

试卷代号:1161

中央广播电视大学 2004—2005 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 各专业 英语 II (1) 试题

2005 年 7 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. Where is Miss Brown from?
  - A. Australia.
  - B. America.
  - C. Japan.
2. How many dollars does the man still need to buy the book?
  - A. Two dollars.
  - B. Three dollars.
  - C. Five dollars.
3. What are they talking about?
  - A. A friend of theirs.
  - B. A kind of illness.
  - C. A new cure for a disease.
4. Where are they?
  - A. In a zoo.
  - B. At the office.
  - C. In the kitchen.
5. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
  - A. Teacher and student.
  - B. Doctor and patient.
  - C. Husband and wife.

6. What does the man want to do?
- A. He wants the woman to call him.
  - B. He wants to ring his friend.
  - C. He wants to ring his family.
7. What was that foreign professor interested in?
- A. Chinese philosophy.
  - B. Chinese history.
  - C. Chinese culture.
8. What did Bill watch on TV?
- A. An interesting cartoon.
  - B. A piece of good news.
  - C. A very funny film.
9. What's the matter with Tom?
- A. He was ill.
  - B. He was very busy.
  - C. He had something urgent to do.
10. What is the first speaker going to do?
- A. Take a picture with Mr Smith.
  - B. Look around the factory.
  - C. Look for Mr Smith at the factory.

## 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. Maggie works as a volunteer in a charity shop called "Animal Welfare". \_\_\_\_\_

12. Maggie has been working in the charity shop for a long time. \_\_\_\_\_

13. Maggie has worked in several other charity shops in London. \_\_\_\_\_

14. Maggie has liked animals since she was a child. \_\_\_\_\_

15. Maggie's main job in the shop is to look after dogs. \_\_\_\_\_

## 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. \_\_\_\_\_ on thin ice is dangerous.  
A. Walk  
B. To walk  
C. Walking  
D. Walked
17. Students \_\_\_\_\_ to bring their dictionaries in that examination.  
A. allowed  
B. were allowed  
C. was allowed  
D. are allowed
18. All kinds of vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ in the super market near our university.  
A. can buy  
B. is bought  
C. will buy  
D. can be bought
19. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ slim when she was young.  
A. used to be  
B. is used to  
C. uses to be  
D. is use to
20. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ father is a worker studies very hard.  
A. who's  
B. whose  
C. which  
D. that
21. My car was being \_\_\_\_\_ when it was stolen.  
A. repairing  
B. repaired  
C. repair  
D. repairs
22. If there \_\_\_\_\_ no air, there \_\_\_\_\_ no living thing.  
A. were ... would be  
B. was ... will be  
C. is ... is  
D. is ... should be
23. If you had warned Jane, she \_\_\_\_\_ on time, but she was late.  
A. will come  
B. would come  
C. had come  
D. would have come

24. Before 1988, I \_\_\_\_\_ George Bush.
- A. have never heard of                      B. didn't hear of  
C. had never heard of                      D. wouldn't hear of
25. Four years \_\_\_\_\_ since I \_\_\_\_\_ the army.
- A. passed ... joined                      B. have passed ... have joined  
C. passed ... have joined                      D. have passed ... joined
26. When I was a child, we \_\_\_\_\_ wear a uniform for school.
- A. had to                                      B. will have to  
C. have to                                      D. had had to
27. Your brother likes swimming, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. isn't he                                      B. does he  
C. doesn't he                                      D. didn't he
28. She was convicted \_\_\_\_\_ murder.
- A. to    B. in  
C. with    D. of
29. I prefer tea \_\_\_\_\_ coffee
- A. to    B. from  
C. by    D. against
30. By the end of this year, we \_\_\_\_\_ 50000 yuan.
- A. will save                                      B. will have saved  
C. will be saving                                      D. would have saved

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。

Bill was on holiday and he was very worried 31) \_\_\_\_\_ his two teenage children 32) \_\_\_\_\_ were at home alone. His neighbour, Jim, phoned him to say that the children 33) \_\_\_\_\_ a party, and he was very angry 34) \_\_\_\_\_ it. When he went to complain about the noise, he was very 35) \_\_\_\_\_ at their attitude. They said they weren't responsible

36) \_\_\_\_\_ the noise, and they couldn't do 37) \_\_\_\_\_ to stop their friends.

