

试卷代号:1390

国家开放大学2021年春季学期期末统一考试

人文英语4 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2021年7月

一、交际用语(共计10分,每小题2分)

1—5题:阅读下面的小对话,选择恰当的答语。

1. A            2. C            3. A            4. B            5. B

二、词汇与结构(共计30分,每小题2分)

6—20题:阅读下面的句子,从A、B、C三个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项。

6. B            7. C            8. C            9. B            10. B  
11. A           12. B           13. B           14. A           15. A  
16. C           17. C           18. A           19. C           20. C

三、阅读理解(共计40分,每小题4分)

21—25题:阅读下列短文,从A、B、C三个选项中选出一个正确答案。

21. C            22. C            23. C            24. A            25. B

26—30题:请根据短文内容判断给出的语句是否正确,正确的写(T),错误的写(F)。

26. F            27. T            28. F            29. F            30. T

四、写作(共20分)

31. 根据要求写作文

作文评分标准

(1)评分原则

①本题总分为20分,按6个档次给分。

②评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。

③评分时应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、句型变化、词汇运用和语法结构的准确性,语意的连贯性、逻辑性以及相应文体的格式要求。

④评分时,如拼写错误较多,书写较差,以至影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

(2)各档次的给分范围和要求

16—20分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●完全完成了试题规定的任务;</li><li>●覆盖所有内容要点;</li><li>●语法结构、句型和词汇有变化;</li><li>●语法结构和用词准确;</li><li>●语意连贯、逻辑性强;</li><li>●应用文写作格式规范。</li></ul>
11—15分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●较好地完成了试题规定的任务;</li><li>●覆盖所有内容要点;</li><li>●句型和词汇有变化;</li><li>●语法结构和词汇基本准确,些许错误主要是因为尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致;</li><li>●语意基本连贯、有一定的逻辑性;</li><li>●应用文写作格式较为规范。</li></ul>
6—10分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●基本完成了试题规定的任务;</li><li>●覆盖所有内容要点;</li><li>●运用语法结构和词汇方面能满足任务的基本要求;</li><li>●有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解;</li><li>●语意连贯性及逻辑性方面存在一定问题;</li><li>●应用文写作格式基本规范。</li></ul>
3—5分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●虽尽力但不足以完成试题规定的任务;</li><li>●仅覆盖部分主要内容,或写了一些无关内容;</li><li>●语法结构和词汇运用能力很弱;</li><li>●有许多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解;</li><li>●语意不连贯,逻辑性方面问题较大;</li><li>●应用文写作格式不规范。</li></ul>
1—2分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●未完成试题规定的任务;</li><li>●句子不完整或无法理解;</li><li>●语法结构或词汇方面错误连篇,影响对写作内容的理解;语言运用能力差;</li><li>●语意不清,毫无逻辑;</li><li>●应用文写作格式不规范。</li></ul>
0分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●未答题,或虽作答但不知所云。</li></ul>

试卷代号:1390

国家开放大学2021年春季学期期末统一考试

## 人文英语4 试题

2021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。监考人收完考卷和答题纸后才可离开考场。

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的指定位置上,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。

四、考试时间为60分钟。

一、交际用语(共计10分,每小题2分)

1—5题:阅读下面的小对话,选择恰当的答语。

1. — Do you think I can borrow your bike for a few hours?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I'm sorry, but I really need it this afternoon
- B. I don't think so
- C. I am afraid you can

2. — Excuse me, could you tell the time?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. You'd better buy a watch.
- B. Can you see the clock?
- C. It's three thirty by my watch.

3. — Would you like a tea?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Yes, please
- B. I like green tea
- C. Yes, I prefer coffee

4. — How long will you be away from Italy?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Yes, I'll be in Italy
- B. About a month
- C. Yes, it's a long way to Italy

5. — Have you ever been to Tokyo?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. No, I didn't go there last year
- B. No, but I hope to go there next year
- C. Tokyo is a busy city



Dr. Smith: Educational inequality is the disparity that certain students experience in their education as compared to other students. But the meaning of it varies in different social contexts.

Liu Hui: Why does it exist in modern society?

Dr. Smith: Well, researchers link educational inequality to socioeconomic, racial and geographic reasons.

Liu Hui: So it is very likely that educational inequality exists in different forms in different countries.

Dr. Smith: Yeah, you are right. For example, in the United States, although skin color is linked to other forms of inequality, it is evident in education.

Liu Hui: Educational inequality exists in China, too. For example, the college entrance rate is much higher in Beijing than in other provinces. How do you think can we someday eradicate the inequality?

Dr. Smith: It's impossible to answer such a big question in few words. Educational inequality has become one of the most important political and social issues in every nation nowadays. There have been numerous attempts at reforms and. . . .

21. The researchers link educational inequality to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. socioeconomic, racial and educational reasons
  - B. racial, economic and geographic reasons
  - C. racial, socioeconomic and geographic reasons
22. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. in the United States, skin color is linked to other forms of inequality, but not in education
  - B. in the United States, skin color is only linked to the form of inequality in education
  - C. in the United States, skin color is linked to the inequality in education

23. Educational inequality exists in \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. China only
  - B. many countries
  - C. all the countries

24. What does the underlined word "eradicate" mean in the passage?
- A. get rid of
  - B. cope with
  - C. carry out

25. What's the attitude of Dr. Smith to the future of education equality?
- A. reserved
  - B. positive
  - C. pessimistic

26—30 题: 请根据短文内容判断给出的语句是否正确,正确的写(T),错误的写(F)。

All communication begins with the sender and ends with the receiver. The sender is responsible for successful conveyance. The sender's personality, beliefs, cultural and educational background all influence the message and it is important for the sender to be aware of this as he or she is encoding the message. Simply put, encoding is translating information into symbols that represent the ideas or concepts of the message that needs sending. These symbols are usually words in written or spoken form. To ensure successful communication, the sender should know as much about his or her audience — the receiver — as possible in order to focus and support the encoding process.

In addition to this awareness of self and encoding, the sender must choose the proper channel for conveying the message. Using the wrong channel may result in miscommunication. Like the sender, receivers are influenced by internal factors: their personality, their receptivity to the message or their relationship to the sender. Additionally, their current feelings, mood, or state of mind can affect a message. Once the message moves through the channel, the receiver then decodes it. The receiver uses his or her own experience and the context of the message to interpret its meaning.

Feedback is the return message from the receiver to the sender. It is feedback that enables the sender to know whether the message was received successfully or not. Therefore it is essential to the communication process.

This process, though very common, is fraught with potential breakdown at every turn. Spoken or written language is inherently easy to misinterpret. In conclusion, effective and successful Communication takes place when the message is successfully received and the receiver provides the sender with desirable feedback.

26. The sender's gender influences the message.

27. Encoding is a process that translating information into symbols which serve as the ideas or concepts of the message that will be sent later.

28. The symbols are usually words and sentences in written form.

29. Channel is not crucial for conveying the message.

30. Feedbacks enable the sender to know whether the receiver has received the message successfully or not.

#### 四、写作(20分)

31. 根据要求写作文。

以“The Importance of Effective Communication”(有效交流的重要性)为题写一篇短文, 字数不少于 100 词。

具体要求如下:

- (1) 什么是有效的交流;
- (2) 有效交流为什么重要;
- (3) 如何提高有效交流。