

试卷代号:1162

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 (2) 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、仔细阅读题目的说明,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. How much is the shirt?
 - A. £ 19.5.
 - B. £ 9.15.
 - C. £ 9.18.
2. Why is the heating not turned on?
 - A. Because it has gone wrong.
 - B. Because there is no electricity.
 - C. Because the woman forgot to turn it on.
3. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
 - A. Customer and sales-boy.
 - B. Tourist and porter.
 - C. Customer and shop assistant.
4. What food does the woman like?
 - A. Food rich in sugar.
 - B. Food low in fat.
 - C. Food high in salt.
5. What is the man most probably going to do next?
 - A. To buy another necklace immediately.
 - B. To help looking for the necklace.
 - C. To punish her.
6. Where is the man?
 - A. In a hotel.
 - B. In a shop.
 - C. At home.
7. What does the man ask Anne to do?
 - A. He asks Anne to give him his passport and 2,000 dollars.
 - B. He asks Anne to bring her passport and less than 2,000 dollars.
 - C. He asks Anne to bring her passport and 2,000 dollars or more.

8. When did Peter set the world record?

A. In 1998.

B. In 1997.

C. In 1992.

9. What will Sue do after supper?

A. To meet Mrs. Black.

B. To visit Disneyland.

C. To go to the airport.

10. How much will the man pay?

A. Sixteen dollars.

B. Thirty-two dollars.

C. Thirty dollars.

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。对话前后各有 30 秒钟的停顿,以便阅读问题并核对答案。对话读两遍。

11. Simon thinks computers are bad for family life.

12. Karen doesn't have the same problem with her children as Simon.

13. Karen likes emails and the Internet.

14. Simon is amused by junk mail.

15. Simon thinks relationships were worse before computers.

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. Does this patient's record need _____ now? Now, you can finish it later.

A. complete

B. to complete

C. completing

D. completed

17. My boss is _____ holding pointless meetings. It really annoys me.

A. never

B. always

C. sometimes

D. seldom

18. China is no longer what it _____.

A. used to be

B. was used to being

C. used to being

D. was used to be

19. That dinner was the most expensive meal we _____.

A. would have

B. have had

C. have ever had

D. had ever had

29. There are many cities _____ very fast.
- A. expand
B. expanded
C. to expand
D. expanding
30. _____ you change your mind, I won't be able to help you.
- A. When
B. Unless
C. If
D. As

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。

Ian and Shiree are a very unusual couple. Although they (31) _____ in the heart of London, they try to grow as much of their own food as possible. At the moment they (32) _____ an allotment from the local council to grow food on, but they plan (33) _____ more land soon. 'We (34) _____ growing our own food five years ago', said Ian, 'Since then we (35) _____ about half of the vegetables we need and a quarter of the fruit. We (36) _____ on the allotment for three years. We (37) _____ our own garden before that.' They do not plan to stop there though, 'By this time next year we (38) _____ enough land to grow about 75% of our food', said Ian. Why do they do this? 'We (39) _____ about the chemicals used to grow our food', said Shiree. 'More and more people (40) _____ the same in the future', predicted Shiree.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 31. A. live | B. lived | C. have lived | D. had lived |
| 32. A. rent | B. have rented | C. are renting | D. have rented |
| 33. A. buy | B. to buy | C. buying | D. bought |
| 34. A. start | B. would start | C. have started | D. started |
| 35. A. grew | B. have grown | C. have been growing | D. have been grown |
| 36. A. work | B. worked | C. have been working | D. had worked |
| 37. A. used | B. have only used | C. have only been using | D. had only used |
| 38. A. will have bought | B. will buy | C. are buying | D. are going to buy |
| 39. A. are worrying | B. will worry | C. worry | D. worried |
| 40. A. are doing | B. are going to do | C. will have done | D. do |

第三部分: 阅读理解(30分)

五、阅读下列短文,从 A、B、C 三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

The Gobi Desert, in the north of China, is now seven times bigger than Britain. China has large desert areas and much of its agricultural land is being threatened by desertification, which is getting worse. In addition, soil erosion has led to a huge loss of farmland and the drying up of rivers. Consequently, the livelihoods of 35 million people are being threatened. Furthermore it is even affecting cities. The nearest sand dune is less than 100 miles from Beijing, where unpleasant sandstorms are becoming more frequent. The worse the situation, the more pressure there is on the government to take action.

The reasons for the changes are complex. It is clear that pollution of the air and water by factories is affecting the environment. Trees and other vegetation die, and so soil is eroded. The more trees that die, the less water is held in the earth. The need for wood for fuel and buildings leads to further deforestation, which causes further soil erosion. Local farmers find it more and more difficult to make a living. They end up using inefficient farming methods, which again leads to soil erosion.

The Government is carrying out anti-desertification projects, including the creation of a forest belt around deserts. The tree-planting campaign, known as the Great Green Wall, is meant to protect Beijing from sandstorms. China hopes to control the expansion of desert land by the year 2010 and plans to establish a protected eco-system in desert areas by 2050.

Questions 41—45.

