

试卷代号:1161

中央广播电视大学 2004—2005 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

各专业 英语 II (1) 试题

2005 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,并按题目要求和答题示例答题。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。

第一部分:听力理解(20分)

一、理解对话(每题1分,共10分)

在本题中,你将听到10个对话,每个对话后有一个问题。请从A、B、C三个选项中选择答案,并标在答题纸的相应位置。每段对话后有10秒的停顿,以便回答问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. How many people can the hall hold?
 - A. Four hundred people.
 - B. One thousand people.
 - C. More than one thousand people.
2. What are they talking about?
 - A. A film.
 - B. A book.
 - C. A newspaper.
3. When will the man come back?
 - A. This Friday afternoon.
 - B. Tomorrow afternoon.
 - C. Next Friday afternoon.
4. Where are they?
 - A. At a house.
 - B. At a post office.
 - C. In a restaurant.
5. What does the woman mean?
 - A. The man can smoke.
 - B. The man cannot smoke.
 - C. The woman doesn't answer clearly.

6. When does the school begin?
 - A. At 6:45.
 - B. At 7:30.
 - C. At 7:15.
7. What is the woman asking for?
 - A. She is asking for a picture.
 - B. She is asking for help.
 - C. She is asking for the price of a picture.
8. What means of transportation does the woman prefer?
 - A. Train.
 - B. Air plane.
 - C. Car.
9. What are they doing?
 - A. They are talking in the office.
 - B. They are talking about the weather.
 - C. They are talking over the telephone.
10. What is the man?
 - A. An athlete.
 - B. A secretary.
 - C. A doctor.

二、理解段落(每题 2 分,共 10 分)

在本节中,你将听到一段独白或对话,判断下列句子是否符合所听独白或对话内容,符合的选择 T(True),不符合的选择 F(False),并标在答题纸的相应位置。独白或对话前后各有 30 秒钟的停顿,以便阅读问题并核对答案。独白或对话读两遍。

11. Mary wants to become a nurse. _____
12. Mary would like to work with sick adults. _____
13. Mary has to train for more than three years in a hospital. _____
14. If Mary does "A" levels, she can do a nursing degree. _____
15. Some leaflets will tell Mary a part of information about becoming a doctor. _____

第二部分:英语知识运用(35分)

三、选择填空(每题1分,共15分)

阅读下面的句子和对话,从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项,并标在答题纸的相应位置。

16. By the end of last week, we _____ eighteen lessons.

A. learned B. had learned

C. would learn D. have learned

17. By the time you come back from Japan, your son _____ from a middle school.

A. would graduate B. will be graduating

C. will have graduated D. will be graduated

18. If I _____ you, I _____ study English harder.

A. am ... would B. were ... would

C. am ... will D. had been ... would

19. If I _____ time last Sunday, I would have gone to visit you.

A. had had B. had

C. have had D. would have

20. You can drive a car, _____?

A. don't you B. can't you

C. aren't you D. can you

21. It seldom snows in Kunming, _____?

A. does it B. doesn't it

C. is it D. isn't it

22. All of us should avoid _____ mistakes.

A. to make B. make

C. to be made D. making

23. His parents live in Shanghai, _____ is a big city in China.

A. that B. what

C. which D. it

24. I'd like a room _____ windows look out over the sea.
A. that B. which
C. what D. whose
25. The road near our university _____ now.
A. builds B. is building
C. is being built D. will build
26. She is _____ talking when I am watching TV.
A. always B. ever
C. seldom D. sometimes
27. My father _____ take me to work with him when I was a child.
A. use to B. got used to
C. gets use to D. used to
28. You'd better have the colour TV set _____.
A. repaired B. repairs
C. repairing D. repair
29. Tom is writing to his parents in London _____ his pen.
A. by B. with
C. on D. in
30. Xi'an is one of _____ oldest _____ in the world.
A. — ... city B. — ... cities
C. the ... city D. the ... cities

四、完型填空(每题2分,共20分)

阅读下面的短文,从短文后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并标在答题纸的相应位置。

A survey was carried out last year 31) _____ the British Medical Association, an organisation of doctors. It showed that most people do not do enough exercise. In 1995, 60% of people walked more than one mile a day. Now, that number has fallen 32) _____ to only 20%. 33) _____ more people are going to the gym, fewer people are walking. Doctors

say we need 34) _____ for 20 minutes three times a week. 35) _____ is an easy form of exercise that everyone can do. If you 36) _____ one mile each day, you will improve your health very quickly. Doctors say we need to tackle this problem head 37) _____ and try 38) _____ people fitter because not doing enough exercise is responsible 39) _____ many of the country's health problems. Doctors suggest you go 40) _____ a walk every day after dinner.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 31. A. with | B. —(不填) | C. by | D. in |
| 32. A. slightly | B. sharply | C. slight | D. sharp |
| 33. A. So | B. Therefore | C. Because | D. Although |
| 34. A. exercising | B. exercised | C. to exercise | D. exercise |
| 35. A. To walk | B. Walk | C. Walked | D. Walking |
| 36. A. walk | B. walked | C. walking | D. to walk |
| 37. A. on | B. up | C. down | D. to |
| 38. A. making | B. to make | C. make | D. made |
| 39. A. to | B. for | C. at | D. with |
| 40. A. at | B. and | C. to | D. for |

