

试卷代号:22157

座位号

国家开放大学2024年春季学期期末统一考试

英语阅读(3) 试题

2024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

Out of Africa

1 When Tegla Loroupe returned home to Kenya from winning the New York City Marathon in 1994, she was presented with nine cattle, 16 sheep and some land by the grateful people of her hometown. But it was the words of the ordinary womenfolk which Loroupe valued the most. "You did a good job," they told her. "You showed us that women can be successful just like men. We are not useless."

2 In a country where most people think women are supposed to stay home and care for the kids, Loroupe's victory meant a lot. It was the first time a black African woman had ever won a major marathon, and the triumph provided her independence, both financially and culturally. It also gave her the opportunity to stand up for herself and her Kenyan sisters.

3 Male athletes have made Kenya synonymous with success in long-distance running, but women are discouraged from competing beyond the age of 16, when they are expected to start a family. Most people think that if a woman goes out of the country, she will be spoiled, that she will learn more than the others, and that when they tell her to do something, she will say no. Due to this situation, Kenyan male runners have gained international success, while the female runners have been left at home.

4 The Kenyans' success in distance running began at the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City, where Kep Keino captured the gold in the 1,500-meters. The domination by Kenyan men across all distance running, from road races to cross-country, stems from youngsters running many miles to school each day, a nutritious diet, the benefits of living at high altitude and having no diversions from other sports.

5 Loroupe, now 25, recalls her early running days and the discouragement she received from others. When she ran to school, the men in her tribe would tell her she was wasting her time. "They didn't want me to do sports," she said. But Loroupe, from a town called Kapenguria on the Ugandan border, about 400 miles from Nairobi, began running for the same reason most of the men did—to avoid being late for school. "If you were late, they beat you," she said.

6 One of seven children, Loroupe's was a traditional family, and her parents took a long time to be convinced that she was not wasting her life. They wanted their daughter to give up the idea of finishing school so she could stay at home and look after her younger siblings. But she insisted on going and continuing to run even though, as a child, she developed problems with her lungs.

7 Loroupe's family is a member of the Bokot tribe, nomads who once drove their cattle across the plains of Kenya. Now they graze them on ranches like the one Loroupe grew up on. As a child, Loroupe used to chase the family's cattle herd for up to 12 miles, and looking back on it now, she says it was great training. The more she ran however, the more distance Loroupe put between herself and the expectations of her society. And having been overlooked four times by the Kenya Amateur Athletics Association for major championships both nationally and internationally, she eventually had to travel abroad for opportunities. It was in Germany that Anne Roberts, the elite-athlete coordinator of the New York City Marathon, first discovered Loroupe's huge talent.

8 The launching pad for her success began in 1994 when Roberts invited Loroupe to take part in the New York City Marathon. Winning it gave her the determination and courage to pursue her dreams, despite the problems back home. Roberts has marvelled at Loroupe's

determination to succeed, and the obstacles she has overcome. "I think she has a very strong sense of what's fair and what isn't," she said. "When you're running everywhere, to school, to get the cows in, all over the thousand acres of farm, and you're running with your brothers and you're beating them" . . . she fought long and hard to get out of the country to compete. "

9 Her victories in New York and Rotterdam have smoothed wrinkled relationships back home. In April 1997, Lorupe won the New York Central Park City Marathon. In October of the same year, she won the World Half Marathon in Slovakia, setting a world championship record of 1 hour, 8 minutes and 14 seconds. Although Lorupe developed a knee injury from over use during the fall of 1997, she recovered, and in April 1998 she set a world record of 2 hours, 20 minutes, 47 seconds in the Women's Marathon in Rotterdam. Now many people expect Lorupe to go further and become the first woman to run under 2 : 20 : 00—a barrier only broken by a male marathon runner in 1953, when Britain Jim Peters clocked 2 : 18 : 40. These world records and her promising future have changed the attitudes of Kenyan people.

10 Lorupe now lives in Germany where she shares a house with Tanzanian and Ethiopian male runners, as well as other Kenyans. These days Lorupe is showing confidence about her career in running, but is taking it step by step. She trains 100 miles per week, while many of her rivals log 180 miles. At 25 years of age, she realizes that she is still young and inexperienced, and knows there is plenty of time. As a Kenyan woman, she knows the meaning of the words patience and strength, especially patience.

Questions 1-10 Directions:

Read Passage 1 and find which the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences refer to.

