试卷代号：1062

中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

文学阅读与欣赏 试题

2013 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、仔细读懂题目的说明，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。

Information for the examinees:

• This examination consists of 3 parts. They are:
  Part I：Literary Fundamentals (30 points)
  Part II：Reading Comprehension (50 points)
  Part III：Writing (20 points)

• The total marks for this examination are 100 points. Time allowed for completing this examination is 90 minutes.

• There will be no extra time to transfer answers to the Answer Sheet; therefore, you should write ALL your answers on the Answer Sheet as you do each task.
Part I    Literary Fundamentals  [30 points]

Section 1. Match the works with their writers (10 points)

Works
1. The Importance of Being Earnest
2. A Christmas Carol
3. I Have a Dream
4. The Pearl
5. The Old Man and the Sea

Writers
A. John Steinbeck
B. Ernest Hemingway
C. Martin Luther King
D. Robert Louis Stevenson
E. Emily Dickinson
F. Charles Dickens
G. Thomas Hardy
H. Oscar Wilde

Section 2. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) (10 points)

6. Macbeth is one of the well-known comedies by William Shakespeare.
7. In the novel Lord of the Flies, the writer tells the story of a group of boys’ descent into chaos and evil after they survive an air-crash during a nuclear war.
8. In the poem “Futility”, the speaker expressed his feelings of distress at the loss of his comrade-in-arms and at the futility of the war.
9. Scrooge is a dark-hearted character created by Joseph Conrad in his novel The Heart of Darkness.
10. The play The Crucible treats the Salem witch trials as a parable for America during the era of McCarthyism.

Section 3. Choose the correct answers to complete the following sentences (10 points)

11. _______ is the repetition of initial consonant sounds in words close together in a text.
   A. Pun  B. Parallelism  C. Alliteration  D. Metaphor
12. In narrative stories, the build-up of an interesting plot reaches its highest point at the ______, which is the highest point of tension for the reader.

   A. setting  B. allusion  
   C. flashback  D. climax

13. Which figure of speech is used in the following lines?

   “But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground.”

   A. Metaphor.  B. Parallelism.  

14. All the following were awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature except ______.

   A. Thomas Hardy  B. William Golding  
   C. Harold Pinter  D. Ernest Hemingway

15. In his essay “Of Studies”, the writer makes the point that education shapes and refines an individual’s innate abilities thus:

   A. “... for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by study.”
   B. “Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtile; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend.”
   C. “To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament, is affectation ... .”
   D. “Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.”

Part II  Reading Comprehension  [50 points]

Read the texts 1—3 and choose the best answer to each question. Write your Answers on your Answer Sheet.

Text 1

Inspector: You’re not even sorry now, when you know what happened to the girl?

Mrs. Birling: I’m sorry she should have come to (Question 17) such a horrible end.

   But I accept no blame for it at all.

Inspector: Who is to blame then?

Mrs. Birling: First, the girl herself.

Sheila (bitterly): For letting Father and me have her chucked out of her jobs!
Mrs. Birling: Secondly, I blame the young man who was the father of the child she was going to have. If, as she said, he didn’t belong to her class, and was some drunken young idler, then that’s all the more reason why he shouldn’t escape. He should be made an example of. If the girl’s death is due to anybody, it’s due to him.

Inspector: And if her story is true — that he was stealing money —

Mrs. Birling (rather agitated now): There’s no point in assuming that —

Inspector: But suppose we do, what then?

Mrs. Birling: Then he’d be entirely responsible — because the girl wouldn’t have come to us, and been refused assistance, if it hadn’t been for him —

Inspector: So he’s the chief culprit anyhow.

Mrs. Birling: Certainly. And he ought to be dealt with very severely —

Sheila (with sudden alarm): Mother — stop — stop!

Birling: Be quiet, Sheila!

