

试卷代号:1355

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2016年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题

2017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 Grammar

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (2 points each, 30 points)

1. A: _____ speak to the recruitment manager, please.
B: I'm sorry, I'm afraid he's not in the office at the moment.
A. I wonder if I could
B. I'm afraid I can't
C. Thank you for
D. Do you think you could
2. "I was getting up when I heard a crash." This sentence means: _____
A. The noise woke me up.
B. I'd just turned the alarm clock off.
C. I made loud noise.
D. I witnessed a car accident.
3. _____ Jane and Simon at Beluga Bar tomorrow. Do you want to come?
A. I'm met
B. I'll have met
C. I'm meeting
D. I meet
4. Don't _____ it for granted. It is totally different from what you think.
A. answer
B. ask
C. play
D. take
5. A: I don't like watching TV soaps. I think they are a waste of time.
B: I _____ that. Millions of people are addicted to them!
A. agree with
B. wouldn't say
C. 'd never thought of
D. can tell
6. _____ the light, she left the room.
A. Turned off
B. Turning off
C. To turn off
D. Turn off

II . Reading comprehension

Passage One

Read the article and then match 15—20 to A—E. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (4 points each, 20 points)

Dealing with difficult people

“I try to get along with John, but we seem to be on different wavelengths.”

“The atmosphere always seems to be tense when Michelle’s in the room.”

Sound familiar? Unfortunately, some people are more difficult to get on with than others. Let’s have a look at six ‘difficult’ personality types.

16

These people see themselves as experts on everything. They appear knowledgeable and will speak confidently about almost any subject, often making other people feel stupid or inferior. This personality type is conceited and competitive, and is likely to react to others’ ideas or arguments angrily or dismissively.

17

As the name suggests, this kind of persons behaves like a child when they don’t get their own way. They use moodiness to manipulate other people. They’ll go away and sulk, giving you the ‘silent’ treatment, or they’ll complain and even start to rant and rave about how nobody listens to them or takes them seriously, etc. This infantile and inappropriate behaviour can be very annoying.

18

This type of person is always telling other people what to do. They have a very strong personality and will walk all over you if you let them. They are so used to doing things their way that they have pushiness down to a fine art. A lot of the time you’ll find yourself doing what they want, just for a quiet life.

Like a cannon which is not tied down and rolls around on the deck of a ship, this personality type is unpredictable and can cause problems. A loose cannon tends to act impulsively without thinking about the consequences. Understandably, people feel anxious around them because they appear to be out of control and unapproachable.

Most people have come across this type at some time in their lives. Wet blankets are negative and critical. They don't seem able to see the positive in any situation and always think that the worst will happen. Their attitude makes them appear insensitive and spoils things for other people.

THE SPACE CADET

This kind of person is intriguing because they seem to be in a world of their own and are out of touch with reality. They have difficulty paying attention or remembering things, and sometimes behave strangely, which can make other people feel uncertain.

A. THE KNOW-IT-ALL

B. THE LOOSE CANNON

C. THE BOSSY-BOOTS

D. THE CRY BABY

E. THE WET BLANKET

Passage Two

Read the article and then judge the statements are true (T), false(F) or not informed(NI). (2 points each, 10 points)

Amazing People

In this week's edition of Amazing People, we have decided to include some less well-known celebrities. They may not be world famous or household names, but as we often

say, there's more than one way to be special!

Disabled sailor crosses Channel

On August 23rd 2005, a British woman who can only move her head, eyes and mouth, sailed across the English Channel and into the record books. Completing her journey in just over six hours, Hilary Lister set a record for the world's longest solo sail by a disabled person. Using only her breathing to navigate her boat, she reached Calais to a hero's welcome. Having arrived in France, Mrs Lister said, 'I'm just thrilled', and attributed her success to the people who'd helped her. When she made her crossing, she'd been paralysed for four years. And she'd been sailing for only two. Having lived an active life before her illness, she took up sailing to boost her confidence.

Lightning never strikes twice?

Roy Sullivan, a forest ranger from Virginia, was struck by lightning seven times in his thirty-six-year career. The first strike was in 1942. He wasn't hit again until twenty-seven years later, driving his truck. The following year, another bolt of lightning burnt his shoulder, while his hair caught fire in a fourth strike in 1972. A year later, Sullivan was driving around the park when a bolt came out of a small cloud, knocking off his shoe. 'I actually saw the lightning coming straight for me,' he said. Lightning struck for the sixth time in 1976. But it was the final strike in 1977, while he was fishing, that put him in the *Guinness Book of World Records*. Two of his Ranger hats, burnt by lightning, are now in Guinness Exhibit Halls — proof that lightning does strike in the same place twice.

Child prodigy

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart showed musical gifts at a very early age, and was already composing his first works when he was four. Born in Salzburg in 1756, he was one of the greatest musical geniuses in history. By the age of six, he'd played before the Austrian empress and had begun to write his earliest symphonies. A year later, he was playing to audiences in London and Paris, astonishing them with his brilliance. He worked all over

Europe during the next seventeen years, finally settling in Vienna. He lived just a little over half of Beethoven's life span but was amazingly prolific. He died in 1791, aged only thirty-five, having composed over 600 works, including great operas like *The Magic Flute*. Just before his death, he'd been composing the *Requiem*, one of his most famous works.

21. Hilary Lister was the first disabled woman to sail from England to France.

22. Lister had never done any sailing until two years before the crossing.

23. Lightning struck Roy Sullivan for the third time in 1970.

24. By 1973, Sullivan had survived five lightning strikes.

25. Mozart wrote his earliest symphonies when he was four.

III. Cloze

Choose the correct word to fill in the blank. Each word must be used once and only once. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (2 pints each, 10 points)

In December 1915, Lake Morena was nearly empty and everybody in San Diego was praying for rain. In desperation, the city council 26 Charles Hatfield, the Rainmaker. Hatfield 27 to fill the lake for \$10,000. On January 1 1916, he started work, 28 his secret rain-making chemicals. By January 5, the rain had started. By January 20, it had been raining non-stop for two weeks. On January 26, the level of the lake 29 by two feet per hour when suddenly it stopped — just five inches from the top. Having kept his promise, Hatfield wanted his money. But the city council 30 to pay, saying that the rain was an 'act of God'. Hatfield had only made a verbal agreement, and hadn't signed a contract. He never received a penny.

A. was rising

B. using

C. contacted

D. refused

E. agreed

IV. Writing

31. Write your essay on the Answer Sheet in 200—250 words. (30 points)

Write a reply to 'Mixed Up' advising him what to do.

I've been going out with my Brazilian girlfriend, Gloria, for six months but I'm afraid to tell my parents. They want me to go out with someone from my own country. I think they're scared I'll get married and live abroad, and they'll never see me again. What can I do?

Mixed Up

Use the ideas below.

- talk to your parents/show them you are serious about Gloria
- explain your feelings/ask them to try to accept her
- tell them you understand their opinion/want them to understand yours
- introduce Gloria to your parents/give them the chance to get to know her

试卷代号:1355

座位号

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2016年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题答题纸

2017年1月

题 号	I	II	III	IV	总 分
分 数					

得 分	评卷人

I . Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each,30 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |

得 分	评卷人

II . Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage One(4 points each,20 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Passage Two(2 points each,10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

得 分	评卷人

III . Cloze (2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

得 分	评卷人

IV . Writing(30 points)

31.

试卷代号:1355

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2016年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2017年1月

I. Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each, 30 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. C | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. C | 9. B | 10. A |
| 11. B | 12. A | 13. C | 14. C | 15. B |

II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage One(4 points each, 20 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. A | 17. D | 18. C | 19. B | 20. E |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Passage Two(2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. NI | 22. T | 23. T | 24. T | 25. F |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

III. Cloze (2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. C | 27. E | 28. B | 29. A | 30. D |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

IV. Writing(30 points)

31. Write a reply to 'Mixed Up' advising him what to do.

I've been going out with my Brazilian girlfriend, Gloria, for six months but I'm afraid to tell my parents. They want me to go out with someone from my own country. I think they're scared I'll get married and live abroad, and they'll never see me again. What can I do?

Mixed Up

Use the ideas below.

- talk to your parents/show them you are serious about Gloria
- explain your feelings/ask them to try to accept her
- tell them you understand their opinion/want them to understand yours
- introduce Gloria to your parents/give them the chance to get to know her

Possible answer

Dear Mixed Up,

To begin with, don't worry. Parents always worry about their children but they are usually happy when they see that their children are happy. In spite of your problems, one thing is clear: your parents love you and care about you. That is the most important thing.

However, they may need a little bit of help from you before they accept your situation completely. Personally, I think you should talk to your parents and show them how you feel about Gloria. Even though they know about her, they may think that you are not really serious about her. Furthermore, you should explain that you understand how they feel and that, in return, you want them to understand your opinions as they may think you are being selfish and uncaring.

