

试卷代号:2160

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(3) 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。

I . Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

Example: The homeless couple _____ at last in finding a flat to rent.

- A. managed B. did C. finished D. succeeded

The sentence should read, "The homeless couple succeeded at last in finding a flat to rent."

Therefore you should choose D.

1. On the cover _____ down a rock.

- A. was a photo of a woman in a wheelchair lower
B. a photo of a woman in a wheelchair was lowering
C. to be lowered was a photo of a woman in a wheelchair
D. was a photo of a woman in a wheelchair being lowered

2. He is one of the most _____ rock climbers in the whole town.

- A. experienced B. explained
C. exploded D. experimented

3. Simply breathe into a paper bag and rebreath the same air, _____ is mostly the carbon dioxide.

- A. who B. which
C. that D. where

4. Next time you have a headache, _____ rushing to the drugstore, you might want to try one of these natural remedies.

- A. replace of B. instead of
C. without regard to D. inform of

5. She _____ in a small town and _____ in a nursing home when she she was _____ a former lottery winner.

- A. was living, working, found out B. lived, working, found out
C. was living, worked, found out D. has lived, worked, was finding out

6. The price is usually _____ into as many as twenty smaller, yearly payments instead of one huge payment.

- A. caught up B. broken in
C. counted on D. broken down

7. You _____ all those calculations! We have a computer to do that sort of thing.
- A. needn't have done B. shouldn't have done
C. must not have done D. can not have done
8. Our English teacher always emphasizes the importance of learning new words in context rather than learning each of them _____.
- A. individually B. exclusively
C. approximately D. supposedly
9. Mrs. Black doesn't believe her son is able to design a digital camera, _____?
- A. is he B. isn't he
C. doesn't she D. does she
10. The second and third floors _____ onto the first floor, trapping and killing many residents.
- A. collapsed B. escaped
C. destroyed D. concluded

II. Cloze

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)

Exercise is good for you, but most people really know very little about how to exercise properly. So when you try, you can run into trouble.

Many people 11 that when specific muscles are exercised, the fat in the neighboring area is "burned up". Yet the 12 is that exercise burns fat from all over the body.

Studies show muscles which are not 13 lose their strength very quickly. To regain it needs 48 to 72 hours and exercise every other day will keep a normal level of physical strength.

To 14 weight you should always "work up a good sweat" when exercising. No sweating only 15 body temperature to prevent over heating. This is nothing but water loss. 16 you replace the liquid, you replace the weight.

Walking is the best and easy-to-do exercise. It helps the circulation of blood 17 the body, and has a direct effect on your overall feeling of health. Experience says that 20 minutes a day is 18 amount.

19 your breathing doesn't return to normal state within minutes after you finish exercising, you've done 20.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 11. A. understand | B. believe | C. hope | D. know |
| 12. A. reply | B. possibility | C. reason | D. truth |
| 13. A. exercised | B. examined | C. protected | D. cured |
| 14. A. gain | B. lose | C. keep | D. burn |
| 15. A. reduces | B. raises | C. destroys | D. keepsup |
| 16. A. While | B. Once | C. As | D. Whenever |
| 17. A. over | B. around | C. with | D. throughout |
| 18. A. fortunate | B. possible | C. minimum | D. minute |
| 19. A. But if | B. But | C. If | D. And if |
| 20. A. enough | B. much | C. too much | D. much too |

III. 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 21~25 are based on the following passage.

One day an ordinary dog appeared in the ticket office at Campiglia, a busy railroad station on Italy's main line. A ticket agent named Elvio greeted the strange dog in a friendly way, so the dog decided to stay. From that day on, the dog became Elvio's shadow and was named Lampo.

Lampo kept Elvio company inside the ticket office. When the weather was warm, he would enjoy himself in the sun on the train platform.

When it was time for Elvio to return home on the train at night, Lampo ran after the train for a long way and then sadly gave up and went back to the station.