Bill was appalled by this call and decided to phone 38) \_\_\_\_\_ children at once. The children said they were very sorry about the party, 39) \_\_\_\_\_ they were upset by their friends' behavior. They agreed to go and see Jim and to take him a bottle of wine and apologise about the noise. Bill was pleased 40) \_\_\_\_\_ them for this.

- |                  |               |               |               |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 31. A. with      | B. about      | C. for        | D. to         |
| 32. A. who       | B. which      | C. what       | D. they       |
| 33. A. had       | B. have had   | C. would have | D. had had    |
| 34. A. for       | B. with       | C. to         | D. about      |
| 35. A. surprise  | B. surprising | C. surprised  | D. surprises  |
| 36. A. for       | B. to         | C. with       | D. on         |
| 37. A. something | B. nothing    | C. anything   | D. everything |
| 38. A. their     | B. her        | C. his        | D. hers       |
| 39. A. but       | B. and        | C. for        | D. so         |
| 40. A. for       | B. to         | C. about      | D. with       |

### 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

Children in the UK have to go to school from the age of five for 11 years. When they are two or three years old, they sometimes go to a nursery school, but they don't have to. The first school is called a primary school, and in this school children study a range of basic subjects, such as reading, writing and mathematics. There is a National Curriculum which all state schools must follow, but which private schools are not required to follow. Most children go to state schools, where the parents don't have to pay. About 6% of children go to private schools, where the parents have to pay fees. These can be very expensive.

At the age of 11, most children change schools and go to a secondary school. They have to stay at this school for five years as schooling is compulsory in the UK until the age of 16. In many secondary schools children have to wear a uniform for the first five years, but often in the last two years they don't have to. At 16, children take examinations in a range of different subjects. This examination is called the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). After that they may stay at school for two or three more years to take Advanced-level examinations (A-levels) or they may leave. They can, for example, leave school and go to a further education college to take A-levels, or vocational qualifications (diplomas). Or they can leave to find jobs.

Over 20% of students in the UK go on to higher education (university or college) to take degrees or diplomas. This figure is rising and will soon be 30%—40%.

Because English continues to be a highly important world language, many foreign students want to go to university in the UK. They believe that good English will help them to find better jobs and have a more successful career. As well as this, many students think that they will benefit from the ideas in Western universities. So, many further education colleges and universities offer foundation courses for foreign students to prepare for university study in the UK.

**Question 41—45**

41. Children in the UK have to go to school from the age of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. six for 12 years  
B. six for 11 years  
C. five for 11 years  
D. five for 12 years
42. In a primary school, children in the UK must study \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reading  
B. writing  
C. mathematics  
D. all of above
43. At the age of 11, most children in the UK have to stay at a secondary school for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. four years  
B. five years  
C. six years  
D. seven years

44. Now \_\_\_\_\_ of students in the UK go on to higher education to take degrees or diplomas.
- A. about 20%
  - B. 20%
  - C. over 20%
  - D. 10%
45. Many foreign students want to go to university in the UK because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they want to learn English
  - B. they believe that they will benefit from the ideas in Western universities
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. they want to save a lot of money

#### 短文理解 2

Everybody knows that words can carry messages. People communicate with words. Books, magazines, TV and radio and films all help us to know what is going on in the world and what people are thinking about.

Do you think you can communicate without words? A smile on your face shows you are happy or friendly. Tears in your eyes tell others that you are sad. When you put up your hand in class, the teacher knows that you want to say something or ask a question.

You shake your head, and people know you are saying "No". You nod and people know you are saying "Yes".

Other things can also carry messages. For example, a sign at the bus stop helps you to know which bus to take. A sign on the wall of your school helps you to find the library. Signs on doors tell you where to go in or out. Have you ever noticed that there are a lot of signs around you and you receive messages from them all the time. For instance, the road sign P tells you where to leave your car, where as the sign H tells you where to find a hospital.

