

试卷代号:1388

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

理工英语 4 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。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: 选择正确的语句完成下面对话, 并将答案序号写在答题纸上。

1. — I'm leaving for Shanghai tomorrow.
— _____
A. Bring me a present.
B. Have a pleasant trip!
C. Let's go out for a drink.
2. — Do you think cosmetic surgery is more popular with women?
— _____
A. Yes, women are more popular than men.
B. Yes, absolutely. It is because women pay more attention to beauty.
C. No, men are popular than women.
3. — I think the other reason can be identified from the industrialization of food production.
— _____ Some illegal traders care about nothing but making money.
A. That bothers me too.
B. I don't think it's right.
C. Yes, you bet.
4. — So how can we buy safe food?
— _____
A. The higher the price, the safer the food.
B. We can plant vegetables and fruits by ourselves.
C. When we choose food, we must remember to check its tag, confirming whether the basic information is marked on it.
5. — Space travel must be very expensive.
— _____ The cost of a seat on the Virgin craft is \$ 250,000.
A. That's not true.
B. Of course.
C. Why do you think so?

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正确选项,并将答案序号写在答题纸上。

6. The reason why he didn't come to school was _____ he was ill.
A. because
B. why
C. that
7. Spaceships are stocked with a variety of _____ foods.
A. initial
B. instant
C. instinct
8. _____ this multimedia product has some shortcomings, it has also some good points.
A. While
B. If
C. Not only
9. You will get your cosmetic surgery on your nose. Please tell me if you like this medical plan _____.
A. or not
B. do you
C. OK
10. Flowers grow well in a warm climate. Similarly, technology _____ in a harmonious society.
A. is flourishing
B. will flourish
C. flourishes
11. _____ thinking is the heart of the artistic design.
A. Creative
B. Strict
C. Hateful
12. When we were students we _____ often stay up all night.
A. will
B. would
C. should
13. Doctor, please let me know _____ you can reconstruct my face.
A. what
B. whether
C. which
14. Touch-_____ 3D maps help the blind too much.
A. responsive
B. speaking
C. listening

15. The problem is uneven distribution, _____ 870 million suffering from hunger.
A. left B. to leave
C. leaving
16. _____ by the promise of these tiny tubes, people are already working to turn the Space Elevator into a reality.
A. To fuel B. Fueling
C. Fueled
17. Our part of the mission is nearly complete and the new crew will _____ for us.
A. take over B. take out
C. take off
18. It is known to all that a lot of South Korean _____ accepted plastic surgery.
A. celebrations B. celebrates
C. celebrities
19. _____ people are no longer worried about whether their food is safe or not can they enjoy a better life.
A. Only if B. If only
C. What if
20. You _____ the Inception, since I remember once you discussed its main plot with Cathy.
A. could have watched B. should have watched
C. must have watched

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,并将答案序号写在答题纸上。

Passage 1

When computer servers operate a complex program, they can get very hot. Cooling the servers can be costly. So researchers asked what would happen if the heat created by the servers could be captured and used?

Data centers of large Internet companies such as Google and Microsoft have thousands of computer servers. As these servers process information, they create large amounts of heat, so they need huge cooling systems. These systems send the heat into the air.

The Dutch company Nerdalize thinks paying for electricity to operate the servers and then paying again to cool them is a waste of energy. So it developed a device called the e-Radiator. It is a computer server that also works as a heating source. Boaz Leupe is the

chief executive officer of Nerdalize. He says the e-Radiator saves money because companies don't have to pay to cool their servers.

"The kilowatt(千瓦)hour you are using is used twice-once to heat the home and once to compute the client's task without the cooling overhead. " He says five homeowners in the Netherlands are testing the heating device in their homes. "We reimburse the electricity the server uses, and that we can do because of the computer clients on the other side, and, in that way, homeowners actually get heating for free, and computer users don't have to pay for the overhead of the data center. "

Jan Visser is one of the participants in the year-long experiment. He says the amount of heat produced by the e-Radiator depends on the work being done by the computer server. He says it cannot be used as the primary source of heat. But he is ready to try it.