Finally, you should definitely introduce Gloria to your parents. While they may listen to you, there is no better way for making them understand your point of view than by giving them the chance to get to know her.

Good luck — I'm sure everything will be fine.

写作题评分标准

26—30 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,句式用词富有变化,有“闪光点”,基本无语言错误。
21—25 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,少量语法错误。
16—20 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理基本清楚,文章结构基本严谨,语法基本正确,语言基本通顺恰当,少量严重错误,一些词使用不当。
11—15 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理不够清楚,较明显的母语痕迹,较多语言错误,许多词使用不当。
6—10 分	内容偏题,不完整,思路混乱,语句不完整,只有少数句子可以理解,词汇拼写严重错误。

Sample

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2016年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题

2016年7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 Grammar

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given. Write your answer on the

Answer Sheet. (2 points each, 30 points)

1. _____ Jane and Simon at Beluga Bar tomorrow. Do you want to come?

A. I'll meet

B. I'll have met

C. I meet

D. I'm meeting

2. A: I don't like watching TV soaps. I think they are a waste of time.

B: I _____ that. Millions of people are addicted to them!

A. can tell

B. wouldn't say

C. 'd never thought of

D. agree with

3. By the time he was twenty-five, he _____ his first million.

A. earns

B. had earned

C. was earning

D. will earn

4. She _____ in the town for ten years before she met him.

A. lived

B. has lived

C. had been living

D. lives

5. Now you've made the decision, you must _____ .

A. stick it

B. stick it to

C. stick to it

D. to stick it

6. You'll have to _____ a better excuse than that.

A. come up with

B. do away with

C. come across

D. go away from

7. _____ of having ratings for so many different age groups.

A. The way I see

B. Bear in mind

C. I really don't see the point

D. It might not necessarily be the case

II . Reading comprehension

Passage One

Read the article and then match 15—20 to A—E. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (4 points each ,20 points)

Culture Clash?

It was the World Cup Final of France '98 that sparked the introduction of television into Bhutan. The 3 — 0 victory of the home side over Brazil was watched by thousands on a big screen in Bhutan's National Square. 16 Six months after that, global TV broadcasting was allowed in. It was this second development that really made people wake up to life in the twentieth century and caused profound change, according to TV analyst Shockshan Peck. 'Young people are now much more in tune with globalisation and what is happening around the world,' she says. 'The risk is that the more we learn about the world, the more we lose of our own culture. '

Bhutan has no film industry to speak of, and after a diet of cultural and educational programmes from BBS, some Bhutanese began to look for something a little more spicy. 17 The TV avalanche began, and along with it came a change in people's lifestyles. Residents of the capital, Thimphu, say they are now glued to the TV for several hours a day, and often stay up late to watch the non-stop stream of programmes. Long-running Indian soap operas beamed from across the border are hot favourites. One viewer, Choki Wangmo, says that her children go out and play less, and that television dominates family discussions these days. Her son, Ugyen, admits that his studies are affected because he cannot concentrate in the classroom. 'I keep thinking about what will happen next in the story,' he says.

Also popular are cartoons, football matches, and the wrestling series from the US. 18 Kinley Dorji, editor of Bhutan's only newspaper, says that when TV first came in, he received several pained letters from students, saying they were shocked. 'Bhutanese kids

who have grown up in this quiet country, this very rustic society, suddenly saw these big men beating each other up on television. They couldn't understand it. ' 19 'We received a report from a school where a student broke his arm after being thrown to the ground by his friend, who was emulating the wrestlers. '

Kinley Dorji says that television is 'splitting' Bhutanese society. He explains that the thinking in the country is that it will never be a military or economic power, so its strength must be its unique society. He believes that TV represents a direct threat to this. 20 'If you look at the items being stolen, like TV sets, tape recorders and clothes, it's directly related to what they're seeing,' he adds.

- A. The latter is at the centre of a debate about the influence of television on Bhutan's young people.
- B. He also links television to a rise in crime over the period that it has been broadcasting.
- C. It was such a success that a year later, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his coronation, the king decided to begin the Bhutan Broadcasting Service (BBS).
- D. However, it was not long before the children started doing it themselves.
- E. So they turned to multi-channel TV, through satellite in the countryside and cable in the towns.

Passage Two

Read the article and choose the best answer from A, B, C and D. (2 points each, 10 points)

Today a neighbor brought us some fresh fish he had caught on his last boat trip. As we thanked him, he said, 'They are not from me; they only come through me. '

At that moment I noticed the similarity between fish and haiku.

Nowadays, if Mom doesn't ever serve fish for dinner at least the kids get a taste of haiku at school.

For most of us, our first introduction comes from reading translations from Japanese,

which is a bit like comparing sushi to frozen fish sticks. Even with the knowledge of the exotic, most poets stick to the meat and potatoes of English literature. It often isn't until we get older that we accept the simple goodness of fish, adding them to the menu more often.

Having acquired a taste for fish and learned how to cook them, one is better able to appreciate the short form of haiku. Like fishing, haiku writing can be done with minimal equipment. A pin or a pen, and a scrap of paper, is enough, but it is tempting to go all out and buy a rod and reel (even study Zen, visit a monastery or take a trip to Japan). If one goes in for deep sea fishing, a computer and laser printer are soon on the list of 'must haves'.

Like fishing, to catch haiku you have to go where they are. Unlike fish, haiku are everywhere. Still, you have to know the secret places where they hide and how to get there. Wearing old comfortable clothes (usually thought of as a meditative state) we look around just where we are. It does little good to only read of fishing off the coast of Japan when sitting beside the lake by our own front door. It does help to know which fish are edible and which are not. There are two ways of finding this out. We can either eat everything we catch and publish what feels right, or we can read books containing others' experiences while making up our minds about what kind of fish to go for.

If we compare spending days on rough seas to fish or strolling on the beach writing haiku; it is very easy for me to decide where my interest lies. Still I do love a fish dinner and I hope my neighbor enjoys my latest poems.

21. The similarity between fishing and writing haiku the text does NOT mention is

-
- A. the freedom to choose what we do with the product of each activity
 - B. the delayed appreciation of both activities
 - C. the thrill experienced when engaging in them
 - D. the limited resources required for practising them

22. In paragraph 2, the author refers to *sushi* _____ .
- A. to point out that the American eat frozen fish sticks more often
 - B. to contrast it with meat and potatoes
 - C. to give an example of an exotic dish
 - D. as a metaphor for original Japanese texts
23. According to the author, haiku writers have to _____ .
- A. read about the process of haiku writing
 - B. be observant of what is around them
 - C. try to have their poems published
 - D. get acquainted with Zen philosophy
24. The best title of this text would be _____ .
- A. Something fishy about haiku
 - B. The forgotten skill of fishing
 - C. Writing haiku is easy
 - D. The art of writing haiku
25. The author's attitude towards haiku is _____ .
- A. positive
 - B. neutral
 - C. indifferent
 - D. negative

III. Cloze

Choose the correct word to fill in the blank. Each word must be used once and only once. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (2 pints each, 10 points)

Maggie Banes looked 26 at her watch — as she had done every few minutes for the last three hours. 27 it was nearly eight o'clock. 'Where on earth is Jill?' she thought. 'It isn't like her to be so late.' 28 , she picked up the plate of sandwiches she'd made for tea and went to the kitchen. 29 the door opened and Jill walked into the house. She looked tired. 'What a relief! Are you OK?' said Maggie loudly. 'Yes, I'm fine, Auntie,' replied Jill. 'I'm so sorry I'm late, but something strange happened on the way here.' 30 , Jill explained that, in her hurry to get through the woods, she had tripped and

knocked herself unconscious. When she woke up, she realised she was lost. 'I walked around for ages until I found the right path. Then I ran all the way here.

- A. Reluctantly
- B. Just then
- C. anxiously
- D. To her aunt's amazement
- E. She was dismayed to see that

IV. Writing

31. Write your essay on the Answer Sheet in 200—250 words. (30 points)

Look at the essay question. Make a list of arguments for and against the statement, and decide whether you agree with it or not. Then write your essay in 200-250 words.

Essay question

'Internet chatrooms do not serve a useful purpose.' Write an essay giving arguments for and against this statement and also state your own opinion.

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高级英语(2) 试题答题纸

2016 年 7 月

题 号	I	II	III	IV	总 分
分 数					

得 分	评卷人

I . Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each,30 points in total)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.

得 分	评卷人

II . Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage One(4 points each,20 points in total)

16.
17.
18.
19.
20.

Passage Two(2 points each,10 points in total)

21.
22.
23.
24.
25.

得 分	评卷人

III . Cloze (2 points each, 10 points in total)

26.
27.
28.
29.
30.

得 分	评卷人

IV. Writing(30 points)

31.