1. When Tegla Lorupe returned home to Kenya from winning the New York City Marathon in 1994, she was presented with nine cattle, 16 sheep and some land by the grateful people of her hometown. (paragraph 1)
2. "You did a good job," they told her. (paragraph 1)
3. It also gave her the opportunity to stand up for herself and her Kenyan sisters. (paragraph 2)
4. Most people think that if a woman goes out of the country, she will be spoiled, . . . (paragraph 3)
5. "They didn't want me to do sports," she said. (paragraph 5)
6. Now they graze them on ranches like the one Lorupe grew up on. (paragraph 7)
7. As a child, Lorupe used to chase the family's cattle herd for up to 12 miles, and looking back on it now, she says it was great training. (paragraph 7)
8. Winning it gave her the determination and courage to pursue her dreams, despite the problems back home. (paragraph 8)
9. "I think she has a very strong sense of what's fair and what isn't," she said. (paragraph 8)
10. These days Lorupe is showing confidence about her career in running, but is taking it step by step. (paragraph 10)

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.

10 **Grenoble, 1968:** The "snowy Games" attracted only about 70,000 spectators on the ground, but 500 million viewers watched them on television. Women were forced to take gender tests for the first time in the Olympics, while Frenchmen Jean-Claude Killy handled heavy pressure from countrymen with superb style, grabbing all three Olympic Alpine skiing golds on offer.

11 **Sapporo, 1972:** At the first Winter Olympics held in Asia, a dispute over amateur status came to the boil when the IOC banned Austrian ski star Karl Schranz from the Games because he had been paid for appearing in a ski maker's advertisement. American figure skater Janet Lynn settled for women's bronze but won the hearts of the local audience while hotel manager Francisco Fernandez Ochoa staged a surprise victory in the men's slalom for Spain's first gold medallist in the Winter Olympics.

12 **Innsbruck, 1976:** The Winter Games returned to Innsbruck after Denver, the planned host, decided to give the Games back due to fear of over-development and a mushrooming budget. Austrian Franz Klammer grabbed the men's downhill gold before a home crowd while American Dorothy Hamill pirouetted to women's figure skating gold. Ice dancing became an Olympic medal event.

13 **Lake Placid, 1980:** The host of the 1932 Winter Games gained a unanimous vote from the IOC. American Eric Heiden swept all five gold medals in men's speed skating, while Austria's Annemarie Moser-Proell, after disappointment in Sapporo, snatched the women's downhill gold.

14 **Sarajevo, 1984:** Sapporo offered in 1978 to host the 1984 Winter Games if no other cities decided to bid, but Sarajevo came forward to welcome a record 49 countries in the first Winter Games held in Eastern Europe. Katarina Witt of East Germany won the first of two figure skating golds.

15 **Calgary, 1988:** Canada hosted its first Winter Olympics and the first that spanned 16 days. U.S. TV network ABC paid a record \$309 million for broadcasting rights and, despite Chinooks—warm, dry winds out of the Rocky Mountains—that disrupted the schedule, Italy's Alberto Tomba emerged a skiing hero with gold in the men's slalom and giant slalom. Britain's Michael Edwards "Eddie in the Eagle" captured no medals but grabbed the hearts of millions with his amateur bravado on the ski jump. Freestyle skiing, short track speed skating and curling were demonstration sports.

16 **Albertville, 1992:** Organized by former skiing great Jean Claude Killy, the 16th Winter Games were hit by criticism over the distance between venues in the French Alps. But Japan enjoyed its best medal victories ever, winning the Nordic combined team gold and a total of seven medals—this equaled the total medals won by Japan in all previous Winter Olympics combined. Canada's Kerrin Lee-Gartner thrilled one and all with gold in the women's downhill.

17 **Lillehammer, 1994:** The town of 23,000 was recognized by many as having hosted the best Winter Games to date. Huge energetic crowds, good weather and smooth transportation were all widely acclaimed. Local favourite Johann Olav Koss showed why he was known as "The Boss" by winning three speed skating gold medals, all in world-record times. The media was engrossed by feuding U.S. figure skaters Tonya Harding and Nancy Kerrigan, but Oksana Baiui from the Ukraine upstaged them both to take the women's gold.

18 **Nagano, 1998:** Back in Japan for a second time, this Winter Games was recognized as being high-tech and environmentally friendly. Winter snowsuits designed specifically for members of the IOC, the organizers and volunteers at the Olympics, were made famous by the fact they could be recycled into usable oil. The Olympic Village offered free internet use for all athletes, many setting up their own home page for fans to wish them good luck before their event, and congratulate them afterwards. The environment was also enriched—leftovers from the Olympic Village cafeteria were recycled into fertilizer. World records for both the men and women's speed skating were broken by skaters from the Netherlands and Germany, and Chinese aerial skiers made their first dazzling debut with Xu Nannan bringing home a silver for her double back somersault with a triple twist. Curling, women's hockey and snowboarding were added to the Winter Games.

