

试卷代号:1162

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 (2) 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 does the talk take place?
 - A. At a filling station.
 - B. At a chemist's.
 - C. In a post office.
2. Why doesn't the woman want to eat any more?
 - A. Because she has eaten a lot.
 - B. Because she is afraid she will put on weight.
 - C. Because she thinks the cake is not delicious.
3. What does the woman want with her tea?
 - A. Sugar.
 - B. Milk.
 - C. Both milk and sugar.
4. When will the shop close?
 - A. At half past four.
 - B. In an hour.
 - C. At five o'clock.
5. Why didn't Paul come to the party?
 - A. Because he was busy.
 - B. Because he was ill.
 - C. Because he was on a trip.
6. How far is the South Street from here?
 - A. It's about five minutes' walk from here.
 - B. It's five kilometers from here.
 - C. It's fifteen miles from here.

7. Who is the woman hoping to get in touch with?
- A. Mr. Brown.
 - B. Mrs. Brown.
 - C. The man himself.
8. Where should the man get off?
- A. At the next stop.
 - B. At the next stop but one.
 - C. Right here.
9. Where are the man and woman?
- A. At home.
 - B. In an office.
 - C. In a taxi.
10. What happened to the woman?
- A. She found a new job.
 - B. She gave up her job.
 - C. She felt terrible yesterday.

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. The female speaker is going to have a mobile phone.
- 12. The female speaker thinks there are two things to think about while buying a mobile phone.
- 13. The male speaker will travel a lot.
- 14. The female speaker suggests the network she uses to the male speaker.
- 15. The male speaker thinks he will often use the mobile phone.

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. _____ the city, _____ to migrants it is.
- A. Richer... more attractive
 - B. Richest... most attractive
 - C. The richer... the more attractive
 - D. The richest... the most attractive

17. A lot of food _____ nowadays is convenience food.
A. buy B. bought
C. buying D. to buy
18. If it _____ tomorrow, we will stay at home.
A. rains B. will rain
C. is raining D. has rained
19. Waste electrical goods _____ safely.
A. must dispose of B. must be disposed of
C. must be disposing of D. must to be disposed of
20. We _____ off the coast of Denmark.
A. will be started B. will be starting
C. will have started D. will have been started
21. They like to spend money _____ exciting holidays.
A. in B. at
C. on D. with
22. Dolphins are said to _____ many humans.
A. save B. be saving
C. be saved D. have saved
23. This letter is very urgent—it needs _____ immediately.
A. post B. to post
C. posting D. posted
24. You will be late _____ you leave immediately.
A. until B. if
C. or D. unless
25. This mistake _____ the loss of 13,000 pounds.
A. has resulted in B. has resulted to
C. has led in D. has resulted from
26. Where can I get _____ this problem?
A. help B. help to
C. help with D. help in
27. To spend money on space research is an _____ use of limited resources.
A. imefficient B. inefficient
C. ilefficient D. unefficient

28. By 2050 the level of industrial pollution _____ dangerous levels in many cities.
 A. will have reach B. will has reached
 C. will have reached D. will have been reached
29. If it _____ for the snow, we _____ quite hard yesterday.
 A. were not; could have climbed B. were not; could climb
 C. had not been; could climb D. had not been; could have climbed
30. Pollution is destroying the land and, _____, farmers are leaving the land.
 A. as well as this B. as a result
 C. furthermore D. however

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。

Scientists are working hard to develop better aerials for mobile phones, a spokesman for Phikia Phones said today. ‘It really (31) _____ users when they lose the signal in the middle of a call, so we are developing new aerials that will enable users (32) _____ stronger signals. Many users reported that when they (33) _____, the signal was often lost’, said the spokesman. The new aerials are designed to avoid (34) _____ the signal by receiving the message on a wider range of radio frequencies. ‘We (35) _____ that this is a major concern for phone users’ said the spokesman. The new phones have a flexible external aerial, which users will have (36) _____ touching their ear or head. The aerials (37) _____ make the phones able to pick up a wider range of signals. The company spokesman insisted (38) _____ this was not a potential danger — ‘(39) _____ safety regulation has been followed’, he told our reporter. ‘If (40) _____ one of these phones this morning, I wouldn’t have missed my train coming here’, joked the spokesman.

31. A. irritates B. is irritating C. irritated D. will irritate
32. A. receive B. received C. receiving D. to receive
33. A. are travelling B. were travelling C. travel D. travelled
34. A. losing B. lose C. lost D. to lose
35. A. learnt B. had learnt C. have learnt D. will learn
36. A. to get used to B. to used to C. get used to D. used to
37. A. to B. —(不填) C. are D. is
38. A. on B. to C. that D. in
39. A. Every B. All C. —(不填) D. Both
40. A. I had B. I will have C. I’d have D. I’d had

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

No one knows who made the first ice cream. Some people think that water ices and milk ices may have been made by the Chinese between three thousand and four thousand years ago. In time, the dish reached India. The Indians, in turn, may have passed on the secret to the Arabs and the Persians. The Persians called their dish *Sharbat*, from which our word *sherbet* (冰冻果子露) comes.

Marco Polo, an Italian who traveled widely in the thirteenth century, noted that he found the Chinese had long been making ices out of fruit juices and milk. From the fourteenth century on, ices became popular, first in Venice and then throughout Italy.

In 1533, when Catherine de Medicis left Italy to marry the future King Henry II of France, she took her cooks with her. They made desserts the French had never tasted before. Among them was “ice cream”. For each day of the wedding festivities Catherine’s cooks prepared a different flavor of her favorite dessert—“ice cream.”