试卷代号:1355

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2016年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2016年7月

I. Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each, 30 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. B | 4. C | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. A | 9. B | 10. D |
| 11. B | 12. C | 13. C | 14. D | 15. C |

II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage One(4 points each, 20 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. C | 17. E | 18. A | 19. D | 20. B |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Passage Two(2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. C | 22. D | 23. B | 24. D | 25. A |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

III. Cloze (2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. C | 27. E | 28. A | 29. B | 30. D |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

IV. Writing(30 points)

31. Look at the essay question. Make a list of arguments for and against the statement, and decide whether you agree with it or not. Then write your essay in 200-250 words.

Essay question

‘Internet chatrooms do not serve a useful purpose.’ Write an essay giving arguments for and against this statement and also state your own opinion.

Possible answer

Do Internet chatrooms serve a useful purpose? Millions of people around the world would probably argue that they do. After all, they spend much of their free time visiting them. However, that doesn't mean they are right.

There are many benefits of chatrooms. The most obvious is the ability to ‘meet’ people from anywhere in the world and to share information. With webcams and faster Internet speeds, chatters can even be seen by each other and even people from the most isolated village can find out what the cool teenager in Madrid is wearing. Moreover, specialist sites enable people to find out information about their hobbies and interests from all over the globe.

In spite of these obvious benefits, there are problems, not least of which is wasting time when you could be studying or getting some much needed fresh air. There are also real dangers that the people being chatted to are not actually who they say they are. Because of this, Microsoft closed all unsupervised chatrooms in 2003.

Their spokesman, Matt Wittingham said: ‘We have been concerned about chatrooms for a while’. However, these problems have largely been overcome by having strict moderators and teaching children how to avoid danger.

All in all, although it is important to take care when using chatrooms, the benefits far outweigh the dangers. In my opinion, it is more dangerous for children to play outside unsupervised and far more of a waste of time to sit mindlessly in front of the television.

写作题评分标准

26—30 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,句式用词富有变化,有“闪光点”,基本无语言错误。
21—25 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,少量语法错误。
16—20 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理基本清楚,文章结构基本严谨,语法基本正确,语言基本通顺恰当,少量严重错误,一些词使用不当。
11—15 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理不够清楚,较明显的母语痕迹,较多语言错误,许多词使用不当。
6—10 分	内容偏题,不完整,思路混乱,语句不完整,只有少数句子可以理解,词汇拼写严重错误。

Sample

试卷代号:1355

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2015年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题

2016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。

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (2 points each, 30 points)

- 1393

II . Reading comprehension

Passage One

Read the article and then match 15—20 to A—E. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (4 points each, 20 points)

It's often claimed that without good journalism, we wouldn't have an informed public; 16 , when the public is increasingly 'informed' through more immediate, visual media, such as the Internet, satellite and cable twenty-four-hour news channels. We asked several people of different ages to tell us what their attitude towards journalism and journalists is. Here is what they had to say.

Nigel (46)

Recent events have put journalism in the spotlight and 17 . It's obvious that journalists have not been doing a very good job of educating the public about what they do and why they do it the way they do. We spend too much time talking amongst ourselves, just assuming that our motives and methodology will be generally understood and appreciated.

Barbara (20)

I think there are bad journalists, just like there are bad hair stylists and bad architects and bad funeral directors; 18 because they believe that what they are doing is important — getting good information, reporting accurately and fairly, telling the truth. Of course, journalists make mistakes like any other professionals whose jobs entail making dozens of judgement calls and decisions every day. But the key thing is that good journalists acknowledge their mistakes and correct them.

John (17)

Last year at school I learned that journalism was the key to understanding the media and it should always show the facts in an unbiased way. I think now, with the commercialisation of television media, 19 . And journalists? You should consider a profession that you will

not need to apologise for being a member of.

Paul (23)

Most of us tend to be highly critical of journalism today, especially given that the past couple of years have not been a good time for journalism ethics. There have been far too many examples of flawed reporting and bad judgement. That's all true, but we must remember one simple fact: people are always anxious to seek out the media when doing so works to their advantage, 20.

Susan (35)

It's really easy to say what makes a good journalist. But there are grey areas when it comes to what is a journalistic situation. For example, talk show hosts of almost all kinds are not generally journalists and that is not a problem as long as they are clear about it. When some talk show hosts try to 'borrow' the credentials of journalism to make their statements carry the weight earned by years of honest reporting by real journalists, I have a problem with that.

- A. but the overwhelming majority of journalists are out to do a good job
- B. most journalism has been reduced to the standard of the tabloids
- C. but the question arises as to what makes good journalism today
- D. there are lessons to be learned from this
- E. but quick to find fault when the press covers something they don't want to talk about

Passage Two

Read the article and then judge the statements are true (T) or false(F). (2 points each, 10 points)

Rather against his better judgment, Jamie felt himself being drawn in. He could not resist Isabel, he had decided. There was something about her that fascinated him; the intellectual curiosity, the style, the verve.

‘So?’ he said. ‘So who is he? And what do we do?’

We do, he thought. I should’ve said you do, but once again, I’ve played straight into Isabel’s hands. I’m trapped. In nets of golden wires.

Isabel was oblivious of Jamie’s struggle with himself. She had invited him to meet her to discuss what she had found out; she had not asked him to join her in her inquiry. Of course, if he wished to do so, then that would be very helpful, but she had not asked him.

‘Well,’ she began, ‘we now know who that unfortunate young man was and where he lived. We know that the police appealed for information.’

‘And that’s it,’ said Jamie. ‘We ... you don’t know whether they ever found the driver.’ Isabel conceded that this remained unknown. But now, at least, they had a description of the person who might have been responsible.

‘But what do you do with that?’ asked Jamie. ‘Go to the police? What would you tell them? That somebody else is having visions of a face and here’s a drawing?’ He laughed. ‘You can imagine the reception you’d get.’

Isabel thought about this. She had not imagined going to the police — just yet. Jamie was right in thinking that it would be difficult to convince them to take her seriously and that they would be unlikely to pursue the matter further; unless, of course, the push came from the family of the victim. If they could be persuaded to do something about it, then the police could hardly refuse a request from them, at least to consider Ian’s story.

Her thoughts were interrupted by Jamie. ‘Why are you doing this, Isabel?’ he asked mildly. ‘What’s the point?’

She looked at him. It was her duty, was it not? If this was really information about who was responsible for the hit-and-run incident, then surely she had a duty to do something about it — any citizen would have that duty, simply because he or she was a citizen. And there was more to it than that. By listening to Ian’s story, she felt she had been drawn into a moral relationship with him and his situation. Isabel had firm views on moral proximity

and the obligations it created. We cannot choose the situations in which we become involved in this life; we are caught up in them, whether we like it or not. If one encounters the need of another, because of who one happens to be, or where one happens to find oneself, and one is in a position to help, then one should do so. It was as simple as that.

She shrugged. 'The point is that I have to do this,' she said. 'I can't walk away from it. That driver needs to be called to account. And Ian needs to know why he's seeing that face. In each case, the solution lies in the uncovering of the truth.'

21. Jamie had become involved in Isabel's investigations before.

22. Neither of them knew if the police had identified the driver.

23. Isabel believed that the police would act on the information she had.

24. She felt obliged to take responsibility for the problems of people she met.

25. Isabel believed that justice must be done.

III. Cloze

Choose the correct word to fill in the blank. Each word must be used once and only once. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (2 pints each, 10 points)

It's official; keeping a pet is good for you.

Studies have shown that pets are good for us in a number of ways. Firstly, having an animal lowers your blood pressure and makes you 26 more relaxed. One study even found that simply 27 fish in an aquarium made people less anxious. That's why many doctors and dentists decide to have an aquarium in their waiting rooms.

Next, it can be very therapeutic to talk to your pet. Although your pet won't give you any solutions for your problems, the act of 28 your concerns with a good listener may help you to find your own solutions. And pets are great listeners. Finally, if you have a dog for a pet, you can expect to go for a walk every day, which is good 29. Even people who can't stand 30 to the gym don't usually mind taking their furry companion for a gentle stroll in the park!

A. exercise

B. feel

C. keeping

D. going

E. sharing

IV. Writing

31. Write your essay on the Answer Sheet in 200—250 words. (30 points)

You are going to write an advice leaflet called 'Improving your Social Life'.

- reasons why people may not have a good social life
- the effect that not having a good social life can have
- ways of improving your social life (where to go, what to do/avoid doing, how to behave, what to say/what not to say, etc)

试卷代号:1355

座位号

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2015 年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题答题纸

2016 年 1 月

题 号	I	II	III	IV	总 分
分 数					

得 分	评卷人

I . Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each,30 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |

得 分	评卷人

II . Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage One(4 points each,20 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Passage Two(2 points each,10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

得 分	评卷人

III . Cloze (2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

得 分	评卷人

IV. Writing(30 points)

31.