Sheila: But don’t you see —

Mrs. Birling (severely): You’re behaving like an hysterical child tonight. (Sheila begins crying quietly. Mrs. Birling turns to Inspector.) And if you’d take some steps to find this young man and then make sure he’s compelled to confess in public his responsibility — instead of staying here asking quite unnecessary questions — then you would be doing your duty.

Inspector (grimly): Don’t worry, Mrs. Birling. I shall do my duty. (He looks at his watch.)

Mrs. Birling (triumphantly): I’m glad to hear it.

Inspector: No hushing up, eh? Make an example of the young man, eh? Public confession of responsibility — um?

Mrs. Birling: Certainly. I consider it your duty. And now no doubt you’d like to say good night.

Inspector: Not yet. I’m waiting.

Mrs. Birling: Waiting for what?

Inspector: To do my duty.

Sheila (distressed): Now, Mother — don’t you see?

Mrs. Birling (understanding now): But surely ... I mean ... it’s ridiculous ... (She stops, and exchanges a frightened glance with her husband.)

Birling (Question 18 ... now): Look, Inspector, you’re not trying to tell us that ... that my boy ... is mixed up in this —?

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Inspector (*sternly*): If he is, then we know what to do, don’t we? Mrs. Birling has just told us.

Birling (*thunderstruck*): My God! But — look here —

Mrs. Birling (*agitiated*): I don’t believe it. I won’t believe it . . .

Sheila: Mother — I begged you and begged you to stop —

(*Inspector holds up a hand. We hear the front door. They wait, looking towards door. Eric enters, looking extremely pale and distressed. He meets their inquiring stares. Curtain falls quickly. *)

Questions 16—19 (12 points)

16. The extract is taken from ______.
   A. *The Importance of Being Ernest*  
   B. *The Crucible*  
   C. *An Inspector Calls*

17. What “horrible end” has come to the working-class girl?
   A. She has killed a drunken young idler.  
   B. She has stolen money from Mrs Birling.  
   C. She has committed suicide.

18. How do you think Mr Birling would say the underlined lines?
   A. terrified  
   B. triumphantly  
   C. with sudden cheerfulness

19. Mrs Birling is portrayed as ______ and Sheila is portrayed as ______.
   A. self-centred and desperate; pitiless and desperate  
   B. self-righteous and unsuspecting; intolerant and vindicative  
   C. self-righteous and unsuspecting; alarmed and distressed

Text 2

I tried to sleep; but my heart beat anxiously, my inward tranquillity was broken. The clock, far down in the hall, struck two. Just then it seemed my chamber-door was touched, as if fingers had swept the panels in groping a way along the dark gallery outside. I said, ‘Who is there?’ Nothing answered. I was chilled with fear.

All at once I remembered that it might be Pilot, who, when the kitchen door chanced to be left open, not infrequently found his way up to the threshold of Mr Rochester’s chamber; I had seen him lying there myself in the mornings. The idea calmed me somewhat; I lay
down. Silence composes the nerves; and (Question 20) as an unbroken bush now reigned again through the whole house, I began to feel the return of slumber. But it was not fated that I should sleep that night. A dream had scarcely approached my ear, when it fled affrighted, scared by (Question 21) a marrow-freezing incident enough.

This was a demoniac laugh — low, suppressed, and deep — uttered, as it seemed, at the very keyhole of my chamber door. The head of my bed was near the door, and I thought at first the goblin-laugher stood at my bedside — or rather, crouched by my pillow. But I rose, looked round; and could see nothing; while, as I still gazed, the unnatural sound was reiterated, and I knew it came from behind the panels. My first impulse was to rise and fasten the bolt; my next, again to cry out, ‘Who is there?’