Questions 11-20 Directions:

Read Passage 2 and choose either A, B or C to complete each of the following statements. Write A, B or C on your answer sheet.

11. The Games were officially named the Olympic Winter Games in _____.
A. 1924
B. 1925
C. 1926

12. Japan sent its first delegation _____.
A. to St. Moritz in 1928
B. to Chamonix in 1924
C. to Lake Placid in 1932
13. _____ was the first summer-winter medallist.
A. John Heaton
B. Alexander Cushing
C. Edward Eagan
14. St Moritz is a resort in _____.
A. Switzerland
B. Soviet Union
C. Canada
15. The Olympic attendance record for both the Summer and Winter Games was _____.
A. 10,000
B. 70,000
C. 150,000
16. Women's speed skating becomes an official medal event at _____ in _____.
A. Oslo...1952
B. Cortina d'Ampezzo...1956
C. Squaw Valley...1960
17. The Winter Games were held twice in _____.
A. St. Moritz and Innsbruck
B. St. Moritz and Oslo
C. Innsbruck and Calgary
18. Women were forced to take gender tests for the first time in _____.
A. 1960
B. 1968
C. 1976
19. Annemarie Moser-Proell is a(n) _____.
A. Frenchman
B. Austrian woman
C. British woman
20. Lillehammer has a population of _____ in 1994.
A. 23,000
B. 70,000
C. 100,000

Part III

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

Passage 3

Breakfast

1 If you have to miss one meal a day (or if you want to do so), which meal will cause you fewest health problems if you don't eat it? If they have to make a decision of this type, most people (especially dieters or very busy people) will choose to skip breakfast.

2 However, many experts in the field of health consider breakfast (the meal which "breaks" your "fast" which started the night before) to be the most important meal of the day. If we eat a good breakfast, they say, we will have the energy and nutrients we need to begin our working day with vigor and hopefully with good humor. Nevertheless, many people skip breakfast or substitute a donut and a cup of coffee for a well-balanced meal. What happens if we ignore the importance of breakfast?

3 One recent study conducted in the United States tested a large number of people. Participants included both males and females who ranged in age from 12 to 83. During the experiment, these people were given a variety of breakfast, and sometimes, they had to skip breakfast completely. Special tests, including blood tests and endurance tests, were set up to analyze how well the participants' bodies functioned when they had eaten a certain kind of breakfast.

4 The results showed that if a person eats an adequate breakfast, he or she will work more efficiently and more productively than if he or she skips breakfast or eats a very poor breakfast. This fact appears to be especially true if a person's work involves mental activity. The study showed that if schoolchildren eat fruit, eggs, bread, and milk before going to school, they will learn more quickly and will be able to concentrate on their lessons for a longer period of time than if their breakfast diet is inadequate.

5 The study also showed that, contrary to what many people believe, if you skip breakfast, you will not lose weight. This is because people become so hungry if they skip breakfast that they eat so much for lunch and end up gaining weight instead of losing. So remember, if you are on a diet, skipping breakfast will not help you. You will probably lose more weight if you reduce your other meals.

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. The word "dieters" means "those who restrict themselves to a special diet in order to control their weight".
22. In the word "breakfast", "fast" probably means "going without food".
23. Many experts in the field of health think that breakfast is the most important on a working day.
24. Some people will substitute a donut and a cup of coffee for a regular breakfast.
25. Those participating in the experiment were all adults.
26. During the experiment, these people were given very good breakfast.
27. Special tests were set up to analyze how the participants' bodies functioned when they had eaten particular breakfast.
28. The results showed that if a person eats a big breakfast, he or she will work more efficiently.
29. The study showed that if schoolchildren have adequate breakfasts before going to school, they will learn more efficiently.
30. We can safely say skipping breakfast will help one lose weight.

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 babes 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2024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)

2024年7月

Part I (30 points, 3 points each)

1. Tegla Loroupe
2. the ordinary womenfolk
3. the triumph
4. a woman
5. the men in her tribe
6. their cattle
7. chase the family's cattle herd for up to 12 miles
8. the New York City Marathon
9. (Anne) Roberts
10. her career in running

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

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.