year-old college. The students with laptops will also have access to the Internet. In addition, they will be able to use emails to "speak" with their teachers, their classmates, and their families. However, the most important part of the laptop program is that students will be able to use computers without going to computer labs. They can work with it at home, in a fast-food restaurant or under the trees - anywhere at all!

Because of the many changes in computer technology, laptop use in higher education, such as colleges and universities, is workable. As laptops become more powerful, they become more similar to desktop computers. In addition, the portable computers can connect students to not only the Internet, but also libraries and other resources. State higher education officials are studying how laptops can help students. State officials are also testing laptop programs at other universities, too.

At Westlake College, more than 60 percent of the staff use computers. The laptops will allow all teachers to use computers in their lessons. As one Westlake teacher said, "Here we are in the middle of Virginia and we're giving students a window on the world. They can see everything and do everything."

36. The main purpose of the laptop program is to give each student a laptop to _____.

- A. use for their schoolwork
- B. access the Internet
- C. work at home
- D. connect them to libraries

37. *Why is the word "speak" in the second paragraph in quotation marks?*
- A. They don't really talk.
 - B. They use the computer language.
 - C. Laptops have speakers.
 - D. None of the above reasons is correct.
38. *Which of the following is true about Westlake College?*
- A. All teachers use computers.
 - B. 1500 students have laptops.
 - C. It is an old college in America.
 - D. Students there can do everything.
39. *"A window on the world" in the last paragraph means that students can _____.*
- A. attend lectures on information technology
 - B. travel around the world
 - C. get information from around the world
 - D. have free laptops
40. *What can we infer from the passage?*
- A. The program is successful.
 - B. The program is not workable.
 - C. The program is too expensive.
 - D. We don't know the result yet.

V. Translation

Directions: Put each of the following sentences into English or Chinese, using the word(s) given in the bracket if any. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

41. If you want to get the attention of the waiter or a salesperson, put your hand out in front of you, palm down, and wave it up and down.

42. Graphologists believe that you can learn a lot about people's personalities by looking at the way they write.

43. Those who worry that America is becoming a nation of lawyers may have some evidence; there're now 1.4 lawyers for every farmer.

44. 你可能习惯了碰一碰别人的胳膊或者在别人的肩膀上轻拍一下,但是在日本不要这么做。(to be used to)

45. 许多科学家认为这些人的祖先是大约 11500 年前从亚洲迁移到美洲大陆的。(to migrate)

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综合英语(1) 试题答题纸

2010 年 1 月

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
分数						

得分	评卷人

I. 第一部分(20%)

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

得分	评卷人

II. 第二部分(20%)

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

得分	评卷人

III. 第三部分(20%)

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

得 分	评卷人

IV. 第四部分(20%)

31. 32. 33. 34. 35.

36. 37. 38. 39. 40.

得 分	评卷人

V. 第五部分(20%)

41. _____

42. _____

43. _____

44. _____

45. _____

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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

综合英语(1) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2010 年 1 月

I. (20%, 2 points for each item.)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. B | 4. A | 5. A |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. B | 9. B | 10. D |

II. (20%, 2 points for each item.)

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

III. (20%, 2 points for each item.)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. A | 22. C | 23. B | 24. C | 25. A |
| 26. A | 27. D | 28. C | 29. C | 30. D |

IV. (20%, 2 points for each item.)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 31. B | 32. D | 33. C | 34. C | 35. A |
| 36. A | 37. A | 38. C | 39. C | 40. D |

V. (20%, 4 points for each item.)

(每个小题答案并不一定要求与所给答案完全一样。得体准确,符合句意,无语法错误,得 4~3 分;基本符合句意,无重大语法错误,得 3~2 分;不太符合句意,有明显语法错误,得 1 分;不符合句意,句子无法读懂,得 0 分。其他情况,酌情扣分。)

41. 如果想引起饭店服务员或商店售货员的注意,你需要将手前伸,手心向下,上下晃动。

42. 笔迹专家们认为,可以根据人们写字的方式判断出他们的个性。

43. 人们担心美国正在成为一个律师的国度可能是有一定根据的:目前平均每个农场主有 1.4 个律师。

44. You might be used to touching someone on the arm or giving a pat on the shoulder, but do not do this in Japan.

45. Many scientists believe that the ancestors of these people migrated to America from Asia about 11,500 years ago.