

试卷代号:22156

座位号

国家开放大学2025年春季学期期末统一考试

英语阅读(2) 试题

2025年7月

学 号: _____

姓 名: _____

考点名称: _____

注意事项:

1. 将你的学号、姓名及考点名称填写在试题和答题纸的规定栏内。考试结束后,把试题和答题纸放在桌上。试题和答题纸均不得带出考场。待监考人员收完试题和答题纸后方可离开考场。
2. 仔细阅读题目的说明,并按题目要求答题。所有答案必须写在答题纸的指定位置上,写在试题上的答案无效。
3. 用蓝、黑圆珠笔或钢笔(含签字笔)答题,使用铅笔答题无效。

Part I

Questions 1-10 are based on Passage 1. (30 points, 3 points each)

Passage 1

Chasing storms

At age six, Tim Samaras watched the movie *The Wizard of Oz*. In the movie, a tornado takes a farmhouse high up into the sky. Tim was amazed. He said to himself, "I'm going to see that tornado one day." From that time on, tornadoes were the focus of Samaras's life, and he became a storm chaser. Samaras never got a college degree but he became a tornado researcher and a brilliant engineer.

The United States has the most tornadoes in the world - about 1,200 every year. These are also the strongest tornadoes in the world. They happen in the central area of the United States known as Tornado Alley. There are a lot of tornadoes in this area because the land is flat and air conditions create powerful thunderstorms that develop into tornadoes.

Tornadoes are dangerous, sometimes very dangerous. The powerful winds in a tornado turn and twist. They can reach over 300 mph (480 km/h). Because they are so strong, they can tear up trees and pick up people and objects, like cars, and throw them hundreds of feet away. A powerful tornado can destroy thousands of homes and kill many people in its path. But we do not know enough about tornadoes. If we knew more, we could make better forecasts and give people more time to get away from tornadoes. We could save lives.

To try to help save lives, Samaras wanted to better understand tornadoes. He wanted to get more information about tornadoes for two reasons. The first reason was that scientists don't know much about tornadoes and how they are created. For this reason, Samaras designed special probes with cameras on them. Scientists are able to put these probes in the path of a tornado and look inside the tornado as it passes by. While scientists still don't have all the answers about tornadoes, these probes continue to give useful information.

The second reason that Samaras wanted to understand tornadoes was that he wanted to find out how powerful the winds are near the surface of a tornado. Samaras designed another piece of equipment, this time to measure a tornado's wind speed near the ground. Information about wind speed can help people build stronger homes in areas where there are tornadoes. For example, if people know they are living in an area with many tornadoes, they can build homes with stronger walls.

For 30 years, Samaras put himself in danger following more than 125 tornadoes. The people who worked with him thought he was one of the best and most careful storm chasers. On May 31, 2013, in Oklahoma, there was a huge tornado. It was the widest tornado ever seen. Tim, his son Paul, and Carl Young, a meteorologist, were chasing this tornado for research. Suddenly,

the tornado changed its direction. Tim, Paul, Carl, and eight other people were killed when this happened. It was the first time a storm chaser and a meteorologist both died in a storm.

Tim Samaras died that day, but his inventions and equipment continue to be used by scientists. Even after death, Tim's life's work continues to increase our understanding of how tornadoes work.

Directions:

Complete these sentences with the words or phrases in the box. Note that three of the words from the box will not be used.

brilliant	develop	focus	path
destroy	flat	forecasts	twist

1. Tornadoes are powerful enough to _____ homes and throw parts of them everywhere.
2. Meteorologists want to make better _____ of when tornadoes will hit the area.
3. Samaras was a _____ engineer who designed equipment to measure wind speed.
4. The winds of a tornado _____ around and make a huge funnel in the sky that is wide at the top and narrow at the bottom.
5. Tornadoes were all that Samaras thought about. They were the _____ of his life and work.

Directions:

Decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- _____ 6. Samaras was interested in tornadoes from the time he was a child.
- _____ 7. Tornado Alley is in the southern area of the United States.
- _____ 8. Tornado winds are powerful enough to pick up trees and cars.
- _____ 9. Samaras designed equipment that allows scientists to look inside a tornado.
- _____ 10. Samaras designed equipment to measure how high up in the air the winds go.

Part II

Questions 11-20 are based on Passage 2. (30 points, 3 points each)

Passage 2

Flowers, Dishes, and Dresses

Wedding traditions are different from culture to culture. Most people follow the traditions of their culture but usually do not know what the traditions mean. In the past, friends and relatives of the newlyweds wanted them to be happy and to have good fortune or good luck. This was the start of traditions to bring good luck to the couple. It was also the start of using charms and symbols for good luck. Many of these traditions still continue today.