第三部分：阅读理解(30分)

五、阅读下列短文，从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择一个正确答案，并标在答题纸的相应位置。

(每题2分，共20分)

短文理解1

East London has traditionally been an area which has attracted immigrants. The chance to find jobs in London has led to immigrants from many different parts of the world living there. Also, because it was the home of London's docks, it was easy for people to get there by ship. One famous building in Brick Lane has been a church, a synagogue and is now a mosque. Nowadays this part of London, which is known as the East End, is home to people from many different parts of the world, including Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. This means that there are many shops and restaurants selling ethnic food. In the past the East

End was one of the poorest parts of London, but now it is becoming more fashionable and house prices are rising rapidly. This is because many people want to live near to where they work in the centre of the city. Also improved transport links to both other parts of London and to other countries via the Channel Tunnel train station and Docklands Airport have attracted more people to the area.

41. East London _____.
- A. has never been a home for immigrants
 - B. has recently become a home for immigrants
 - C. has always been a home for immigrants
 - D. was a home for immigrants in the past
42. Immigrants are attracted by _____.
- A. low house prices
 - B. jobs
 - C. ethnic food
 - D. lovely weather
43. London's docks were _____.
- A. easy to reach by plane
 - B. crowded with ships and workers
 - C. a good place to find work
 - D. mainly in East London
44. East London _____.
- A. is a cheap place to live in
 - B. has never been a cheap place to live in
 - C. used to be a cheap place to live in
 - D. used to be a expensive place to live in
45. House prices are rising rapidly because _____.
- A. it has good transport links and more people want to live there near the center of London
 - B. there are lots of jobs in East London
 - C. there are lots of good shops and restaurants
 - D. it is a region of attractive scenery

短文理解 2

Today in the West, probably the area that has the best jobs for young people is that of computer programming and technology. However, the field is very competitive and so you have to be good. Whereas nearly all graduates, in the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s, could expect to walk into good jobs, this was not the case in the 1980s and nor is it in the 1990s.

Instead, the computer world requires specialized skills and it is not enough just to have a degree. In fact, you need to have had a lot of computer experience, which is difficult when you are in your early 20s. Most good science and computer graduates go into industry, research and business but the less good ones go into teaching. As a result, Britain is very short of good science and computer teachers and this is an unsatisfactory situation if it continues, in the future.

In spite of a lack of good teachers, many very young people do have some computer skills these days. In the 1960s and 1970s it was virtually unknown for ordinary homes to have a computer. However, now it is very common, and even children as young as 5 or 6 learn to "play" with computers. Some teenagers seem to spend most of their lives in front of computers, teaching themselves, and thus will get the better jobs after school and/or university graduation.

On the whole, all educated young westerners need basic computer skills in almost every job these days and this is indeed a big difference between the past and the present. The pace of life is faster and electronic means are necessary to keep up with. Thus young people these days need even more skills than they did previously to get the best jobs.

Question 46—50

46. Not all graduates could expect to get good jobs in the _____.

- A. 1960s
- B. 1960s and 1970s
- C. 1980s
- D. 1980s and 1990s

47. In order to get a job in computer programming and technology, you have to have _____.
- A. a degree
 - B. experience
 - C. skills
 - D. all of the three
48. What does the word “virtually” mean in the third paragraph?
- A. It means “almost”.
 - B. It means “extremely”.
 - C. It means “completely”.
 - D. It means “indeed”.
49. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. It is not good for children to work on computer because they “play” with them.
 - B. Young people have to have more skills to get good jobs.
 - C. Teaching computer programming is considered one of the best jobs now.
 - D. As the field of computer is very competitive, few young people want to walk into it.
50. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. It tells you how you can get a job in computer programming and technology.
 - B. It tells you that there are not many good teachers to teach computer programming.
 - C. It tells you that computer skills and knowledge are now playing a more important role in finding a good job.
 - D. It tells you the difference between the past and the present in the computer world.

六、阅读下列短文,并根据短文内容判断其后的句子是正确(T),错误(F),还是文章中没有涉及相关信息(NG)。(每题2分,共10分)

短文理解3

You asked me to tell you about culture shock for an Iranian in Britain. There is culture shock in a sense. One of the things was that when you talk to people in Iran, you can comfortably ask how much people earn and which religion they are. I found this very difficult with English people. They don't tell you, they look away or they somehow get around the

question. I didn't understand why. I mean, I still don't understand why people are uncomfortable answering that sort of question. In Iran, it's no problem, there's no problem in asking anybody. It's not rude at all.