Questions 20—22 (9 points)

20. The underlined sentence in paragraph 2 can be paraphrased as _______.
   A. “since silence in the house was broken, I no longer felt sleepy”
   B. “since the whole house was silent, I began to feel sleepy”
   C. “since the house was filled with very important people, I wanted to leave”

21. The “marrow-freezing incident” (underlined in paragraph 2) happened _______.
   A. at around 2 am
   B. at around 2 pm
   C. sometime before sunset

22. The narrator used all of the following to describe the laughter she heard EXCEPT _______.
   A. demoniac
   B. unnatural, low
   C. unnaturally loud

Text 3

The Road Not Taken

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

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Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that, the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

Questions 23—25 (9 points)

23. The poet begins the poem by ________.
   A. describing himself walking down a garden path
   B. describing himself standing by diverging roads
   C. commenting on the meaninglessness of life

24. What pattern of rhyme schemes is used in the poem?
   A. abaab.
   B. acaba.
   C. abbac.

25. What might be the symbolic meaning of the two roads?
   A. The conflicts between man and woman.
   B. The difference in simple country life and rich city life.
   C. The different paths we take in life.
Text 4

Read the text and give brief answers to the questions 26—29 that follow. Write your answers on your Answer Sheet.

Please note: This reading task will be relevant to the writing task in Part III.

The Man Who Talked to Trees

1. They were twins; boys born five minutes apart in the dark days of the Civil War fifty days earlier. The elder was named Torbash, which means 'hero' in our language. The younger one's name was Milmaq, 'bringer of peace.' Torbash had struggled like a hero to escape from his mother's womb, almost tearing her apart. Milmaq had slid out with merciful swiftness.

2. They were identical twins. When they were children strangers could not tell them apart. (Part of the original paragraph is omitted) And of course they used their physical likeness to play tricks on people, especially at school.

3. By the time they were fourteen the family had returned to its lands in the Nirmat valley. Their father had rebuilt the old farmhouse, destroyed by the retreating rebel army at the end of the war. He farmed the bottom of the valley, growing wheat and tending the rich almond orchards for which the valley was then famous. On the lower slopes he had vineyards from which he produced the strong Nirmat Kashin (Lion of Nirmat) wine. The higher land was forested. The chestnut trees gave nuts in the autumn. The oaks and beeches, as well as the chestnut trees, were carefully tended. Their valuable timber was sold to furniture makers and builders in Jalseen, the town lower down the valley. The trees were cut according to a strict rotation. For every tree they cut down, another was planted. These were what we, the ones who remember, still call 'The Days of Contentment'.

4. It was about this time that the two boys began to grow apart. There was nothing sudden about this. They did not argue about a girl, or fight over an imagined insult as so many young people do. It was simply that they gradually began to do things by themselves which, before that, they would have done together. So each began to develop different interests.

5. Torbash spent his spare time hunting in the forests. He had been given a shotgun for his fifteenth birthday. He would proudly return after a day's hunting with wild pigeons, with rabbits, their eyes glazed in death, and sometimes with a deer. His greatest ambition
was to bring back a wild boar. His other main occupation was to visit Jalseen, where there were girls with ‘modern’ ways. It was there that he got to know the ‘contacts’ who were to help him later.

6. Milmaq was a solitary person. He would spend hours in the forests, not hunting, simply sitting still, watching, waiting for something to happen. A spider would swing its thread across the canyon between two branches. A woodpecker would drum at the trunk of a chestnut tree, its neck a blur of speed. Above all, the trees themselves would speak to him. He would be aware of them creaking and swaying in the wind. He could sense the sap rising in them in the springtime; feel their sorrow at the approach of winter. If he put his ear to the trunk of a tree, he could hear it growing, very slowly; feel it moving towards its final magnificent shape.

7. Sometimes he would speak aloud to a tree. More often he would communicate with it silently. Sometimes he would lose all sense of himself. It was as if he had become part of the tree. This may sound like nonsense to you. Things are different now. But we still have an expression for this in the old language: ‘Ãhashinat ain kashul’. It means, ‘Finding the centre’.