试卷代号:1355

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2015年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2016年1月

I. Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each, 30 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. C | 4. B | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. A | 8. D | 9. B | 10. C |
| 11. A | 12. B | 13. A | 14. D | 15. D |

II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage One(4 points each, 20 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. C | 17. D | 18. A | 19. B | 20. E |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Passage Two(2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. T | 22. T | 23. F | 24. T | 25. T |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

III. Cloze (2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. B | 27. C | 28. E | 29. A | 30. D |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

IV. Writing(30 points)

31. You are going to write an advice leaflet called 'Improving your Social Life'.
- reasons why people may not have a good social life
 - the effect that not having a good social life can have
 - ways of improving your social life (where to go, what to do/avoid doing, how to behave, what to say/what not to say, etc)

Possible answer

Why do people sometimes not have a good social life?

There are several reasons why people's social lives might not be very good. One of the main reasons is character. Some people prefer staying at home to going out and so don't meet people socially. Another reason is that someone has recently moved to a new area and

doesn't know anyone. A third reason is that they just don't have time because of work or studies.

What effects can not having a good social life have?

Having a good social life helps people to relax and prevents stress. Everyone needs someone to talk to and share their problems with. Going out can also give someone a change to their normal routine and a chance to forget their problems for a few hours. People without friends may become depressed and lonely and, with no reason to look after themselves, may suffer from poor health.

How can people improve their social lives?

The most important thing is for people to recognise the benefits that having a good social life would bring. Once they realise this, they can do a number of things to help themselves.

- Get to know people at school, work and in the neighbourhood and invite them to your home if possible. They will then be more likely to invite you out.
- Make time for yourself, even if it is only one evening a week on which you don't do any work. Make this a regular time and don't change it.
- Talk to people when you do meet them and take an interest in them.
- Even if people suggest going somewhere that you don't particularly like, go anyway and try to enjoy yourself.

写作题评分标准

26—30 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,句式用词富有变化,有“闪光点”,基本无语言错误。
21—25 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,少量语法错误。
16—20 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理基本清楚,文章结构基本严谨,语法基本正确,语言基本通顺恰当,少量严重错误,一些词使用不当。
11—15 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理不够清楚,较明显的母语痕迹,较多语言错误,许多词使用不当。
6—10 分	内容偏题,不完整,思路混乱,语句不完整,只有少数句子可以理解,词汇拼写严重错误。

Sample

试卷代号:1355

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2017年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题

2017年6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 Grammar

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given. Write your answer on the

Answer Sheet. (2 points each, 30 points)

1. She _____ crying when she got her exam results.
A. set off
B. burst out
C. took off
D. burst into
2. "I was getting up when I heard a crash." This sentence means: _____
A. The noise woke me up.
B. I'd just turned the alarm clock off.
C. I made loud noise.
D. I witnessed a car accident.
3. Goodbye! _____ about you every day until you come back.
A. I think
B. I'll have thought
C. I'll be thinking
D. I thought
4. She _____ in the town for ten years before she met him.
A. lived
B. has lived
C. had been living
D. lives
5. Don't _____ it for granted. It is totally different from what you think.
A. take
B. answer
C. ask
D. play
6. Don't let your brother boss you around: _____!
A. stand up to him
B. stand up him to
C. stand to him up
D. stand him up
7. _____ the light, she left the room.
A. Turning off
B. Turned off
C. To turn off
D. Turn off

8. Why are you _____ your lunch? Aren't you hungry?
- A. pigging out
B. parting with
C. picking at
D. pointing out
9. _____ it, it's all about money - it's pure greed.
- A. The way I see
B. You have to say
C. Talk about
D. As far as I see
10. Despite the money they spent on _____, the building is still ugly.
- A. modern
B. modernization
C. modernized
D. modernize
11. We felt like complete _____ when we first moved here.
- A. outside
B. outsiders
C. outsider
D. outsides
12. I'd lend you my car if I _____ it to be serviced.
- A. don't take
B. won't take
C. hadn't taken
D. am not taken
13. Sheila felt quite _____ when she bumped into her ex-boyfriend with his new girlfriend.
- A. uncomfortable
B. exciting
C. dissatisfied
D. confused
14. Only a few of our features are written by our journalists; we get _____ of them from freelance writers.
- A. none
B. some
C. most
D. all
15. This newspaper's full of photographs and advertising; there's _____ real news.
- A. very little
B. quite a few
C. so much
D. every

II. Reading comprehension

Passage One

Read the article and then match 16-20 to A-E. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (4 points each, 20 points)

Do you realise that your body language is telling people a whole range of things that you may not be conscious of? In this introduction to her series on nonverbal communication, Rebecca Cripps gives us ten top tips for interpreting and using the unspoken code.

16 , especially with people we've just met; it shows respect and interest in what they have to say. In the UK people tend to keep eye contact around sixty to seventy percent of the time. Any more than this and you can be too intense, any less and you signal a lack of interest in the person or their conversation.

17 : get your posture right and you'll automatically start feeling better. Next time you notice you're feeling a bit depressed, take a look at how you're standing or sitting. Chances are you'll be slouched over with your shoulders hanging down and inwards. This flattens the chest and prevents good breathing, which in turn can make you feel and look nervous or uncomfortable.

18 . When you want to be authoritative and what you're saying to be taken seriously, keep your head straight both horizontally and vertically. Conversely, when you want to be friendly and in a receptive, listening mode, tilt your head just a little to one side or the other.

19 , so keep your arms out to the side of your body or behind your back. This shows you are not scared to take on whatever comes your way. In general terms the more outgoing you are as a person, the more you tend to use big arm movements. The quieter you are, the less you move your arms away from your body. So try to strike a natural balance.

When you want to come across in the best possible light, crossing the arms is a no no. Obviously if someone says something that really annoys you, then by all means show your disapproval by crossing them!

20, consequently they're the hardest bits of our bodies to control consciously. They tend to move around a lot more than normal when we are nervous or being deceptive. So it's best to keep them as still as possible in most situations. Be careful too in the way you cross your legs. Do you cross at the knees, ankles or bring one leg up to rest on the knee of the other? Just be aware that the last position mentioned is known as the "Figure Four" and is generally perceived as the most defensive leg cross.

- A. Arms give away clues as to how open and receptive we are to everyone we interact with
- B. Posture is the next thing to master
- C. Legs are the furthest limbs from the brain
- D. Head position is a great one to play around with
- E. Eye contact is one of the most important aspects of body language

Passage Two

Read the article and then choose the best answer from A, B, C and D. (2 points each, 10 points)

Today a neighbor brought us some fresh fish he had caught on his last boat trip. As we thanked him, he said, 'They are not from me; they only come through me.'

At that moment I noticed the similarity between fish and haiku.

Nowadays, if Mom doesn't ever serve fish for dinner at least the kids get a taste of haiku at school.

For most of us, our first introduction comes from reading translations from Japanese, which is a bit like comparing sushi to frozen fish sticks. Even with the knowledge of the

exotic, most poets stick to the meat and potatoes of English literature. It often isn't until we get older that we accept the simple goodness of fish, adding them to the menu more often.

Having acquired a taste for fish and learned how to cook them, one is better able to appreciate the short form of haiku. Like fishing, haiku writing can be done with minimal equipment. A pin or a pen, and a scrap of paper, is enough, but it is tempting to go all out and buy a rod and reel (even study Zen, visit a monastery or take a trip to Japan). If one goes in for deep sea fishing, a computer and laser printer are soon on the list of 'must haves'.

Like fishing, to catch haiku you have to go where they are. Unlike fish, haiku are everywhere. Still, you have to know the secret places where they hide and how to get there. Wearing old comfortable clothes (usually thought of as a meditative state) we look around just where we are. It does little good to only read of fishing off the coast of Japan when sitting beside the lake by our own front door. It does help to know which fish are edible and which are not. There are two ways of finding this out. We can either eat everything we catch and publish what feels right, or we can read books containing others' experiences while making up our minds about what kind of fish to go for.

If we compare spending days on rough seas to fish or strolling on the beach writing haiku; it is very easy for me to decide where my interest lies. Still I do love a fish dinner and I hope my neighbor enjoys my latest poems.