I had that confirmed to me when in one of my English classes, my teacher told me not to talk to English people about three things — politics, religion and money.

Question 51—55

51. People in Iran are not happy to talk about their salary or their religion. _____
52. People in England try to avoid personal questions. _____
53. In Iran, it's rude to ask questions about salary and religion. _____
54. The writer was advised to avoid talking to English people about politics, religion and money. _____
55. There are a lot of differences between different countries in culture. _____

第四部分:写作(15分)

七、书面表达

写一段 70—90 词的短文介绍自己。要求包括以下内容:

1. Education background(受教育情况)
2. Family background(家庭状况)
3. Future ambition(未来的抱负)

试卷代号:1161

座位号

中央广播电视大学 2004—2005 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

各专业 英语 II (1) 试题答题纸

2005 年 1 月

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	总分
分数								

第一部分:听力理解(20分)

得分	评卷人

一、理解对话(每题1分,共10分)

在本节中,你将听到10个对话,每个对话后有一个问题。请从A、B、C三个选项中选择答案,并标在答题纸的相应位置。每段对话后有10秒的停顿,以便回答问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. A B C 2. A B C 3. A B C 4. A B C 5. A B C
6. A B C 7. A B C 8. A B C 9. A B C 10. A B C

得分	评卷人

二、理解段落(每题2分,共10分)

在本节中,你将听到一段独白或对话,判断下列句子是否符合所听独白或对话内容,符合的选择 T(True),不符合的选择 F(False),并标在答题纸的相应位置。独白或对话前后各有30秒钟的停顿,以便阅读问题并核对答案。独白或对话读两遍。

11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

第二部分:英语知识运用(35分)

得分	评卷人

三、选择填空(每题1分,共15分)

阅读下面的句子和对话,从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项,并标在答题纸的相应位置。

16. A B C D 17. A B C D 18. A B C D 19. A B C D 20. A B C D
21. A B C D 22. A B C D 23. A B C D 24. A B C D 25. A B C D
26. A B C D 27. A B C D 28. A B C D 29. A B C D 30. A B C D

得分	评卷人

四、完型填空(每题2分,共20分)

阅读下面的短文,从短文后所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并标在答题纸的相应位置。

31. A B C D 32. A B C D 33. A B C D 34. A B C D 35. A B C D
36. A B C D 37. A B C D 38. A B C D 39. A B C D 40. A B C D

第三部分:阅读理解(30分)

得分	评卷人

五、阅读下列短文,从A、B、C、D四个选项选择一个正确答案,并标在答题纸的相应位置。(每题2分,共20分)

短文理解1

41. A B C D 42. A B C D 43. A B C D 44. A B C D 45. A B C D

短文理解2

46. A B C D 47. A B C D 48. A B C D 49. A B C D 50. A B C D

得 分	评卷人

六、阅读下列短文,并根据短文内容判断其后的句子是正确(T),错误(F),还是文章中没有涉及相关信息(NG)。(每题2分,共10分)

短文理解3

51.

52.

53.

54.

55.

第四部分:写作(15分)

得 分	评卷人

七、书面表达(15分)

试卷代号:1161

中央广播电视大学 2004—2005 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

各专业 英语 II (1) 试题答案及评分标准

2005 年 1 月

第一部分:听力理解(20 分)

一、理解对话(每题 1 分,共 10 分)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. C | 4. B | 5. A |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8. B | 9. C | 10. A |

二、理解段落(每题 2 分,共 10 分)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. T | 12. F | 13. F | 14. T | 15. F |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

第二部分:英语知识运用(35 分)

三、选择填空(每题 1 分,共 15 分)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. B | 17. C | 18. B | 19. A | 20. B |
| 21. A | 22. D | 23. C | 24. D | 25. C |
| 26. A | 27. D | 28. A | 29. B | 30. D |

四、完型填空(每题 2 分,共 20 分)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 31. C | 32. B | 33. D | 34. C | 35. D |
| 36. A | 37. A | 38. B | 39. B | 40. D |

第三部分:阅读理解(30分)

五、阅读下列短文,并选择正确答案。(每题2分,共20分)

短文理解1

41. C 42. B 43. D 44. C 45. A

短文理解2

46. D 47. D 48. A 49. B 50. C

六、阅读下列短文,并根据短文内容判断其后的句子是正确(T),错误(F),还是文章中没有涉及及相关信息(NG)。(每题2分,共10分)

短文理解3

51. F 52. T 53. F 54. T 55. NG

第四部分:写作(15分)

七、书面表达(15分)

1. 评分原则

1) 本题总分为15分,按5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) 字数少于40或多于70的(不包括所给句子和标点符号)从总分中减去1分。

4) 评分时应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、句型变化、运用词汇和语法结构的准确性。

5) 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

13—15 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。
9—12 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，少量错误主要是因为尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
5—8 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。
3—4 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。
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。
0 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●未答题，或虽作答但不知所云。