

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 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。

○—○—○—

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座位号

国家开放大学2021年秋季学期期末统一考试

人文英语 4 试题答题纸

2022 年 1 月

题 号	一	二	三	四	总 分
分 数					

得 分	评卷人

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1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

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

得 分	评卷人

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. 22. 23. 24. 25.

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. 27. 28. 29. 30.

得 分	评卷人

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。

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题