At first ice cream was a luxury in France. Only rich people had the money to buy it. Then, in 1660, a young man from Sicily, Francisco Procopio, arrived in Paris. He opened a shop that sold ice cream at prices people could afford. Procopio’s “ice-cream parlor” became so popular that other shops were opened.

About 1640, King Charles I introduced ice cream to England. He had heard it was the rage(风行) in Italy and France. He served ice cream for dessert at a banquet. The surprise dish was a great success. The king ordered his cook to keep the recipe for ice cream a secret. Charles felt that only royalty should serve the dessert. But the secret soon leaked out(泄露). Ice cream quickly became the rage in England too.

Questions 41—45

41. This passage is mainly about _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Marco Polo’s travel | B. one of Chinese inventions |
| C. Catherine’s marriage | D. the history of ice cream |

42. Marco Polo's remark shows that he traveled in _____ .
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| A. China | B. India |
| C. Persia | D. Italy |
43. Ice cream was unknown in France until _____ .
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. 1533 | B. 1660 |
| C. 1640 | D. 1774 |
44. Ice cream was introduced to England by _____ .
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Catherine de Medicis | B. Francisco Procopio |
| C. Charles I | D. Marco Polo |
45. What will be probably discussed in the paragraphs following this passage?
- | |
|--|
| A. Marco Polo's travel in the world. |
| B. Development of ice cream in France. |
| C. Development of ice cream in England. |
| D. Development of ice cream in America or other countries. |

短文理解 2

A computer is a machine designed to perform work mathematically and to store and select information that has been fed into it. It is run by either mechanical or electronic means. These machines can do a great deal of complicated work in a very short time. A large computer, for example, can add or subtract(减) nine thousand times a second, multiply(乘) a thousand times a second, or divide(除) five hundred times a second. Its percentage of error is about one in a billion digits. It has been estimated that human beings making calculations average about one mistake per two hundred digits.

The heart of an electronic computer lies in its vacuum tubes(真空管), or transistors. Its electronic circuits work a thousand times faster than the nerve cells in the human brain. A problem that might take a human being two years to solve can be solved by a computer in one minute, but in order to work properly a computer must be given instructions—it must be programmed.

Computers can be designed for many specialized purposes—they can be used to prepare payrolls(薪水册), guide airplane flights, direct traffic and even to play chess. Computers play an essential role in modern automation(自动控制) in many plants and factories throughout the world.

Questions 46—50

46. Computers are valuable to industry because they _____ .
A. perform rapidly
B. can detect errors in human calculations quickly
C. can solve all mathematical problems
D. can eliminate mathematical errors from calculations
47. The passage calls the vacuum tubes the electronic computer's _____ .
A. nerve cells
B. brain
C. nervous system
D. heart
48. The speed with which an electronic computer works depends on its _____ .
A. electronic circuits
B. vacuum tubes, or transistors
C. programmer
D. instructions
49. The use of computers for specialized purposes depends on the _____ .
A. design of the computer
B. power used to operate the computer
C. difficulty of the mathematical calculations involved
D. the ability of the programmer
50. The selection implies that human beings differ from computers in that human beings _____ .
A. make fewer errors
B. do not have to be programmed
C. work more quickly
D. understand their instructions

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

When Steven King published his book *Riding the Bullet*, around two million people downloaded it from the Internet within hours. It was the first time that an electronic book had done big business, and it was a wake-up call for the publishing industry.

An electronic book, or e-book, is simply a version of a book that allows you to store and display it digitally. There are already thousands of classic and best-selling titles available on websites such as ebooks.com.

E-book technology allows you to carry around a whole library in a small unit. You can also highlight a word to bring up its definition or increase the font size if you have bad eyesight. In fact, e-book readers are being developed for people who are visually impaired or dyslexic.

Another advantage is that it lets you buy books in segments and carry them around easily, which should appeal to students. In fact, the University of South Dakota is planning to give hand-held devices to all its students to help them in their studies.

However, for all this, the current e-book readers are unlikely to make it big. A recent report predicted sales of just 1.9 million in the next 5 years. And the reason? E-books are more difficult to read and they are just not as attractive as the printed word.

Questions 50—55

51. The writer warns that the publishing industry should be ready for an important change.
52. E-books will become much cheaper in the near future.
53. One advantage of e-books is that you can find the meanings of individual words easily.
54. Students will use libraries less in the future.
55. Sales of e-books are expected to increase rapidly in the future.

第四部分：写作(15分)

七、书面表达(15分)

按照电子邮件的写作惯例写一封100词左右的电子邮件，向一位远方的朋友介绍你的新年计划并询问朋友的计划。电子邮件的收件人、发件人和主题行已列出，请先填写后开始邮件的写作。

From: _____

To: _____

Subject: _____

试卷代号:1162

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 (2) 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)

按照电子邮件的写作惯例写一封 100 词左右的电子邮件,向一位远方的朋友介绍你的新年计划并询问朋友的计划。电子邮件的收件人、发件人和主题行已列出,请先填写后开始邮件的写作。(可另附一页)

From: _____

To: _____

Subject: _____

试卷代号:1162

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 (2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

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)

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

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

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. B | 20. B |
| 21. C | 22. D | 23. C | 24. D | 25. A |
| 26. C | 27. B | 28. C | 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. D 33. B 34. A 35. C
36. A 37. B 38. C 39. A 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. D 42. A 43. A 44. C 45. D

短文理解 2

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

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

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,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

按照电子邮件的写作惯例写一封 100 词左右的电子邮件,向一位远方的朋友介绍你的新年计划并询问朋友的计划。电子邮件的收件人、发件人和主题行已列出,请先填写后开始邮件的写作。

From: _____

To: _____

Subject: _____