21. The similarity between fishing and writing haiku the text does NOT mention is _____.

- A. the freedom to choose what we do with the product of each activity
- B. the delayed appreciation of both activities
- C. the thrill experienced when engaging in them
- D. the limited resources required for practising them

22. The author refers to *sushi* _____ .
- A. to point out that the American eat frozen fish sticks more often
 - B. to contrast it with meat and potatoes
 - C. to give an example of an exotic dish
 - D. as a metaphor for original Japanese texts
23. According to the author, haiku writers have to _____ .
- A. read about the process of haiku writing
 - B. be observant of what is around them
 - C. try to have their poems published
 - D. get acquainted with Zen philosophy
24. The best title of this text would be _____ .
- A. Something fishy about haiku
 - B. The forgotten skill of fishing
 - C. Writing haiku is easy
 - D. The art of writing haiku
25. The author's attitude towards haiku is _____ .
- A. positive
 - B. neutral
 - C. indifferent
 - D. negative

III. Cloze

Choose the correct word to fill in the blank. Each word must be used once and only once. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (2 pints each, 10 points)

I've just read Mark's interview, and I can't believe what he said about his social life: I mean, all the girls used to feel sorry for him because he had to look after me, and they were

constantly coming round to the house to help him! And as for taking his books and CDs without asking - well, he wouldn't 26 them to me because he said I was too young to look after them, so I'd 27 them and hide them under the bed. I used to 28 the way he treated me like a child, especially in front of his friends. It's true that we get on better nowadays, but he's still as bossy as he used to 29 , especially when it comes to boyfriends; he is forever telling me what to do! It's ironic, because one thing he doesn't mention is that he often asks me for advice about how to deal with Sophie. He'll 30 me when Emily's out and tell me all about the latest argument.

- A. hate
- B. be
- C. lend
- D. phone
- E. steal

IV. Writing

31. Write your essay on the Answer Sheet in 200-250 words. (30 points)

You are going to write an advice leaflet called 'Improving your Social Life'. Consider:

- reasons why people may not have a good social life
- the effect that not having a good social life can have
- ways of improving your social life (where to go, what to do/avoid doing, how to behave, what to say/what not to say, etc)

试卷代号:1355

座位号

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2017年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题答题纸

2017年6月

题号	I	II	III	IV	总分
分数					

得分	评卷人

I. Vocabulary and Grammar (2 points each, 30 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |

得分	评卷人

II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage One (4 points each, 20 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Passage Two (2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze (2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

得 分	评卷人

IV. Writing(30 points)

31.

试卷代号:1355

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2017年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2017年6月

I. Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each, 30 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. C | 5. A |
| 6. A | 7. A | 6. C | 9. A | 10. B |
| 11. B | 12. C | 13. A | 14. C | 15. A |

II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage One(4 points each, 20 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. E | 17. B | 18. D | 19. A | 20. C |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Passage Two(2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. C | 22. D | 23. B | 24. D | 25. A |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

III. Cloze (2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. C | 27. E | 28. A | 29. B | 30. D |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

IV. Writing(30 points)

31. You are going to write an advice leaflet called 'Improving your Social Life'. Consider,

- reasons why people may not have a good social life
- the effect that not having a good social life can have
- ways of improving your social life (where to go, what to do/avoid doing, how to behave, what to say/what not to say, etc)

Possible answer

Why do people sometimes not have a good social life?

There are several reasons why people's social lives might not be very good. One of the main reasons is character. Some people prefer staying at home to going out and so don't meet people socially. Another reason is that someone has recently moved to a new area and

doesn't know anyone. A third reason is that they just don't have time because of work or studies.

What effects can not having a good social life have?

Having a good social life helps people to relax and prevents stress. Everyone needs someone to talk to and share their problems with. Going out can also give someone a change to their normal routine and a chance to forget their problems for a few hours. People without friends may become depressed and lonely and, with no reason to look after themselves, may suffer from poor health.

How can people improve their social lives?

The most important thing is for people to recognise the benefits that having a good social life would bring. Once they realise this, they can do a number of things to help themselves.

- Get to know people at school, work and in the neighbourhood and invite them to your home if possible. They will then be more likely to invite you out.
- Make time for yourself, even if it is only one evening a week on which you don't do any work. Make this a regular time and don't change it.
- Talk to people when you do meet them and take an interest in them.
- Even if people suggest going somewhere that you don't particularly like, go anyway and try to enjoy yourself.

写作题评分标准

26—30 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,句式用词富有变化,有“闪光点”,基本无语言错误。
21—25 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,少量语法错误。
16—20 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理基本清楚,文章结构基本严谨,语法基本正确,语言基本通顺恰当,少量严重错误,一些词使用不当。
11—15 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理不够清楚,较明显的母语痕迹,较多语言错误,许多词使用不当。
6—10 分	内容偏题,不完整,思路混乱,语句不完整,只有少数句子可以理解,词汇拼写严重错误。

试卷代号:1355

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2017年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题

2018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 Grammar

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (2 points each, 30 points)

1. A: _____ speak to the recruitment manager, please.
B: I'm sorry, I'm afraid he's not in the office at the moment.
A. I wonder if I could
B. I'm afraid I can't
C. Thank you for
D. Do you think you could
2. A: I don't like watching TV soaps. I think they are a waste of time.
B: I _____ that. Millions of people are addicted to them!
A. can tell
B. wouldn't say
C. 'd never thought of
D. agree with
3. _____ Jane and Simon at Beluga Bar tomorrow. Do you want to come?
A. I'm met
B. I'll have met
C. I'm meeting
D. I meet
4. This time tomorrow, we'll have handed in our assignments and _____ in the park.
A. we'll be relaxing
B. we're relaxing
C. we'll relax
D. we relax
5. _____ the light, she left the room.
A. Turned off
B. Turning off
C. To turn off
D. Turn off
6. We had a terrible storm last night but it soon died _____.
A. down
B. out
C. off
D. away

II . Reading comprehension

Passage One

Read the article and then match 16-20 to A-E. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (4 points each, 20 points)

Dealing with difficult people

“I try to get along with John, but we seem to be on different wavelengths.”

“The atmosphere always seems to be tense when Michelle’s in the room.”

Sound familiar? Unfortunately, some people are more difficult to get on with than others. Let’s have a look at six ‘difficult’ personality types.

16

These people see themselves as experts on everything. They appear knowledgeable and will speak confidently about almost any subject, often making other people feel stupid or inferior. This personality type is conceited and competitive, and is likely to react to others’ ideas or arguments angrily or dismissively.

17

As the name suggests, this kind of persons behaves like a child when they don’t get their own way. They use moodiness to manipulate other people. They’ll go away and sulk, giving you the ‘silent’ treatment, or they’ll complain and even start to rant and rave about how nobody listens to them or takes them seriously, etc. This infantile and inappropriate behaviour can be very annoying.

18

This type of person is always telling other people what to do. They have a very strong personality and will walk all over you if you let them. They are so used to doing things their way that they have pushiness down to a fine art. A lot of the time you’ll find yourself doing what they want, just for a quiet life.

19

Like a cannon which is not tied down and rolls around on the deck of a ship, this personality type is unpredictable and can cause problems. A person of this type tends to act impulsively without thinking about the consequences. Understandably, people feel anxious around them because they appear to be out of control and unapproachable.

20

Most people have come across this type at some time in their lives. People like this are

1186

negative and critical. They don't seem able to see the positive in any situation and always think that the worst will happen. Their attitude makes them appear insensitive and spoils things for other people.

THE SPACE CADET

This kind of person is intriguing because they seem to be in a world of their own and are out of touch with reality. They have difficulty paying attention or remembering things, and sometimes behave strangely, which can make other people feel uncertain.

- A. THE KNOW-IT-ALL
- B. THE LOOSE CANNON
- C. THE BOSSY-BOOTS
- D. THE CRY BABY
- E. THE WET BLANKET

Passage Two

Read the article and then choose the best answer from A, B, C and D. (2 points each, 10 points)

Today a neighbor brought us some fresh fish he had caught on his last boat trip. As we thanked him, he said, 'They are not from me; they only come through me.'

At that moment I noticed the similarity between fish and haiku.

Nowadays, if Mom doesn't ever serve fish for dinner at least the kids get a taste of haiku at school.

For most of us, our first introduction comes from reading translations from Japanese, which is a bit like comparing sushi to frozen fish sticks. Even with the knowledge of the exotic, most poets stick to the meat and potatoes of English literature. It often isn't until we get older that we accept the simple goodness of fish, adding them to the menu more often.

Having acquired a taste for fish and learned how to cook them, one is better able to appreciate the short form of haiku. Like fishing, haiku writing can be done with minimal equipment. A pin or a pen, and a scrap of paper, is enough, but it is tempting to go all out and buy a rod and reel (even study Zen, visit a monastery or take a trip to Japan). If one goes in for deep sea fishing, a computer and laser printer are soon on the list of 'must haves'.

Like fishing, to catch haiku you have to go where they are. Unlike fish, haiku are everywhere. Still, you have to know the secret places where they hide and how to get there. Wearing old comfortable clothes (usually thought of as a meditative state) we look around

just where we are. It does little good to only read of fishing off the coast of Japan when sitting beside the lake by our own front door. It does help to know which fish are edible and which are not. There are two ways of finding this out. We can either eat everything we catch and publish what feels right, or we can read books containing others' experiences while making up our minds about what kind of fish to go for.