41. Britain is _____.

- A. one eighth of the size of the Gobi Desert
- B. 20% of the size of China
- C. as big as the Gobi desert
- D. bigger than Gobi desert

42. The total desert area of China is _____.

- A. decreasing
- B. remaining constant
- C. not mentioned in the text
- D. increasing

43. The trees die because _____.

- A. the soil is poor
- B. the air and water is polluted
- C. they get diseases
- D. they are not well planted by people

44. The Chinese government is planting trees around _____ .
- A. the deserts
 - B. China
 - C. Beijing
 - D. the north of China
45. The expansion of desert land _____ .
- A. will definitely be controlled by 2010
 - B. won't be controlled by 2010
 - C. should be controlled by 2010
 - D. must be controlled by 2010

短文理解 2

Recently, a rather sophisticated(老练的) woman told me shyly that she saves up all her presents until Christmas morning and then sits up in bed and opens them, just like a child. She thought I would laugh at her and say how silly she was. But in fact I was absolutely delighted to meet someone who treats Christmas as I do.

Many people today have a very different attitude to Christmas. They think it's just a time when shopkeepers make a lot of money and everyone rushes round buying presents they don't want to give and food they don't want to eat. But have they grown so far away from their own childhood that they can't remember all the good things.

First of all, Christmas takes you out of the ordinary dull routine of life. For children, the fun begins weeks before when the decorations are put up, and excitement gradually increased as December the 25th approaches.

Everyone seems much friendlier to each other than usual at Christmas time.

You can lean(倚靠) on a car window when you're stopped at the traffic lights and say "Merry Christmas," and people will smile and respond. You probably wouldn't think of doing that at any other time of year. Perhaps it's because most people are on holiday or because everyone knows that they are sharing a similar experience. Giving presents can be very satisfying, too, if you plan far enough in advance and really think of the right present for the right person.

Indeed, whatever shopkeepers gain out of Christmas, it is still a "holy day," the words from which "holiday" is derived, and it gives people time to pause and concentrate for a moment on non-commercial values.

Questions 46—50.

46. When the woman told the writer her Christmas story, she was shy because _____.

- A. she thought it was too private B. it showed her greediness
C. she thought it was too childish D. it showed her honesty

47. Many people have different attitude to Christmas because _____.

- A. shops earn too much money
B. people eat too much food
C. everyone gives out a lot of gifts
D. the festival is too commercialized

48. The writer thinks that Christmas _____.

- A. brings excitement into the boring life
B. begins several weeks before Dec. 25th
C. gives a better time to children than adults
D. is a time for the shops to make money

49. People are more friendly to each other at Christmas time because _____.

- A. they receive a lot of gifts and good wishes from other people
B. Christmas provides them with an experience they can share
C. more people put on a smiling face and reply to greetings
D. shopkeepers are happy when they can make more money

50. The main idea of the passage is that _____.

- A. adults do not enjoy Christmas as much as children do
B. early planning is the key to a good time for Christmas
C. shopping for presents is a part of the Christmas celebration
D. Christmas has not lost its charm in modern society

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),还是文章中未涉及及相关信息(NG)(每题2分,共10分)

短文理解3

The Internet's ability to connect a wide range of cultures encourages variety. However, for the time being, English dominates online because from the start it was the lingua franca of cyberspace. Will this always be the case?

Currently about 70% of Internet content is in English, but only about 44% of Internet users are native English speakers. Worldwide, native Spanish speakers outnumber native

speakers of English online, and the number of native Chinese speakers is greater than both those groups put together. Statistics show that the situation is changing. For instance, three years ago 75% of web pages were in English, but that number has dropped to 50% today.

Furthermore, Internet use among non-native speakers of English is growing at a faster rate than that of native English speakers. By 2003, the number of native English-speaking web users will have dropped to 29%, according to one estimate.

As a result, some researchers say that the early predominance of English is going to decline. They say that English will keep a special role in connecting communities whose native languages are different, but in about 20 years' time, Spanish, French, Arabic and Chinese will also have taken on this connecting role. If this is true, then monolingual native English speakers may be more likely to learn another language and also become bilingual, or even multilingual.

Questions 51—55.

51. English became the dominant Internet language because it is spoken in cyberspace.
52. Less than half of Internet users have English as their first language.
53. There are fewer native Spanish speakers than native English speakers online.
54. Approximately 40% of Spanish speakers have some sort of access to the Internet.
55. Only about half of web pages are in English compared to three-quarters three years ago.

第四部分:写作(15分)

七、书面表达(15分)

介绍一座你所熟知的,有可能吸引外国游客的城市。可以包括以下内容:

Background

Where to stay

Where to eat

What to do in the city

Where to go outside the city

How to get there

试卷代号:1162

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 (2) 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

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下面的句子是对(T),是错(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(10 分)

介绍一座你所熟知的,有可能吸引外国游客的城市。可以包括以下内容:

Background

Where to stay

Where to eat

What to do in the city

Where to go outside the city

How to get there

试卷代号:1162

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 (2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

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)

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

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. T | 12. F | 13. T | 14. F | 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)

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

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

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

短文理解 2

41. A 42. D 43. B 44. A 45. C
46. C 47. D 48. A 49. B 50. D

六、阅读下列短文,并根据短文内容判断下面的句子是对(T),是错(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. F 52. T 53. F 54. NG 55. T

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 50 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: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，些许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。

3. 该题具体要求

可以包括以下内容：

Background

Where to stay

Where to eat

What to do in the city

Where to go outside the city

How to get there