People can communicate in many ways without words. For example, an artist can use his drawings to tell about beautiful mountains, seas and many other things.



**Question 46—50**

46. Choose the best title for this passage.
- A. Ways for Communication                      B. The Best Way for Communication  
C. They Only Way for Communication      D. Words Can Carry Messages
47. How can people communicate with each other?
- A. With words only.  
B. Only without words.  
C. Either with words or without words.  
D. Just by using different kinds of signs.
48. Which of the following is not a way for communication without words?
- A. A cry for help.                                  B. A smile on your face.  
C. Putting up your hands in class.          D. Nodding your head.
49. What does the road sign P tell people?
- A. You can go into the park.                  B. You can please everyone.  
C. You can leave your car there.          D. You can cross the street there.
50. Which sign should you follow if you need a doctor?
- A. D    B. H  
C. O    D. P

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**

Traffic in India means a mixture of all kinds of vehicles on the road. About 700,000 new cars have been sold in India in the last twelve months, and about twice that many used cars have been traded.

The country's 35 million motorcycles and scooters make it the world's largest two-wheel market. But because there are still big differences in people's incomes, the roads are full of a whole variety of vehicles, lots of them not motorised.

A ride with a taxi driver in New Delhi gives a flavour of a typical Indian-style traffic jam

with all kinds of vehicles held up in city streets or in long lines on narrow country lanes. Cars, lorries and buses back up behind a cart pulled by one animal or another. "India has everything on the roads," the taxi driver says. "You have to watch out for pedestrians, bicycles, carts, cows, donkeys and even elephants. Three things are recommended to drive here, a horn, brakes and good luck." Just then we were stopped by a young boy and his cow.

**Question 51—55**

51. The number of second-hand cars traded in the last twelve months is 1,400,000. \_\_\_\_\_
52. Because there are 35 million people in India, India is the world's largest two-wheeled market. \_\_\_\_\_
53. Because the amount of money that people earn is so different, there are so many different types of vehicles in India. \_\_\_\_\_
54. Because the roads are very bad, motor vehicles often held up in India. \_\_\_\_\_
55. The brakes, the horn and luck are three important things in India. \_\_\_\_\_

### 第四部分：写作(15分)

#### 七、书面表达

写一段 70—80 词的短文描述你是为何保持身体健康的。要求包括以下内容：

1. 锻炼身体的场所、方式。
2. 为何抓住余暇时间进行锻炼。
3. 保养身体的一些秘诀。

试卷代号:1161

座位号

中央广播电视大学 2004—2005 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

### 各专业 英语 II (1) 试题答题纸

2005 年 7 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 学年度第二学期“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 7 月

第一部分:听力理解(20 分)

一、理解对话(每题 1 分,共 10 分)

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

二、理解段落(每题 2 分,共 10 分)

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

第二部分:英语知识运用(35 分)

三、选择填空(每空 1 分,共 15 分)

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

四、完型填空(每题 2 分,共 20 分)

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

### 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

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

短文理解 2

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

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. T            52. F            53. T            54. F            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 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"> <li>●完全完成了试题规定的任务；</li> <li>●覆盖所有内容要点；</li> <li>●语法结构、句型和词汇有变化；</li> <li>●语法结构和用词准确。</li> </ul>
9—12 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●较好地完成了试题规定的任务；</li> <li>●覆盖所有内容要点；</li> <li>●句型和词汇有变化；</li> <li>●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。</li> </ul>
5—8 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●基本完成了试题规定的任务；</li> <li>●覆盖所有内容要点；</li> <li>●运用语法结构和词汇方面能满足任务的基本要求；</li> <li>●有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。</li> </ul>
3—4 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●虽尽力但不足以完成试题规定的任务；</li> <li>●仅覆盖部分主要内容，或写了一些无关内容；</li> <li>●语法结构和词汇运用能力很弱；</li> <li>●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。</li> </ul>
1—2 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●未完成试题规定的任务；</li> <li>●句子不完整或无法理解；</li> <li>●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。</li> </ul>
0 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●未答题，或虽作答但不知所云。</li> </ul>