If we compare spending days on rough seas to fish or strolling on the beach writing haiku, it is very easy for me to decide where my interest lies. Still I do love a fish dinner and I hope my neighbor enjoys my latest poems.

21. The similarity between fishing and writing haiku the text does NOT mention is _____.

- A. the freedom to choose what we do with the product of each activity
- B. the delayed appreciation of both activities
- C. the thrill experienced when engaging in them
- D. the limited resources required for practising them

22. In paragraph 2, the author refers to *sushi* _____.

- A. to point out that the American eat frozen fish sticks more often
- B. to contrast it with meat and potatoes
- C. to give an example of an exotic dish
- D. as a metaphor for original Japanese texts

23. According to the author, haiku writers have to _____.

- A. read about the process of haiku writing
- B. be observant of what is around them
- C. try to have their poems published
- D. get acquainted with Zen philosophy

24. The best title of this text would be _____.

- A. Something fishy about haiku
- B. The forgotten skill of fishing
- C. Writing haiku is easy
- D. The art of writing haiku

25. The author's attitude towards haiku is _____.

- A. positive
- B. neutral
- C. indifferent
- D. negative

III. Cloze

Choose the correct word to fill in the blank. Each word must be used once and only once. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (2 pints each, 10 points)

In December 1915, Lake Morena was nearly empty and everybody in San Diego was praying for rain. In desperation, the city council 26 Charles Hatfield, the Rainmaker. Hatfield 27 to fill the lake for \$10,000. On January 1 1916, he started work, 28 his secret rain-making chemicals. By January 5, the rain had started. By January 20, it had been raining non-stop for two weeks. On January 26, the level of the lake 29 by two feet per hour when suddenly it stopped-just five inches from the top. Having kept his promise, Hatfield wanted his money. But the city council 30 to pay, saying that the rain was an 'act of God'. Hatfield had only made a verbal agreement, and hadn't signed a contract. He never received a penny.

- A. was rising
- B. using
- C. contacted
- D. refused
- E. agreed

IV. Writing

31. Write your essay on the Answer Sheet in 200-250 words. (30 points)

Look at the essay question. Make a list of arguments for and against the statement, and decide whether you agree with it or not. Then write your essay in 200-250 words.

Essay question

'Internet chatrooms do not serve a useful purpose.' Write an essay giving arguments for and against this statement and also state your own opinion.

试卷代号:1355

座位号

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2017年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题答题纸

2018年1月

题 号	I	II	III	IV	总 分
分 数					

得 分	评卷人

I . Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each,30 points in total)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.

得 分	评卷人

II . Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage One(4 points each,20 points in total)

16.
17.
18.
19.
20.

Passage Two(2 points each,10 points in total)

21.
22.
23.
24.
25.

得 分	评卷人

III . Cloze (2 points each, 10 points in total)

26.
27.
28.
29.
30.

得 分	评卷人

IV. Writing(30 points)

31.

试卷代号:1355

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2017年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2018年1月

I. Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each, 30 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. A | 8. D | 9. B | 10. C |
| 11. B | 12. D | 13. C | 14. C | 15. B |

II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage One(4 points each, 20 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. A | 17. D | 18. C | 19. B | 20. E |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Passage Two(2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. C | 22. D | 23. B | 24. D | 25. A |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

III. Cloze (2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. C | 27. E | 28. B | 29. A | 30. D |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

IV. Writing(30 points)

31.

Essay question

‘Internet chatrooms do not serve a useful purpose.’ Write an essay giving arguments for and against this statement and also state your own opinion.

Possible answer

Do Internet chatrooms serve a useful purpose? Millions of people around the world would probably argue that they do. After all, they spend much of their free time visiting them. However, that doesn't mean they are right.

There are many benefits of chatrooms. The most obvious is the ability to ‘meet’ people from anywhere in the world and to share information. With webcams and faster Internet speeds, chatters can even be seen by each other and even people from the most isolated village can find out what the cool teenager in Madrid is wearing. Moreover, specialist sites enable people to find out information about their hobbies and interests from all over the globe.

In spite of these obvious benefits, there are problems, not least of which is wasting time when you could be studying or getting some much needed fresh air. There are also real dangers that the people being chatted to are not actually who they say they are. Because of this, Microsoft closed all unsupervised chatrooms in 2003.

Their spokesman, Matt Wittingham said: 'We have been concerned about chatrooms for a while'. However, these problems have largely been overcome by having strict moderators and teaching children how to avoid danger.

All in all, although it is important to take care when using chatrooms, the benefits far outweigh the dangers. In my opinion, it is more dangerous for children to play outside unsupervised and far more of a waste of time to sit mindlessly in front of the television.

Write a reply to 'Mixed Up' advising him what to do.

I've been going out with my Brazilian girlfriend, Gloria, for six months but I'm afraid to tell my parents. They want me to go out with someone from my own country. I think they're scared I'll get married and live abroad, and they'll never see me again. What can I do?

Mixed Up

Use the ideas below.

- talk to your parents/show them you are serious about Gloria
- explain your feelings/ask them to try to accept her
- tell them you understand their opinion/want them to understand yours
- introduce Gloria to your parents/give them the chance to get to know her

写作题评分标准

26—30 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,句式用词富有变化,有“闪光点”,基本无语言错误。
21—25 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,少量语法错误。
16—20 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理基本清楚,文章结构基本严谨,语法基本正确,语言基本通顺恰当,少量严重错误,一些词使用不当。
11—15 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理不够清楚,较明显的母语痕迹,较多语言错误,许多词使用不当。
6—10 分	内容偏题,不完整,思路混乱,语句不完整,只有少数句子可以理解,词汇拼写严重错误。

Sample

试卷代号:1355

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题

2018年7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 Grammar

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given. Write your answer on the

Answer Sheet. (2 points each, 30 points)

1. _____ Jane and Simon at Beluga Bar tomorrow. Do you want to come?
A. I'll meet
B. I'll have met
C. I meet
D. I'm meeting
2. A: My dad's not very confident about this new government.
B: _____! They're hopeless.
A. How dare him
B. So am I
C. Not with me
D. Neither am I
3. By the time he was twenty-five, he _____ his first million.
A. earns
B. had earned
C. was earning
D. will earn
4. Just before the accident, he _____ at 150 mph.
A. drives
B. had been driving
C. has driven
D. drove
5. Now you've made the decision, you must _____.
A. stick it
B. stick it to
C. stick to it
D. to stick it
6. _____ the light, she left the room.
A. Turned off
B. Turning off
C. To turn off
D. Turn off
7. _____ of having ratings for so many different age groups.
A. The way I see
B. Bear in mind
C. I really don't see the point
D. It might not necessarily be the case

II . Reading comprehension

Passage One

Read the article and then match 16-20 to A-E. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (4 points each, 20 points)

Culture Clash?

It was the World Cup Final of France '98 that sparked the introduction of television into Bhutan. The 3-0 victory of the home side over Brazil was watched by thousands on a big screen in Bhutan's National Square. 16 Six months after that, global TV broadcasting was allowed in. It was this second development that really made people wake up to life in the twentieth century and caused profound change, according to TV analyst Shockshan Peck. 'Young people are now much more in tune with globalisation and what is happening around the world,' she says. 'The risk is that the more we learn about the world, the more we lose of our own culture.'

Bhutan has no film industry to speak of, and after a diet of cultural and educational programmes from BBS, some Bhutanese began to look for something a little more spicy. 17 The TV avalanche began, and along with it came a change in people's lifestyles. Residents of the capital, Thimphu, say they are now glued to the TV for several hours a day, and often stay up late to watch the non-stop stream of programmes. Long-running Indian soap operas beamed from across the border are hot favourites. One viewer, Choki Wangmo, says that her children go out and play less, and that television dominates family discussions these days. Her son, Ugyen, admits that his studies are affected because he cannot concentrate in the classroom. 'I keep thinking about what will happen next in the story,' he says.

Also popular are cartoons, football matches, and the wrestling series from the US.

18 Kinley Dorji, editor of Bhutan's only newspaper, says that when TV first came in,

he received several pained letters from students, saying they were shocked. 'Bhutanese kids who have grown up in this quiet country, this very rustic society, suddenly saw these big men beating each other up on television. They couldn't understand it.' 19 'We received a report from a school where a student broke his arm after being thrown to the ground by his friend, who was emulating the wrestlers.'

Kinley Dorji says that television is 'splitting' Bhutanese society. He explains that the thinking in the country is that it will never be a military or economic power, so its strength must be its unique society. He believes that TV represents a direct threat to this. 20 'If you look at the items being stolen, like TV sets, tape recorders and clothes, it's directly related to what they're seeing,' he adds.

- A. The latter is at the centre of a debate about the influence of television on Bhutan's young people.
- B. He also links television to a rise in crime over the period that it has been broadcasting.
- C. It was such a success that a year later, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his coronation, the king decided to begin the Bhutan Broadcasting Service (BBS).
- D. However, it was not long before the children started doing it themselves.
- E. So they turned to multi-channel TV, through satellite in the countryside and cable in the towns.