One night as Elvio was riding home on the train, he noticed that Lampo was lying at his feet. Afraid that the conductor would see the dog on the train and shout at him, Elvio pushed Lampo under a seat. Luckily, the conductor did not notice the dog. Lampo came home with Elvio and met his family. Then, after a short visit, Lampo boarded the last train and went back to the station. Lampo quickly learned all of the train schedule. He would ride home from work with Elvio every night and then ride back to the station alone. Every morning, Lampo arrived at Elvio's house in time to walk his young daughter, Mivna, to school. The faithful dog would then take another train to Campiglia to spend time with his

master, then travel again to accompany Mivna home from school at 11 : 30.

Soon, Lampo began to take the trains all over Italy. Lampo became famous among the men who worked on the railroad, as his journeys became more frequent, complicated and mysterious. No one could explain why he traveled or how he always found the right train back to Campiglia. People decided that Lampo was a unique dog.

Some of the railroad officials were against Lampo's illegal travels. They were afraid he would bite a passenger or cause some other problems. Finally, the stationmaster threatened to call the dogcatcher if Elvio didn't get rid of the dog.

Elvio decided to put Lampo on a train going as far away as possible. Months went by and Lampo did not come back. Mivna missed him very much and prayed for his return. Finally one day, a sad, very thin, tired Lampo returned to Elvio's office. Everyone, even the stationmaster, was sorry about what had happened. From then on, Lampo was allowed to ride the trains whenever he wanted. After seven years, Lampo grew old, and he began to need Elvio's help to board the train.

One day Lampo was seen lying dead on the tracks. A year later, a life-sized statue of Lampo was set up at Campiglia station.

21. The first time Lampo took the train, Elvio was _____.
- A. delighted that he was lucky
 - B. afraid the dog would bite someone
 - C. afraid the conductor would see him and be angry
 - D. excited that Lampo would soon meet his family
22. Lampo's traveling all over Italy caused people to believe that _____.
- A. he could read the train schedules
 - B. he was famous in the country
 - C. Elvio secretly helped him
 - D. he was a very special dog
23. The stationmaster threatened that if Elvio didn't get rid of the dog, _____.
- A. Elvio would be fired
 - B. Lampo would be put on the train tracks
 - C. the stationmaster would send him away
 - D. a dogcatcher would be called

24. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the story?
- A. The dog was once sent away by Elvio.
 - B. The dog finally won the stationmaster's heart.
 - C. The dog was faithful to his master.
 - D. The dog died when he was seven years old.
25. The author suggests that a statue of Lampo was set up because _____.
- A. the stationmaster felt sorry about what had happened
 - B. he had been a friend to travelers
 - C. it would bring good luck to the town
 - D. Elvio offered money to set up the statue

Questions 26~30 are based on the following passage.

There is no doubt that adults, and even highly educated adults, vary greatly in the speed and efficiency of their reading. Some proceed very slowly throughout; others dash along too quickly and then have to regress(退回;回顾). Poor readers in particular may lack the ability to vary their manner of reading according to the type of reading matter and to their intentions in reading it.

A good reader can move at great speed through the text of a novel or similar light reading matter. He may be able to skim a page, picking up a word or two here and there, and gain a general idea of what the text is about without really reading it. In reading more difficult material, with the intention of taking in the whole of it, he will proceed more slowly, but even then he will vary his pace; concentrating on the key words and passages, perhaps re-reading them several times and pass more quickly over the remainder.

A less efficient reader tends to maintain the same speed whatever material he reads. Consequently, even light reading matter gives him little pleasure because he reads so slowly. But this pace may be too fast for really difficult material which requires special concentration at difficult points.

A type of reading which necessitates careful attention to detail is proofreading, in which the reader, in order to detect misprints in a sample print, has to notice not so much the meaning of what he reads as the exact shape and order of letters and words in the text. This

is extremely difficult for most people, since they are accustomed to overlooking such details. In fact, considerable practice is required to complete this task efficiently and it can be done only by reading very slowly, and by paying comparatively little attention to the general meaning of the text.

