

试卷代号:22157

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(3) 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

#### Bargain Fashion

1 Scavenging for hand-me-downs is a way of life for those who have few resources and need to put clothes on their backs. For others on the high consumer end, even though they have more income, it's become a pastime. It's fun, it's challenging and the clothes, they believe, make a fashion statement. Rummaging through thrift shops, **combing** weekend flea markets and yard sales, visiting vintage fashion stores, and even surfing the Internet has become a passion for people seeking out fashion treasures on the cheap.

2 Some like to think of it as frugal living — a careful or thrifty way to live, a way to protect both their pocketbook and the environment. With the growing concern for waste, some people feel this is one way they can do their part by recycling and reusing. In San Francisco, California, there are 1500 recycle shops, selling everything from used refrigerators to designer evening gowns. San Diego, California, **boasts** more than 2, 000 secondhand shops along with a quarterly newspaper called "Second Hand News" with a readership of thousands of people. This 56-page publication contains information on store listings, shop ratings, coming events, and news of trends in recycling. People from all sectors of society read "Second Hand News" to learn about what's happening in the secondhand scene. The interest is growing in the use of these shops — some drop off their goods that they no longer want or need, some come to browse and see what it's all about, others come to search for that piece of clothing that will make them **stand out** in a crowd.

3 Recycle centers and shops originated through community service organizations such as the YMCA, Salvation Army, Good Will and church groups. One such organization, the St. Vincent De Paul in San Diego, got its start in 1948 and is still doing a booming business today. Organizations such as these offer a wide range of goods and products from used household items to baby clothes. In many urban centers these types of shops **cater to** the needier segment of the population.

4 But as recycling became fashionable during the 1980s, individuals opened secondhand shops geared to the middle and even upper classes of society. Shops like "Michael's" in downtown San Diego, Auntie Helen's in New York, and Brother Bennie's in Los Angeles specialize in **vintage** clothing and accessories for both men and women. They claim to stock secondhand goods of the "finest quality" at low prices. "Choosing an evening gown at Michael's is almost like shopping at Harrods in London or Barney's in New York, except it's a lot more exciting," says Gennie, a fashion model based in San Diego. "You can choose from clothes that lots of famous people owned, and there's a seamstress right there to make adjustments. You even get the option of a full refund up to 1— 1/2 hours after a purchase if you get it home and decide it's really not for you," she explains.

5 The recycle **craze** is not just all happening in the United States, it seems to have taken much of the whole world by storm. Some people in Tokyo, Japan make their living by what they call "thrifting": Designers hire them to shop for treasures, which then form the basis of their next fashion collection. James Ashton says he's become a professional scout. "I go to clubs to see what the kids are wearing, then hunt down old fabric, a belt buckle or a cool sweater pattern at a flea market," he explains. The designer then invents a new look using the goods the scout has gathered. "Some are fashion **wizards**, others become famous just by **copying** thrift items," says Ashton.

6 In London, England, hunting for vintage clothing and jewelry has become the in thing to do. Helen, of Helen Uffner Vintage Clothing, has a huge collection of garments from 1850 through the 1970s, some of which are for sale, others she rents out for use in feature films. "A number of the costumes for Out of Africa, which **set off** a Safari fad, came from my collection," she exclaims. As your eye passes over the goods in her shop you can guess that a vintage shoe collector would be delighted to see her shoe collection. On the rack are a pair of 1970s Charles Jourdan platform shoes with carved wooden chunky heels and braided, yellow patent leather straps. That same **chunky** look was revived in 1997, a hot item in fashion circles then. Now she says, "This pair is just waiting for the right foot. "

7 The idea is to take fragments of the past to create an image for yourself. The look may or may not be selling in the designer boutique down the street, but you can still be satisfied knowing you've done your personal look by yourself — and on the cheap to boot.

#### Questions 1—10 Directions:

Read Passage 1 and decide the meaning of the following words with the help of the context. The paragraph in which the word appears is indicated in brackets. Write A, B, or C on your answer sheet.