Passage Two

Read the article and then judge the statements are true (T) or false(F). (2 points each, 10 points)

Rather against his better judgment, Jamie felt himself being drawn in. He could not resist Isabel, he had decided. There was something about her that fascinated him; the intellectual curiosity, the style, the verve.

‘So?’ he said. ‘So who is he? And what do we do?’

We do, he thought. I should’ve said you do, but once again, I’ve played straight into Isabel’s hands. I’m trapped. In nets of golden wires.

Isabel was oblivious of Jamie’s struggle with himself. She had invited him to meet her to discuss what she had found out; she had not asked him to join her in her inquiry. Of course, if he wished to do so, then that would be very helpful, but she had not asked him.

‘Well,’ she began, ‘we now know who that unfortunate young man was and where he lived. We know that the police appealed for information.’

‘And that’s it,’ said Jamie. ‘We ... you don’t know whether they ever found the driver.’ Isabel conceded that this remained unknown. But now, at least, they had a description of the person who might have been responsible.

‘But what do you do with that?’ asked Jamie. ‘Go to the police? What would you tell them? That somebody else is having visions of a face and here’s a drawing?’ He laughed. ‘You can imagine the reception you’d get.’

Isabel thought about this. She had not imagined going to the police - just yet. Jamie was right in thinking that it would be difficult to convince them to take her seriously and that they would be unlikely to pursue the matter further; unless, of course, the push came from the family of the victim. If they could be persuaded to do something about it, then the police could hardly refuse a request from them, at least to consider Ian’s story.

Her thoughts were interrupted by Jamie. ‘Why are you doing this, Isabel?’ he asked mildly. ‘What’s the point?’

She looked at him. It was her duty, was it not? If this was really information about who was responsible for the hit-and-run incident, then surely she had a duty to do something about it - any citizen would have that duty, simply because he or she was a citizen. And

there was more to it than that. By listening to Ian's story, she felt she had been drawn into a moral relationship with him and his situation. Isabel had firm views on moral proximity and the obligations it created. We cannot choose the situations in which we become involved in this life; we are caught up in them, whether we like it or not. If one encounters the need of another, because of who one happens to be, or where one happens to find oneself, and one is in a position to help, then one should do so. It was as simple as that.

She shrugged. 'The point is that I have to do this,' she said. 'I can't walk away from it. That driver needs to be called to account. And Ian needs to know why he's seeing that face. In each case, the solution lies in the uncovering of the truth.'

21. Jamie had become involved in Isabel's investigations before.

22. Neither of them knew if the police had identified the driver.

23. Isabel believed that the police would act on the information she had.

24. She felt obliged to take responsibility for the problems of people she met.

25. Isabel believed that justice must be done.

III. Cloze

Choose the correct word to fill in the blank. Each word must be used once and only once. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (2 pints each, 10 points)

Maggie Banes looked 26 at her watch - as she had done every few minutes for the last three hours. 27 it was nearly eight o'clock. 'Where on earth is Jill?' she thought. 'It isn't like her to be so late.' 28 , she picked up the plate of sandwiches she'd made for tea and went to the kitchen. 29 the door opened and Jill walked into the house. She looked tired. 'What a relief! Are you OK?' said Maggie loudly. 'Yes, I'm fine, Auntie,' replied Jill. 'I'm so sorry I'm late, but something strange happened on the way here.' 30 , Jill explained that, in her hurry to get through the woods, she had tripped and

knocked herself unconscious. When she woke up, she realised she was lost. 'I walked around for ages until I found the right path. Then I ran all the way here

- A. Reluctantly
- B. Just then
- C. anxiously
- D. To her aunt's amazement
- E. She was dismayed to see that

IV. Writing

31. **Write your essay on the Answer Sheet in 200-250 words. (30 points)**

Write a reply to 'Mixed Up' advising him what to do.

I've been going out with my Brazilian girlfriend, Gloria, for six months but I'm afraid to tell my parents. They want me to go out with someone from my own country. I think they're scared I'll get married and live abroad, and they'll never see me again. What can I do?

Mixed Up

Use the ideas below.

- talk to your parents/show them you are serious about Gloria
- explain your feelings/ask them to try to accept her
- tell them you understand their opinion/want them to understand yours
- introduce Gloria to your parents/give them the chance to get to know her

试卷代号:1355

座位号

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题答题纸

2018年7月

题 号	I	II	III	IV	总 分
分 数					

得 分	评卷人

I. Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each,30 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |

得 分	评卷人

II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage One(4 points each,20 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Passage Two(2 points each,10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

得 分	评卷人

III. Cloze (2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

得 分	评卷人

IV. Writing(30 points)

31.

试卷代号:1355

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018年春季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2018年7月

I. Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each, 30 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. D | 3. B | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. B | 9. B | 10. D |
| 11. B | 12. B | 13. C | 14. D | 15. D |

II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage One(4 points each, 20 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. C | 17. E | 18. A | 19. D | 20. B |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Passage Two(2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. T | 22. T | 23. F | 24. T | 25. T |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

III. Cloze (2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. C | 27. E | 28. A | 29. B | 30. D |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

IV. Writing(30 points)

31.

Look at the essay question. Make a list of arguments for and against the statement, and decide whether you agree with it or not. Then write your essay in 200-250 words.

Possible answer

Dear Mixed Up,

To begin with, don't worry. Parents always worry about their children but they are usually happy when they see that their children are happy. In spite of your problems, one thing is clear: your parents love you and care about you. That is the most important thing.

However, they may need a little bit of help from you before they accept your situation completely. Personally, I think you should talk to your parents and show them how you feel

about Gloria. Even though they know about her, they may think that you are not really serious about her. Furthermore, you should explain that you understand how they feel and that, in return, you want them to understand your opinions as they may think you are being selfish and uncaring.

Finally, you should definitely introduce Gloria to your parents. While they may listen to you, there is no better way for making them understand your point of view than by giving them the chance to get to know her.

Good luck-I'm sure everything will be fine.

写作题评分标准

26—30 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,句式用词富有变化,有“闪光点”,基本无语言错误。
21—25 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,少量语法错误。
16—20 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理基本清楚,文章结构基本严谨,语法基本正确,语言基本通顺恰当,少量严重错误,一些词使用不当。
11—15 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理不够清楚,较明显的母语痕迹,较多语言错误,许多词使用不当。
6—10 分	内容偏题,不完整,思路混乱,语句不完整,只有少数句子可以理解,词汇拼写严重错误。

Sample

试卷代号:1355

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题

2019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 Grammar

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four choices given. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (2 points each, 30 points)

1. This time tomorrow, we'll have handed in our assignments and _____ in the park.

- A. we'll relax
- B. we're relaxing
- C. we'll be relaxing
- D. we relax

2. A: _____ speak to the recruitment manager, please.

B: I'm sorry, I'm afraid he's not in the office at the moment.

- A. I'm afraid I can't
- B. I wonder if I could
- C. Do you think you could
- D. Thank you for

3. When I went to pay the bill, I realised that I _____ my wallet at home.

- A. leave
- B. left
- C. had left
- D. has left

4. Don't _____ it for granted. It is totally different from what you think.

- A. answer
- B. ask
- C. play
- D. take

5. When Lucy left the company, we all had to _____ extra work.

- A. turn down
- B. take on
- C. take up
- D. turn up

6. Just _____ dirty dishes in the sink. I'll wash them.

- A. talk
- B. take
- C. leave
- D. lose

7. _____ it, it's all about money-it's pure greed.

- A. The way I see
- B. You have to say
- C. Talk about
- D. As far as I see

8. _____ admit that most people are not interested in being informed.
A. You have to
B. You decide to
C. The other hand to
D. As far as I
9. We all listened carefully as the writer explained the _____ behind her book.
A. think
B. thinking
C. thinker
D. to think
10. Many people are worried about the effect of _____ on local culture.
A. globalization
B. global
C. globalised
D. globalise
11. If he _____ a crash helmet, his injuries would be much worse.
A. didn't wear
B. doesn't wear
C. wasn't wearing
D. hadn't worn
12. If he _____ driving like that, he'll have a crash.
A. keeps
B. kept
C. keep
D. have kept
13. Cherie seems quiet, but she can be very entertaining when the _____ takes her.
A. moon
B. star
C. magic
D. wine
14. I'd really like to be a photographer and spend the _____ day taking photographs!
A. first
B. whole
C. all
D. best
15. This newspaper's full of photographs and advertising: there's _____ real news.
A. every
B. quite a few
C. so much
D. very little

II . Reading comprehension

Passage One

Read the article and then match 16-20 to A-E. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (4 points each, 20 points)

It's often claimed that without good journalism, we wouldn't have an informed public; 16 , when the public is increasingly 'informed' through more immediate, visual media, such as the Internet, satellite and cable twenty-four-hour news channels. We asked several people of different ages to tell us what their attitude towards journalism and journalists is. Here is what they had to say.