He says if it provides enough warmth, he will be able to use his home's heating system less, which will save him money. Nerdalize says e-Radiators create heat temperatures of up to 55°C. It says the devices could save users up to \$ 440 in heating costs a year.

21. Why did researchers ask what would happen if the heat created by the servers could be captured and used?

- A. Because computers can get very hot.
- B. Computer servers is a complex program.
- C. Cooling computer servers costs a lot of money.

22. The computer servers in large Internet companies such as Google and Microsoft can _____.

- A. create large amounts of information
- B. create large quantity of heat
- C. manage the huge cooling systems

23. Nerdalize developed the e-Radiator because _____.

- A. e-Radiator cost less energy
- B. e-Radiator can cool the servers for free
- C. e-Radiator can create cold air for free

24. According to Jan Visser, the amount of heat produced by the e-Radiator _____.

- A. depends on the work being processed by PC
- B. cannot be used as the home's heating system
- C. cannot be used as the main source of heat

25. The best title for this passage would be " _____".

- A. The New Way to Heat Homes
- B. The New Way to Cool Homes
- C. Hot Computers Could Be Used for Free

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”,并将答案写在答题纸上。

Passage 2

Engineers who build and program robots have fascinating jobs. These researchers tinker (修补) with machines in the lab and write computer software to control these devices. “They’re the best toys out there,” says Howle Choset at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh. Choset is a roboticist, a person who designs, builds or programs robots.

When Choset was a kid, he was interested in anything that moved—cars, trains, animals. He put motors on Tinkertoy cars to make them move. Later, in high school, he built mobile robots similar to small cars.

Hoping to continue working on robots, he studied computer science in college. But when he got to graduate school at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, Choset’s labmates were working on something even cooler than remotely controlled cars: robotic snakes. Some robots can move only forward, backward, left and right. But snakes can twist (扭曲) in many directions and travel over a lot of different types of terrain (地形). “Snakes are far more interesting than the cars,” Choset concluded.

After he started working at Carnegie Mellon, Choset and his colleagues there began developing their own snake robots. Choset’s team programmed robots to perform the same movements as real snakes, such as sliding and inching forward. The robots also moved in ways that snakes usually don’t, such as rolling.

Choset’s snake robots could crawl (爬行) through the grass, swim in a pond and even climb a flagpole.

But Choset wondered if his snakes might be useful for medicine as well. For some heart surgeries, the doctor has to open a patient’s chest, cutting through the breastbone. Recovering from these surgeries can be very painful. What if the doctor could perform the operation by instead making a small hole in the body and sending in a thin robotic snake?

Choset teamed up with Marco Zenati, a heart surgeon now at Harvard Medical School, to investigate the idea. Zenati practiced using the robot on a plastic model of the chest and they tested the robot in pigs.

A company called Medrobotics in Boston is now adapting the technology to surgeries on people.

Even after 15 years of working with his team’s creations, “I still don’t get bored of watching the motion of my robots,” Choset says.

26. Choset began to build robots in high school.

27. Snake robots could move in only four directions.

28. Choset didn't begin developing his own snake robots until he started working at Carnegie Mellon.

29. Zenati tested the robot on people after using it in pigs.

30. The robotic technology for surgeries on people has brought a handsome profit to Medrobotics.

四、写作(共 20 分)

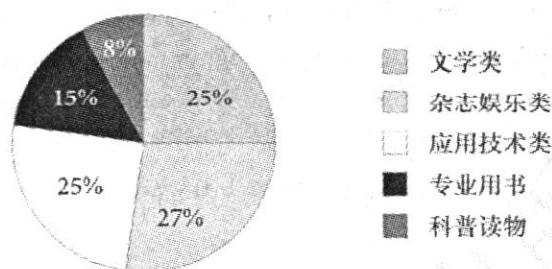
31: 根据要求写作文。

根据提示信息写调查报告。

The chart below illustrates reading preference based on a survey of 200 college students in 2016 in China. Write a survey report based on the given information. Your report should include:

- (1) The subjects and respondents of the investigation.
- (2) Analysis of investigation result.
- (3) Your opinion or suggestions about college students' reading.