1. comb (paragraph 1)
  - A. to tidy or straighten (esp. the hair) with the comb
  - B. to search a place thoroughly
  - C. to find and get rid of (unnecessary people or things)
2. boast (paragraph 2)
  - A. to have or contain (something that is unusual or a cause of reasonable pride)
  - B. to talk or state with unpleasant or unreasonable pride
  - C. to talk nonsense
3. stand out (paragraph 2)
  - A. to be firm in opposition
  - B. to be much better or the best
  - C. to be very noticeable

4. cater to (paragraph 3)
  - A. to try to satisfy (desires or needs, esp. of a bad kind)
  - B. to provide and serve food and drinks, usually for payment
  - C. to provide what is needed or wanted by
5. vintage (paragraph 4)
  - A. of high quality and lasting value
  - B. showing all the best qualities of the work of (the stated person)
  - C. made between 1919 and 1930
6. craze (paragraph 5)
  - A. madness
  - B. a very popular fashion that usually only lasts for a very short time
  - C. wild excitement
7. wizard (paragraph 5)
  - A. (esp. in stories) a man who has magic powers
  - B. a very strange person
  - C. a person with unusual, almost magical, abilities
8. copy (paragraph 5)
  - A. to follow (someone or something) as a standard or pattern
  - B. to make a copy of
  - C. to cheat by writing (exactly the same thing) as someone else
9. set off (paragraph 6)
  - A. to begin a journey
  - B. to cause (sudden activity)
  - C. to cause to explode
10. chunky (paragraph 6)
  - A. (of a person, esp. a man) having a broad chest and strong-looking body, and not very tall
  - B. short, thick, and solid
  - C. (of materials, clothes, etc. ) thick and heavy

## Part II

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

### Passage 2

#### Seventy-four Years of Winter Olympic Glory

1 **Chamonix, 1924:** The Games were first known as the “International Winter Sports Week”. It wasn’t until 1925 that they were officially named the Olympic Winter Games. Norway and Finland dominated Nordic skiing, speed skating and bobsleigh. Two days before the Closing Ceremony, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was approved as the official organizing committee for the Games.

2 **St. Moritz, 1928:** Unseasonable warm weather created havoc with the events at the Swiss Alpine resort, while Norway continued to dominate. Sonja Henie, just 15, combined grace with athletic ability to win the first of three Olympic gold medals in women’s figure skating. Japan sent its first delegation — six skiers and one official.

3 **Lake Placid, 1932:** Warm weather again hit the Games, forcing organizers to haul snow from Canada to the upstate New York town. The four-man bobsleigh race had to be postponed until after the Closing Ceremony. Dog-sled racing and women’s speed skating were demonstration events and Edward Eagan, a Summer Games Olympic medallist in 1920, was on the winning U. S. four-man bobsleigh team to become the first summer-winter medallist.

4 **Garmischi-Partenkirchen, 1936:** Blizzard conditions, and a possible boycott by the IOC over Adolph Hitler’s politics threatened the Games initially. European speed skaters dominated the medals standings after the Olympics returned to the continental style of racing against the clock rather than “group starts” used four years earlier.

5 **St. Moritz, 1948:** The Swiss resort hosted the Winter Games for the second time, favoured as a neutral venue following World War II. Germany and Japan were not allowed to participate, while single-person sled racing was held for the first time since the previous St. Moritz Games. American John Heaton repeated as single silver medallist after two decades on the sidelines.

6 **Oslo, 1952:** The Winter Games held its first torch relay, kindled at the home of Norwegian skiing legend Sondre Norheim. Attendance at events was exceptional with the ski jump alone attracting crowds of 150,000, an Olympic attendance record for both the Summer and Winter Games. Women’s cross-country ski races made their Olympic debut and American Dick Button defended his figure skating title.

7 **Cortina d’Ampezzo, 1956:** The Soviet Union debuted at the Winter Games, while a stadium built to hold 10,000 spectators — in a town of about 6,000 — hosted the skating and hockey events. Austrian Toni Sailer performed an Alpine skiing “hat trick,” which was, taking gold in the men’s downhill, giant slalom and slalom. Chiharu Igaya won the men’s slalom silver, Japan’s first Winter Olympic medal.

8 **Squaw Valley, 1960:** Through the campaigning of landowner Alexander Cushing, the mountain town in northern California edged Innsbruck in voting by the IOC. Women’s speed skating becomes an official medal event, and biathlon was added to the Olympic program. East and West Germany sent a joint team, using Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony as their national anthem.