8. Please do not think that the brothers lost touch with each other, in that special way that twins have. There was the time, one winter’s evening, when Milmaq suddenly got up from the table, pulling his father with him, and set off for the upper slopes of the valley. Snow had fallen, and they soon found the tracks of boots and, soon after that, boar tracks. They found Torbash crouching in the branches of an oak tree. Beneath the tree there was a full-grown wild boar, grunting angrily.

9. It had a wound in its side. Their father killed it with the two barrels of his own hunting gun. And no one, least of all Torbash, ever asked how Milmaq had known he was in danger.

10. Just as Milmaq himself did not ask when Torbash arrived, as if by magic, to fight off the gang of thugs who had attacked Milmaq in the street on one of his rare visits to Jalseen. They were twins—‘majeen taq asnaan’ (‘a plum with a double stone’). It was natural. No one thought it in the least bit strange.

11. It was not long after the incident with the boar that their father died. It was the time of the grape harvest. He had gone out after supper to check on the fermentation of the grapes
in the vat. They found him floating in the vat, face downwards. He must either have had a heart attack or been overcome with the powerful fumes. Whichever, he was well and truly dead, and there was nothing anyone could do about it. As we say, ‘Fashan kat maan nat, maan q’a nat.’ (When the time comes, the time has come.) He was a brave man, respected by all, and regretted by all.

12. He and his wife had survived many hardships together. But she could not bear to live alone. Within three months, she had followed her husband to the place where all sufferings cease. The two boys were left alone.

13. It was not long before Torbash left home. He had never enjoyed the hard work of the farm. He needed to see things happen fast. He took a room in Jalseen and was soon working in one of the newer places there. It was a sort of restaurant, but nothing like anything we had seen before. It sold flat cakes of minced beef mixed with the sawdust (or that’s what it tasted like to us), grilled and served between two pieces of bread. The prices were high but young people loved it. Torbash began by washing up the dirty dishes. Within weeks he was ‘supervising’. Soon afterwards, one of his ‘contacts’ offered him a better job with a company selling a new type of drink. It was brown and had a sweet, perfumed taste. And instead of quenching your thirst, it made you want to drink more. Give me a bottle of Nirmat Kashin any day! The drink was made in a factory in the capital and, before long, Torbash was promoted and went to work there in the head office. We did not see him for several years.

14. Meantime Milmaq continued to farm the family land. He did not marry, and seldom left the farm. When he was not on the land he would be in the woods. There were rumours that he was becoming more and more strange. Hunters had found him deep in conversation with an oak tree. He would walk through the woods greeting individual trees like old friends. And he completely stopped the cutting of timber for sale. The only trees he cut were dead or diseased. After several years, he closed up the old farmhouse and moved to an old forester’s hut up on the edge of the woods. He only took a few essential belongings with him—a bed, a table, a chair, an old cooking stove and such like. Here he was closer to his beloved trees. He had become a sort of hermit, what we used to call ‘Horat vannah’ (holy man). We respected him and left him alone, though occasionally one of us would pass by just to ask if he needed anything.
15. One day Torbash arrived unexpectedly. He was dressed in one of those modern suits, a shirt with red stripes and a bright red tie to match. He was driving a big red car which made a lot of dust when it roared into the village. He told us he was now a big man in another company. What sort of company? It made 'paper products', things like toilet paper and paper handkerchiefs. (We didn’t know what these were but we didn’t show it.) They also made paper for printing books and newspapers. And a special part of the company made furniture.

16. He had come to see his brother about selling the woods. We directed him to the forester’s hut. He left his car and went on foot up the steep path. Now I should explain that, under our laws of inheritance, everything is left to the eldest son, ‘Zirmat akal’ (first born). So the farm and the woods belonged to Torbash, even though it was Milmaq who worked them.