To make sure the wedding goes well and the couple will have good fortune, many people around the world follow the old traditions. In Germany, before the wedding day, friends and

family of the bride and groom bring old dishes. They throw the dishes on the floor. The dishes break in front of the bride and groom, who then must clean them up. The people all have fun doing this and have an informal party. This tradition prepares the couple for married life and brings them good luck. Similarly, at an English wedding, church bells ring when the bride enters the church and walks up the aisle. Sometimes there are flower petals where the bride walks. Likewise, in some countries, there are flower petals on the marriage bed to wish the couple happiness in the future.

The date of the wedding can be important for a couple's good fortune, too. There are many traditions about wedding dates. In China, the couple may see a fortune-teller, who will find a favorable day based on the dates when the bride and groom were born. In the United States today, no special day or month is favorable for weddings. However, June is a popular month. The month of June is named after the Roman goddess Juno. She is the goddess of love and marriage. On the other hand, in some countries, the day of the week is important. For example, in Italy a wedding is usually on a Sunday, but in the United States it is usually on a Saturday.

Many countries around the world use good-luck charms or symbols for good fortune for the bride and to make bad spirits go away. On the wedding day in the United States, brides wear white dresses. Some brides follow the old tradition of wearing "something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue". Each "something" has a special meaning. "Something old" symbolizes a connection to the bride's family and the past. "Something new" symbolizes the success and good fortune in the bride's new life. For "something borrowed", the bride borrows something from a friend or family member and then returns it after the wedding. This symbolizes love and support of family and friends. "Something blue" is because the color blue stands for faithfulness.

Likewise, in Norway, a bride wears a white dress. However, some brides may wear a traditional crown. The crown is silver and has charms hanging from it. When the bride walks, the charms make a beautiful sound. The sound is to tell bad spirits to go away. Similarly, in Sweden, there is an old tradition for good luck that some people still follow. The mother of the bride gives her daughter a gold coin for her right shoe. The father of the bride gives her a silver coin for her left shoe. The bride wears the coins in her shoes on her wedding day. In this way, the parents hope she will never be poor.

Brides usually wear white in the West; however, in some Asian countries, brides wear red. Red is the color of happiness, good luck and life. At a Chinese wedding, the bride usually wears a red dress, and sometimes all candles and decorations for the wedding are red too. Similarly, an Indian bride wears a red sari, which is a symbol of life and energy.

In conclusion, there are many different wedding traditions around the world. Most traditions come from long ago when people believed in the power of charms, symbols, and special ceremonies to bring good luck and keep bad luck away. Similarly, people today want to celebrate the newlyweds and wish them good fortune and happiness in their new lives.

Directions:

Fill in each blank of the text summary with an appropriate word from the box. Please note that five words from the list will not be used. Please write the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

a. similarly	b. meaning	c. likewise	d. brides	e. charms
f. fortune-teller	g. traditions	h. bride	i. faithfulness	j. crown
k. well-prepared	l. symbolizing	m. favorable	n. cultures	o. Before

In people's minds, the wedding is a very important thing in one's life. Marriage means responsibility for love and establishment of a new family. There are many different wedding 11 _____ and ceremonies around the world. Wedding traditions vary greatly between 12 _____, religions, countries, and social classes. It serves the important purpose of bringing good luck or good fortune to the couple. On the wedding day in many countries 13 _____ wear white dresses. If you are invited to a German wedding ceremony, there are some customs and traditions of which you should be aware. 14 _____ the wedding day, the friends and family of the bride and groom bring old dishes to break in front of the latter. The 15 _____ and groom are then expected to clean them up together showing that they are 16 _____ for married life. It's also been said that this custom brings good luck to the couple. The wedding date is picked carefully in many countries to bring the couple's good fortune. In China, for example, a 17 _____ will find a favorable day according to the couple's birthday. In the United States, most brides wear white wedding dresses to make bad spirits go away. Some brides wear "something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue". Each something has a special 18 _____. In Norway, some brides wear a traditional silver crown with 19 _____ hanging from it. However, in some Asian countries like China and India, brides wear red 20 _____ happiness, good luck, and life.

Part III True or False

Questions 21-30 are based on Passage 3. (20 points, 2 points each)

Passage 3

Have you ever heard of Paynes Prairie? It is one of the most important natural and historical areas in Florida. Paynes Prairie is located near Gainesville. It is large, 21,000 acres. This protected land is called a preserve. The Florida Park Service manages the preserve.

The Paynes Prairie basin was formed when limestone dissolved and the ground settled. It is

covered by marsh and wet prairie vegetation. There are areas of open water. During brief periods it has flooded enough to be considered a lake. Except for that, the basin has changed little through time.