26. The author claims that there is a difference in reading speed _____.
- A. among readers who have different experience
 - B. among all the readers
 - C. between the poorly educated and the highly educated
 - D. among the highly educated people
27. A good reader is a reader who _____.
- A. concentrates on the wonderful part of the article
 - B. always reads slowly and carefully
 - C. changes his speed according to the kind of text
 - D. changes his speed according to the interest of the text
28. The author says that when reading a novel, a good reader can quickly read _____.
- A. the general story of the book
 - B. the most wonderful part in the book
 - C. all the details in the book
 - D. the scientific part of the book
29. Which of the following is TRUE about a poor reader? A poor reader _____.
- A. changes his reading speed according to his reading intentions
 - B. can move at great speed when he reads a novel
 - C. tends to have a fixed reading speed no matter what he reads
 - D. concentrates on the key words and passages
30. Which of the following can be the title of the passage?
- A. Reading for pleasure.
 - B. Good readers.
 - C. Practical reading skills.
 - D. Different reading manners.

IV. Translation

Directions: Put each of the following sentences into English or Chinese, using the word given in the bracket if any. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

31. A number of history's most famous prodigies have something else in common; they didn't live very long lives.

32. To win the lottery you only need luck, but to manage the changes in your life that come with the jackpot, you need lots of planning and good advice.

33. Even though the residents of California have always realized that earthquakes are a very real threat, most say going through one is an experience that you can't have imagined until it's actually happened.

34. 尽管几个世纪以来人们对神童现象一直很着迷,对这方面的认真研究却是近年来才开始的。(fascination).

35. 一个十五岁男孩的妈妈认为,儿子和一位远方的女孩产生认真的恋爱关系为时太早了。这是他给这个男孩的答复。(relationship)

V. Writing

36. Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition in no less than 100 words according to the information given. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (25 points)

1. Confidence is very important.
2. Why do people often feel less confident?
3. How to build up one's confidence?

You can write the composition in three paragraphs. Remember to write it neatly.

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综合英语(3) 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%, 每题 2 分)

得分 1.
 得分 2.
 得分 3.
 得分 4.
 得分 5.

得分 6.
 得分 7.
 得分 8.
 得分 9.
 得分 10.

得分	评卷人

II. 第二部分(20%, 每题 2 分)

得分 11.
 得分 12.
 得分 13.
 得分 14.
 得分 15.

得分 16.
 得分 17.
 得分 18.
 得分 19.
 得分 20.

得分	评卷人

III. 第三部分(20%, 每题 2 分)

得分 21.
 得分 22.
 得分 23.
 得分 24.
 得分 25.

得分 26.
 得分 27.
 得分 28.
 得分 29.
 得分 30.

得 分	评卷人

IV. 第四部分(15%, 每题 3 分)

得分 31. _____

得分 32. _____

得分 33. _____

得分 34. _____

得分 35. _____

得 分	评卷人

V. 第五部分(25%)

得分 36.

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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(3) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2010 年 1 月

I. 第一部分(20%, 每小题 2 分)

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

II. 第二部分(20%, 每小题 2 分)

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

III. 第三部分(20%, 每小题 2 分)

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

IV. 第四部分(15%, 每小题 3 分)

(答案并不一定要求与所给答案完全一样。符合句意,无语法错误,得 3 分;基本符合句意,无重大语法错误,得 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。)

31. 历史上的一些著名的神童还有一个共同点,那就是他们的寿命都不长。

32. 中彩票你需要的只是运气,但是随着这一大笔钱的到来,如何把握你生活中出现的种种变化,你需要的却是精心的安排和良好的建议。

33. 虽然加利福尼亚的居民一直深感地震的威胁是很现实的,可是很多人说,地震这种经历,在它真正发生之前,你是很难想象的。

34. Even though there has been a fascination with child prodigies for centuries, there has been little serious study of them until recently.

35. Here's his answer to a fifteen-year-old boy, whose mother felt he was too young to have a serious relationship with a girl who lived far away.

V. 第五部分(25%)

36. (答案略)

(评分标准:

21~25 很好。基本无语法错误、内容切题、结构合理、行文流畅。

16~20 较好。无重大语法错误、内容比较切题、结构比较合理、文字比较通顺。

10~15 差。语法错误很多、结构较乱、内容与题目要求不很一致、字数不够。

0~9 很差。语句不通、语法错误太多、文不对题、结构混乱。)