9 **Innsbruck, 1964:** For the first time in the Winter Games, the Olympic flame was lighted at Olympia, Greece. But the warmest winter in 58 years in Innsbruck left minimal snow cover and difficult conditions at many venues. Luge made its Olympic debut, as did the microchip, which was used in judging and timing at events. India also debuted at the Winter Games.





**Questions 21—30 Directions:**

**Read Passage 3 and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write T for true and F for false on your answer sheet.**

21. Charles Chaplin went to America in 1911.
22. Charles Chaplin's parents thought they were "stars".
23. Charles Chaplin was not only a first-class comedian but also a director.
24. Charles Chaplin borrowed his ideas from many sources.
25. Charles Chaplin's films became more and more serious.
26. Right-wing people in America thought Chaplin was too left-wing.
27. Charles Chaplin decided to make his home in Britain.
28. Charles Chaplin had eight children.
29. After 1948, Charles Chaplin's films were shown everywhere in America.
30. Charles Chaplin received the award of an Oscar in 1972.

**Part IV**

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

**Passage 4**

**Language: Is It Always Spoken?**

1 Most of us know a little about how babies learn to talk. From the time infants are born, they hear language because their parents talk to them all the time. Between the ages of seven and ten months, most infants begin to make sounds. They repeat the same sounds over and over again. For example, a baby may repeat the sound "dadada" or "bababa". This activity is called babbling. When babies babble, they are practicing their language. Soon, the sound "dadada" may become "daddy" and "bababa" may become "bottle".

2 What happens, though, to children who cannot hear? How do deaf children learn to communicate? Recently, doctors have learned that deaf babies babble with their hands. Laura Ann Petitto, a psychologist at McGill University in Montreal, Canada, has studied how children learn language. She observed three hearing infants and two deaf infants. The three hearing infants had English-speaking parents. The two deaf infants had deaf mothers and fathers who used American Sign Language (ASL) to communicate with each other and with their babies. Dr. Petitto studied the babies three times; at 10, 12, and 14 months. During this time, children really begin to develop their language skills.

3 After watching and videotaping the children for several hundred hours. The psychologist and her assistants made many important observations. For example, they saw that the hearing children made many different, varied motions with their hands. However, there appeared to be

no pattern to these motions. The deaf babies also made many different movements with their hands, but these movements were more consistent and deliberate. The deaf babies seemed to make the same hand movements over and over again. During the four-month period, the deaf babies' hand motions started to resemble some of the basic hand-shapes used in ASL. The children also seemed to prefer certain hand-shapes.

4 Hearing infants start first with simple syllable babbling (dadada), then put more syllables together to sound like real sentences and questions. Apparently, deaf babies follow this same pattern too. First, they repeat simple hand-shapes. Next, they form some simple hand signs (words) and use these movements together to resemble ASL sentences.

5 Linguists — people who study language — believe that our ability for language is innate. In other words, humans are born with the capacity for language. It does not matter if we are physically able to speak or not. Language can be expressed in many different ways — for instance, by speech or by sign. Dr. Petitto believes this theory and wants to prove it. She plans to study hearing children who have one deaf parent and one hearing parent. Dr. Petitto wants to see what happens when babies have the opportunity to learn both sign language and speech. Does the human brain prefer speech? Some of these studies of hearing babies who have one deaf parent and one hearing parent show that the babies babble equally with their hands and their voices. They also produce their first words, both spoken and signed, at about the same time.

6 The capacity for language is uniquely human. More studies in the future may prove that the sign system of the deaf is the physical equivalent of speech. If so, the old theory that only the spoken word is language will have to be changed. The whole concept of human communication will have a very new and different meaning.

**Questions 31—35 Directions:**

**Read Passage 4 and answer the following questions. Make your answers as short and clear as possible.**

31. What is babbling?
32. At what age do most infants babble?
33. What is the full name for ASL?
34. What theory does Dr. Petitto believe about language learning?
35. Who does Dr. Petitto want to study to prove the theory?

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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(3) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2025年7月

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

31. The activity of repeating the same sounds over and over again.
32. Between the ages of seven and ten months.
33. American Sign Language.
34. Language can be expressed in many different ways — for instance, by speech or by sign.
35. Hearing children who have one deaf parent and one hearing parent.