Man has lived on Paynes Prairie a very long time. He lived there as far back as 10000 B. C. At one time, the Seminoles lived there. The prairie is thought to have been named after King Payne, a Seminole chief. During the late 1600s, the largest cattle ranch in Florida was on Paynes Prairie. Today, Paynes Prairie is preserved land. It is occupied by visitors and Florida Park Service employees.

William Bartram visited Paynes Prairie. Bartram was the first person who portrayed (described) nature through personal experience as well as scientific observation. He lived 200 years ago. He visited Paynes Prairie in 1774. At that time he described it. He called Paynes Prairie the "great Alachua Savannah."

Most of the animal life, which Bartram described, is still here. A large number of sand hill cranes, hawks and waterfowl are here in winter. The animal diversity is increased by the presence of pine flat woods, hammock, swamps and ponds.

The Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park is open year round. The Florida Park Service works hard so that the park will appear as it did in the past. It offers many opportunities for recreation. At the park you can camp and picnic. You can hike and bike. You can boat and fish. You can ride on horse trails. And you can see lots of nature and wildlife. You can see Florida as it was in the early days.

Paynes Prairie is a part of our Florida history. It is an example of our Florida natural resources. It is a place for recreation and an important experience of the Real Florida.

Directions:

Read passage 3 carefully and then decide whether statements 21 - 30 are true or false. Write T for true and F for false against the number of the item on your answer sheet.

21. The Paynes Prairie is located near Gainesville in Florida. It is large, 20,100 acres.
22. The Paynes Prairie basin was formed from dissolved limestone and the ground settling.
23. The Paynes Prairie is covered by wet prairie grasses.
24. The Paynes Prairie has changed little through time.
25. The prairie is thought to have been named after King Payne, a Seminole God.
26. There used to be a big cattle farm on Paynes Prairie.
27. William Bartram was the first person to visit Paynes Prairie.
28. The underlined word "diversity" means "variety".
29. The Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park is only open in summer.
30. The purpose of the passage is to call on people to protect wildlife.

Part IV

Questions 31 -35 are based on Passage 4. (20 points, 4 points each)

Passage 4

The Loch Ness Monster

In the north of Scotland there is a lake called Loch Ness. It is the biggest lake in Britain. It is over thirty kilometers long and in some places nearly 3,000 meters deep. It is cold and dark and not many people went there until after 1930. Then a road was built around the lake. Visitors began to use the road, and this was when the stories began.

Someone said that he had seen a monster in the lake. He said it was twelve meters long. It had long neck and a small head. Others said the same thing and in 1933 a London doctor took a picture. It looked like a monster with a long neck and a thick body but the picture was not clear. The newspapers printed the picture and called it the Loch Ness monster.

Then the discussion began. Nobody had seen anything clearly and no one had any proof. Some people, however, were certain there was something living in the lake. Others said there was nothing there.

In 1961, a lot of people joined together to make a real effort to see and take pictures of the monster - if there was one! Several times people thought they saw something, but after ten years there was still no proof.

Later, underwater television cameras were used, and even a submarine! But no one found any real proof. However, the submarine did find something interesting: a huge underwater cave. It was big enough to be the home of a monster, but of course, that was no proof either.

In 1975, however, some American scientists formed a search team. They used an underwater camera. It took pictures every seventy seconds. Some of the pictures seemed to show a red-brown animal. Its body was about four meters long, and there was a very strange head at the end of its four-meter neck. Many people then began to believe that Loch Ness had a monster, but even today we cannot be certain.

Read Passage 4 and then try to give short answers to Questions 31-35. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

31. Where is Loch Ness?
32. How did people describe the monster?
33. What did a London doctor do in 1933?
34. In 1961 a lot of people joined together to try to take pictures of the monster. How long did they keep on trying?
35. What an interesting thing did the submarine find?

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国家开放大学2025年春季学期期末统一考试

英语阅读(2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2025年7月

Part I (30 points, 3 points each)

1. destroy
2. forecasts
3. brilliant
4. twist
5. focus
6. T
7. F
8. T
9. T
10. F

Part II (30 points, 3 points each)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. g | 12. n | 13. d | 14. o | 15. h |
| 16. k | 17. f | 18. b | 19. e | 20. l |

Part III (20 points, 2 points each)

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

Part IV (20 points, 4 points each)

31. It is in the north of Scotland.
32. The monster was twelve meters long. It had a long neck and a small head.
33. He took a picture which looked like a monster, but the picture was not clear.
34. They kept on trying for ten years.
35. The submarine found a huge underwater cave which was big enough to be the home of a monster.

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。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,5道题累计扣分不得超过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分	回答比较全面,有个别语法错误。
2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。