17. I don’t know what happened when they met but, when Torbash came back down, his face was black with anger. He drove off without greeting us. A week later great machines began to arrive, ploughing up the tracks as they went up the hillsides. The trees began to be torn savagely, not in the old way. On the hillside away from the forester’s hut there were no trees left, only a tangle of fallen trunks and smashed branches waiting to be sawn up and dragged away.

18. When I called to see Milmaq I found him in his bed. He was terribly thin and had a high fever. I kept watch over him for the next three days. During this time, the machines were moving closer and closer to the hut. Soon there were only a few trees standing. Until, through the window, I could see just one tree left. It was a magnificent oak, the one which Milmaq had often spoken to. The men moved in with their evil-sounding saws and began work. I watched, hypnotized by the enormity of this massacre of trees. Behind me I heard Milmaq stir. He staggered to his feet and leaned on the window sill. The oak shuddered, swayed and, with a gut-wrenching groan, crashed in a pile of splintered branches. As it hit the ground, Milmaq himself collapsed. He was dead. I looked at the clock. It was three in the afternoon. In the distance I heard the rumble of thunder from the next valley.

19. We only heard about Torbash later. He had apparently left a meeting in his office and driven off at high speed. All he had said was, ‘My brother. My brother.’ In his desperate haste, he had taken a short cut along a forest track leading from the next valley to our own. A violent thunderstorm had blown up—the one I had heard from Milmaq’s hut. An
enormous oak tree had been struck by lightning. It had fallen across the track, crushing the car and Torbash with it. The crash had stopped the car clock. Its hands pointed to three.

20. I have finished. My story is told. ‘Fašan kat maan nat, maan q’a nat’. (When the time comes, the time has come.)

Questions 26—29 (20 points)

26. Give your own comment on the title of the story. Do you think it is a good one? Why or why not?

27. In what aspects are the twins different?

28. What role do you think the oak trees (forest) play in the short story?

29. Reread paragraphs 15—17 again. What do you think had happened when the twin brothers met?

Part III Writing [20 Points]

30. Expand Paragraph 2 of the story “The Man Who Talked to Trees”, making it into a paragraph with details of the twins’ similarities, for example, their physical likeness, common experience, etc. Your expanded paragraph should be no fewer than 80 words.
中央广播电视大学 2012-2013 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

文学阅读与欣赏 试题答题纸

2013 年 1 月

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Texts 1—3  Choose the best answer to each question. Write your answers on your Answer Sheet. (30 points, 3 points each)

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Text 4  Give brief answers to the questions (20 points, 5 points each)

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Part I  Literary Fundamentals  [30 points]

Section 1. Match the writers with their works (2 points each)

Section 2. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) (2 points each)

Section 3. Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences (2 points each)

Part II  Reading Comprehension  [50 points]

Texts 1—3 (30 points, 3 points each)

Text 4 (20 points)

* 5 points each for questions 26—29.
* Ideas must be correct. Wording can be different. Points should be given when ideas are similar or stand to reason.
* Every 5 mistakes in grammar, spelling or of any other kind will lead to the reduction of one point.

26. Award 5 points for ANY ONE of the following:
   a. It is a good title. It helps prepare us to read the story.
   b. It is a poor title. It gives a literal description of one of the main characters, leaving the reader no suspense /curiosity to go on reading.
27. Award 5 points for ANY TWO of the following:
   a. differences in their characters;
   b. their ways of thinking and living
   c. their attitudes toward nature and society
   d. their treatment of nature and human beings, etc.

28. The oak tree/ forest is an important symbol in the story, helping to bring about the theme of the story: the power of nature. When man lives in harmony with nature, mother nature is protective. It is a bringer of peace, happiness, contentment. When man acts against the power of nature, disaster will fall.

29. Answers should be focused on the quarrel between the two brothers.

Part III Writing [20 Points]

30. 

写作评分参考标准

作文满分为20分，分为内容（满分为8分），语言（满分为10分）和书写（满分为2分）三部分，三部分分值相加即为作文的总分。各部分参考评分项目如下：

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