

试卷代号:1390

国家开放大学2021年秋季学期期末统一考试

人文英语4 试题

2022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。监考人收完考卷和答题纸后方可离开考场。

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. —Thanks for your tips.

— \_\_\_\_\_

A. No, thanks.

B. It's my pleasure.

C. Yes, please.

2. —Would you like to walk around with me?

— \_\_\_\_\_

A. It's good for you.

B. So do I.

C. That's a good idea.

3. —Excuse me, how far is the airport from here?

— \_\_\_\_\_

A. You can take a taxi.

B. It's about thirty miles.

C. I'll fly to Sidney.

4. — I've got two tickets for the match. Shall we go and watch it together?

— \_\_\_\_\_

A. The tickets must be expensive.

B. The match must be exciting.

C. Why not? Let's go.

5. — What is the most essential issue for improving educational quality?

— \_\_\_\_\_

A. It's a good idea.

B. Yes, we have to improve educational quality.

C. It is essential to make sure that every student learns.

二、词汇与结构(共 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. Never before \_\_\_\_\_ see such a terrible car accident on the road!

- A. I have                                      B. have I  
C. did I

7. The radio station has just successfully demonstrated a \_\_\_\_\_ radio transmission system.

- A. digestive                                    B. dignity  
C. digital

8. When Lily came home at 5 pm yesterday, her mother \_\_\_\_\_ dinner in the kitchen.

- A. cooked                                      B. was cooking  
C. cooks

9. The students were all entertained in a Mexican restaurant, at Professor Brian's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. money                                        B. pay  
C. expense

10. Did you notice the guy \_\_\_\_\_ head looked like a big potato?

- A. who    B. which  
C. whose

11. If she wants to stay thin, she must make a \_\_\_\_\_ in her diet.

- A. change                                      B. turn  
C. run

12. Both the kids and their parents \_\_\_\_\_ English, I think. I know it from their accent.

- A. is    B. been  
C. are

13. I believe what he said is \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.

- A. absolutely                                  B. finally  
C. widely

14. He has got a remarkable \_\_\_\_\_ from his injury.

- A. recover                                      B. recovery  
C. rest

15. John's father \_\_\_\_\_ mathematics in this school ever since he graduated from Harvard University.

- A. taught                                        B. teaches  
C. has taught

16. Mr. Green can't \_\_\_\_\_ to go to Japan this summer.

- A. cost    B. afford  
C. spend

17. It is said that \_\_\_\_\_ boys in your school like playing football in their spare time, though others prefer basketball.

- A. quite a lot                                    B. quite a few  
C. quite a little

18. Would you like something \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. drink                                         B. to drink  
C. drinking

19. Do you have to receive further professional training apart \_\_\_\_\_ that?

- A. of    B. for  
C. from

20. Had you come five minutes earlier, you \_\_\_\_\_ the train to Birmingham. But now you missed it.

- A. would catch  
B. would have caught  
C. could catch

三、阅读理解(共 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。

Since its founding in 1948, McDonald's has grown from a family burger(汉堡包)stand to a global fast-food chain, with more than 30,000 locations in 118 countries.

With 58 million daily customers worldwide, McDonald's is now so **ubiquitous** around the globe that *The Economist* publishes a global ranking of currencies' purchasing power based on the prices charged at the local McDonald's, called the Big Mac Index(巨无霸指数). That's not to say that every nation carries the same menu items; choices vary widely depending on location. Some Asian locations serve fried shrimp in a Big Mac roll, while McDonald's in India doesn't serve beef at all, relying instead on burgers made from vegetables, rice and beans.

Not everyone in the world has been happy to greet Ronald McDonald when he moves to town. Many see McDonald's as a symbol of American economic and cultural chauvinism(沙文主义), and European nations in particular have viewed American-style fast food as an insult to their national food. A French farmer, Jose Bove, became something of a national hero in 1999 after he and a group of people destroyed a McDonald's under construction to protest globalization and "bad food". The next year, a bomb exploded in a French McDonald's, killing a 27-year-old employee. No one claimed responsibility.

But regardless of whether you like their food or their policies, McDonald's is still widely seen as one of the true pioneers of peaceful globalization.

21. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. McDonald's was founded in 1948.
- B. McDonald's has opened its restaurants in every city of the world.
- C. McDonald's has over 30,000 locations in the world now.

22. The word **ubiquitous** in Paragraph 2 is most likely to mean \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. very crowded
- B. very clean
- C. existing everywhere

23. From Paragraph 2, we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. McDonald's designs its menu to suit the local people
- B. millions of young adults got their first job with McDonald's
- C. the McDonald's menu sticks to old-fashioned favorites such as the Big Mac

24. What did Jose Bove and his people do in 1999 to protest against McDonald's?

- A. They destroyed a McDonald's under construction.
- B. They protested outside a McDonald's.
- C. They refused to go to a newly-built McDonald's.

25. In \_\_\_\_\_, an employee died in a fatal bomb attack on a McDonald's restaurant in France.

- A. 1998
- B. 1999
- C. 2000

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)。

Graffiti painting is traditionally a daredevil pursuit. Teenagers dodge security guards to put their names on trains and buses. But over the past decade, graffiti has all but disappeared from Britain's cities. Between 2007 and 2012 the number of incidents of graffiti recorded by the British Transport Police fell by 63%. A survey by the Environment Ministry shows that fewer places are blighted by tags than ever. Graffiti are increasingly confined to sanctioned walls, such as the Stockwell ball courts. In time the practice may die out entirely.

The most obvious reason for the decline in tagging and train-painting is better policing. Numerous CCTV cameras mean it is harder to get away with painting illegally. And punishments are more severe. A generational shift is apparent, too. Fewer teenagers are getting into painting walls. They prefer to play with iPads and video games. Some have gone to art school and want to make money from their paintings. The Internet means that painters can win far more attention by posting pictures online than they can by breaking into a railway yard.

Taggers and graffiti artists mostly grew up in the 1980s and 1990s. Those men—and almost all are men—are now older and less willing to take risks. Graffiti may eventually disappear. But for now the hobby is almost respectable. The former graffiti artists paint abandoned warehouses at the weekend. It has become something to do on a Sunday afternoon—a slightly healthier alternative to sitting and watching football.

26. Teenagers are not afraid of being caught by security guards when they put their names on trains and buses.

27. Fewer tags can be found in public places nowadays.

28. Because of better policing, graffiti decreases.

29. Some teenagers go to art school in order to learn to paint walls.

30. Taggers and graffiti artists are still willing to take risks.

#### 四、写作(20分)

31. 根据要求完成作文。

以“The Importance of Effective Communication”(有效交流的重要性)为题写一篇英文短文,字数不少于120词。

试卷代号:1390

国家开放大学2021年秋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)

2022年1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. B            2. C            3. B            4. C            5. C

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

三、阅读理解(共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. B           22. C           23. A           24. A           25. C

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. T           29. F           30. F

四、写作(共20分)

31. 根据要求写作文

以“The Importance of Effective Communication”(有效交流的重要性)为题写一篇英文短文,字数不少于120词。

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>●语义连贯、逻辑性强;</li> <li>●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,些许错误主要是由尝试使用较复杂语法结构或词汇所致;</li> <li>●语义基本连贯、有一定的逻辑性;</li> <li>●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>●语法结构和词汇运用方面的能力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>●语义连贯性及逻辑性方面存在一定问题;</li> <li>●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>●语义不连贯,逻辑性方面问题较大;</li> <li>●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>●语义不清,毫无逻辑;</li> <li>●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,但让人不知所云。</li> </ul>