课外阅读书籍类型



Words for reference:

娱乐类书籍 books for entertainment

应用技术 applied technology

专业用书 books relevant to their majors; professional books

科普读物 popular science books

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座位号

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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

理工英语 4 试题答题纸

2019 年 1 月

题 号	一	二	三	四	总 分
分 数					

得 分	评卷人

一、交际用语 (共计 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

1—5 题:选择正确的语句完成下面对话,并将答案序号写在答题纸上。

1.

2.

3.

4

5

得 分	评卷人

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正确选项,并将答案序号写在答题纸上。

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, 并将答案序号写在答题纸上。

Passage 1

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”, 并将答案写在答题纸上。

Passage 2

26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

得 分	评卷人

四、写作(共 20 分)

31: 根据要求写作文。

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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

理工英语 4 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2019年1月

一、交际用语(共计10分,每小题2分)

1—5题:选择正确的语句完成下面对话,并将答案序号写在答题纸上。

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C 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正确选项,并将答案序号写在答题纸上。

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

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,并将答案序号写在答题纸上。

Passage 1

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

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”,并将答案写在答题纸上。

Passage 2

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

四、写作(共20分)

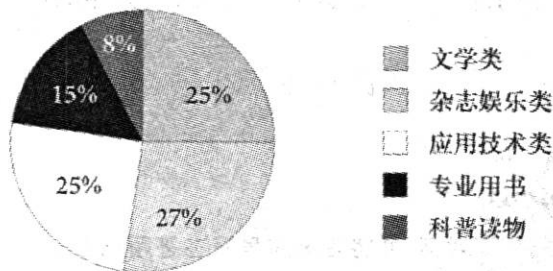
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根据提示信息写调查报告。

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- (3) Your opinion or suggestions about college students' reading.

课外阅读书籍类型



Words for reference:

娱乐类书籍 books for entertainment

应用技术 applied technology

专业用书 books relevant to their majors; professional books

科普读物 popular science books

参考范文:

Recently we have conducted a survey among 200 college students to find out their reading preference. As can be seen in the pie chart, 27% of the surveyed said they spent most of their time reading magazines and books for entertainment. What ranks the second are books of literature and applied technology, and they each account for 25%. The percentage decreases to 15% as to students who prefer to read books relevant to their majors, while only 8% tend to read popular science books during their spare time.

It should be noted that books of literature, applied technology, and entertaining books like magazines are main interests of college students. That's because these kinds of books are fun and easy to read; what's more, they bring students some cutting-edge information regarding books of applied technology. The percentage of students who like to read professional books is relatively lower may be due to the reason that these books are hard to understand and time-consuming.

To sum up, the data reveals a serious problem that college students' reading preference stays at a relatively shallow level since the percentage of reading magazines exceeds that of literature and professional books. We thus suggest that colorful reading activities like recommending great books be carried out to help students develop capabilities of appreciation and criticism.

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、逻辑性以及应用文的格式要求。

(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"> ●完全完成了试题规定的任务; ●覆盖所有内容要点; ●语法结构、句型和词汇有变化; ●语法结构和用词准确。 ●语意连贯、逻辑性强。 ●应用文写作格式规范。
11—15 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●较好地完成了试题规定的任务; ●覆盖所有内容要点; ●句型和词汇有变化; ●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。 ●语意基本连贯、有一定的逻辑性。 ●应用文写作格式较为规范。
6—10 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●基本完成了试题规定的任务; ●覆盖所有内容要点; ●运用语法结构和词汇方面能满足任务的基本要求; ●有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 但不影响理解。 ●语意连贯性及逻辑性方面存在一定问题。 ●应用文写作格式基本规范。

3—5 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●虽尽力但不足以完成试题规定的任务； ●仅覆盖部分主要内容,或写了一些无关内容； ●语法结构和词汇运用能力很弱； ●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。 ●语意不连贯,逻辑性方面问题较大。 ●应用文写作格式不规范。
1—2 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●未完成试题规定的任务； ●句子不完整或无法理解； ●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。 ●语意不清,毫无逻辑。 ●应用文写作格式不规范。
0 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●未答题,或虽作答但不知所云。