Nigel (46)

Recent events have put journalism in the spotlight and 17 . It's obvious that journalists have not been doing a very good job of educating the public about what they do and why they do it the way they do. We spend too much time talking amongst ourselves, just assuming that our motives and methodology will be generally understood and appreciated.

Barbara (20)

I think there are bad journalists, just like there are bad hair stylists and bad architects and bad funeral directors; 18 because they believe that what they are doing is important - getting good information, reporting accurately and fairly, telling the truth. Of course, journalists make mistakes like any other professionals whose jobs entail making dozens of judgement calls and decisions every day. But the key thing is that good journalists acknowledge their mistakes and correct them.

John (17)

Last year at school I learned that journalism was the key to understanding the media and it should always show the facts in an unbiased way. I think now, with the commercialisation

1040

of television media, 19 . And journalists? You should consider a profession that you will not need to apologise for being a member of.

Paul (23)

Most of us tend to be highly critical of journalism today, especially given that the past couple of years have not been a good time for journalism ethics. There have been far too many examples of flawed reporting and bad judgement. That's all true, but we must remember one simple fact: people are always anxious to seek out the media when doing so works to their advantage, 20 .

Susan (35)

It's really easy to say what makes a good journalist. But there are grey areas when it comes to what is a journalistic situation. For example, talk show hosts of almost all kinds are not generally journalists and that is not a problem as long as they are clear about it. When some talk show hosts try to 'borrow' the credentials of journalism to make their statements carry the weight earned by years of honest reporting by real journalists, I have a problem with that.

- A. but the overwhelming majority of journalists are out to do a good job
- B. most journalism has been reduced to the standard of the tabloids
- C. but the question arises as to what makes good journalism today
- D. there are lessons to be learned from this
- E. but quick to find fault when the press covers something they don't want to talk about

Passage Two

Read the article and then judge the statements are true (T) or false(F) or not informed (NI).

(2 points each, 10 points)

Amazing People

In this week's edition of Amazing People, we have decided to include some less well-

known celebrities. They may not be world famous or household names, but as we often say, there's more than one way to be special!

Disabled sailor crosses Channel

On August 23rd 2005, a British woman who can only move her head, eyes and mouth, sailed across the English Channel and into the record books. Completing her journey in just over six hours, Hilary Lister set a record for the world's longest solo sail by a disabled person. Using only her breathing to navigate her boat, she reached Calais to a hero's welcome. Having arrived in France, Mrs Lister said, 'I'm just thrilled', and attributed her success to the people who'd helped her. When she made her crossing, she'd been paralysed for four years. And she'd been sailing for only two. Having lived an active life before her illness, she took up sailing to boost her confidence.

Lightning never strikes twice?

Roy Sullivan, a forest ranger from Virginia, was struck by lightning seven times in his thirty-six-year career. The first strike was in 1942. He wasn't hit again until twenty-seven years later, driving his truck. The following year, another bolt of lightning burnt his shoulder, while his hair caught fire in a fourth strike in 1972. A year later, Sullivan was driving around the park when a bolt came out of a small cloud, knocking off his shoe. 'I actually saw the lightning coming straight for me,' he said. Lightning struck for the sixth time in 1976. But it was the final strike in 1977, while he was fishing, that put him in the *Guinness Book of World Records*. Two of his Ranger hats, burnt by lightning, are now in Guinness Exhibit Halls-proof that lightning does strike in the same place twice.

Child prodigy

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart showed musical gifts at a very early age, and was already composing his first works when he was four. Born in Salzburg in 1756, he was one of the greatest musical geniuses in history. By the age of six, he'd played before the Austrian

empress and had begun to write his earliest symphonies. A year later, he was playing to audiences in London and Paris, astonishing them with his brilliance. He worked all over Europe during the next seventeen years, finally settling in Vienna. He lived just a little over half of Beethoven's life span but was amazingly prolific. He died in 1791, aged only thirty-five, having composed over 600 works, including great operas like *The Magic Flute*. Just before his death, he'd been composing the *Requiem*, one of his most famous works.

21. Hilary Lister was the first disabled woman to sail from England to France.

22. Lister had never done any sailing until two years before the crossing.

23. Lightning struck Roy Sullivan for the third time in 1970.

24. By 1973, Sullivan had survived five lightning strikes.

25. Mozart wrote his earliest symphonies when he was four.

III. Cloze

Choose the correct word to fill in the blank. Each word must be used once and only once. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (2 pints each, 10 points)

It's official: keeping a pet is good for you.

Studies have shown that pets are good for us in a number of ways. Firstly, having an animal lowers your blood pressure and makes you 26 more relaxed. One study even found that simply 27 fish in an aquarium made people less anxious. That's why many doctors and dentists decide to have an aquarium in their waiting rooms.

Next, it can be very therapeutic to talk to your pet. Although your pet won't give you any solutions for your problems, the act of 28 your concerns with a good listener may help you to find your own solutions. And pets are great listeners. Finally, if you have a dog for a pet, you can expect to go for a walk every day, which is good 29. Even people who can't stand 30 to the gym don't usually mind taking their furry companion for a gentle stroll in the park!

- A. exercise
- B. feel
- C. keeping
- D. going
- E. sharing

IV. Writing

31. **Write your essay on the Answer Sheet in 200-250 words. (30 points)**

An English person recently came to your school to give a talk (*what was the talk about?*).

He/She left a personal possession (*what is it?*) at the school (*where exactly?*). You want to return the possession (*how will you return it?*) but you have had difficulty contacting the person (*how have you tried to contact him/her?*). You have a possible address for the person, but you're not sure if it's correct (*why?*).

Write a letter to the person.

- Thank them for coming to give the talk.
- Explain the situation.
- Ask them to contact you.

试卷代号:1355

座位号

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题答题纸

2019年1月

题 号	I	II	III	IV	总 分
分 数					

得 分	评卷人

I . Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each,30 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |

得 分	评卷人

II . Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage One(4 points each,20 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Passage Two(2 points each,10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

得 分	评卷人

III . Cloze (2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

得 分	评卷人

IV. Writing(30 points)

31.

试卷代号:1355

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语(2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2019年1月

I. Vocabulary and Grammar(2 points each, 30 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. A | 8. A | 9. B | 10. A |
| 11. A | 12. A | 13. A | 14. B | 15. D |

II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

Passage One(4 points each, 20 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. C | 17. D | 18. A | 19. B | 20. E |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Passage Two(2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. NI | 22. T | 23. T | 24. T | 25. F |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

III. Cloze (2 points each, 10 points in total)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. B | 27. C | 28. E | 29. A | 30. D |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

IV. Writing(30 points)

31.

An English person recently came to your school to give a talk (*what was the talk about?*).

He/She left a personal possession (*what is it?*) at the school (*where exactly?*). You want to return the possession (*how will you return it?*) but you have had difficulty contacting the person (*how have you tried to contact him/her?*). You have a possible address for the person, but you're not sure if it's correct (*why?*).

Write a letter to the person.

- Thank them for coming to give the talk.
- Explain the situation.
- Ask them to contact you.

Possible answer

Student Committee

St Giles School

Swindon

18/4/2007

1047

Mr Brendan Collins
Chairman
ILP Industries Ltd
Bristol BS3 2OX

Dear Mr Collins,

I am writing to thank you for attending our school careers day last week and giving such an inspirational and interesting speech on career prospects in the financial services industry.

I am also writing to inform you that you left a CD-ROM in the computer which you used during your speech. I would like to return it to you as soon as possible but I was unsure whether to send it to your company or a different address.

I contacted your office but, unfortunately, you were away on business and I spoke to a secretary. She said that the disc belonged to your own private consultancy business and that I should send it there. She provided me with an address but I am afraid that I may have written it down incorrectly. The address I have is as follows: Collins Consultancies, Box 283A, Bristol. Could you please confirm that this is the correct address to which I should send the disc?

Thank you once again for your generosity in giving up your valuable time for the students at our school and I am sorry I have been unable to return your CD-ROM more promptly.

Yours sincerely,

John Smith

John Smith

Student Committee Chairperson

写作题评分标准

26—30 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,句式用词富有变化,有“闪光点”,基本无语言错误。
21—25 分	内容切题,完整,条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当,少量语法错误。
16—20 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理基本清楚,文章结构基本严谨,语法基本正确,语言基本通顺恰当,少量严重错误,一些词使用不当。
11—15 分	内容基本切题,完整,条理不够清楚,较明显的母语痕迹,较多语言错误,许多词使用不当。
6—10 分	内容偏题,不完整,思路混乱,语句不完整,只有少数句子可以理解,词汇拼写严重错误。

Sample