

试卷代号:1161

中央广播电视大学 2005—2006 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

各专业 英语 II (1) 试题

2006 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或D四个选项中选择答案,并在答题纸上写出所选的字母符号。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 should the woman pay if she buys one?
 - A. Sixty dollars.
 - B. Sixteen dollars.
 - C. Fifty dollars.
 - D. Fifteen dollars.
2. What does the woman mean?
 - A. She will lend the book to the man.
 - B. She will not lend the book to the man.
 - C. She will borrow the book.
 - D. She will not borrow the book.
3. Where does this conversation probably take place?
 - A. Hotel.
 - B. Hospital.
 - C. School.
 - D. Restaurant.
4. What is Paul?
 - A. A student.
 - B. A teacher.
 - C. A professor.
 - D. A researcher.
5. What course is not mentioned?
 - A. Business.
 - B. English.
 - C. Finance.
 - D. Computing courses.
6. What is the man's telephone number?
 - A. 3466729.
 - B. 3366729.
 - C. 3467729.
 - D. 3466749.
7. What can you learn from this conversation?
 - A. The man likes watching TV at home.
 - B. The man is very tired after work.
 - C. The man wants to sleep.
 - D. The man is not in good health.

8. What's the relationship between these two speakers?
 A. Teacher and student.
 B. Doctor and patient.
 C. Receptionist and guest.
 D. Shop assistant and customer.
9. How many years did David live in China?
 A. 11.
 B. 12.
 C. 13.
 D. 14.
10. When did Charlie's course begin?
 A. Last week.
 B. Yesterday.
 C. Today.
 D. The day before 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. Debbie and her husband used to live in London.
 12. Debbie used to be rich when she lived in London.
 13. Debbie and her husband now live in a small village.
 14. Steve now works in a local school.
 15. Debbie and Steve are as busy as ever.

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,并在答题纸上写出所选的字母符号。

16. She has studied English _____ three years.
 A. since
 B. for
 C. during
 D. after
17. That's the house _____ door was broken.
 A. that
 B. which
 C. whose
 D. what
18. She is _____ talking when I am reading.
 A. always
 B. often
 C. keeps
 D. avoids
19. The house _____ built last year.
 A. has been
 B. was
 C. is being
 D. had been

20. I broke my leg when I _____ skating in North China.
 A. — B. is
 C. am D. was
21. The bike needs _____.
 A. repairing B. to repair
 C. repair D. to repair
22. Shanghai is _____ the east of China.
 A. at B. in
 C. on D. along
23. It's great fun _____ a boat.
 A. sail B. sailed
 C. to be sailed D. sailing
24. _____ majority of students have read the novel.
 A. The B. A
 C. One D. —
25. Someone has _____ the window.
 A. broke B. broken
 C. been broken D. breaking
26. The patient acted on the doctor's _____ and finally recovered.
 A. advices B. advice
 C. advise D. advises
27. I saw she was in a difficulty with all those parcels, so I offered my _____.
 A. services B. money
 C. use D. chance
28. We are _____ in the future of our motherland.
 A. aware B. confident
 C. sure D. certain
29. Let's not wait any longer, he might not _____ at all.
 A. turn over B. turn up
 C. turn on D. turn down
30. Mr. Smith _____ a most important part in the development of our city.
 A. took B. had
 C. played D. made

四、完形填空(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,并在答题纸上写出所选的字母符号。

Traffic in India means a mixture of all kinds of vehicles on the road. About 700,000 new cars (31) _____ 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 (32) _____ people's incomes, the roads are full of a whole variety of (33) _____, lots of them not motorised.

A ride (34) _____ a taxi driver in New Delhi gives a flavour of a typical Indian-style traffic with all kinds of vehicle held up in city streets or in long lines (35) _____ narrow country lanes. Cars, lorries and buses back up behind a cart (36) _____ by one animal or another. "India has everything on the roads," the taxi driver says. "You have to (37) _____ for pedestrians, bicycles, carts, cows, donkeys and even elephants. Three things (38) _____ to drive here, a horn, brakes and good luck." Just then we were stopped (39) _____ a young boy and his cow.

Given the hazards, it's not surprising (40) _____ special ceremonies are held for new car owners in which the steering wheel and the driver are both blessed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 31. A. have been sold | B. have sold | C. have been selling | D. had been sold |
| 32. A. of | B. over | C. between | D. in |
| 33. A. cars | B. vehicles | C. bikes | D. motorcycles |
| 34. A. within | B. after | C. with | D. in |
| 35. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. above |
| 36. A. pulled | B. pulling | C. to pull | D. pull |
| 37. A. wait | B. search | C. watch out | D. listen out |
| 38. A. were recommended | B. to be recommended | C. to recommend | D. are recommended |
| 39. A. with | B. by | C. to | D. after |
| 40. A. what | B. why | C. when | D. that |

第三部分:阅读理解(30分)

五、阅读下列短文,从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个正确答案,并在答题纸上写出所选的字母符号。(每题2分,共20分)

短文理解1

When companies need new employees, they usually place advertisements in newspapers in order to attract as many applicants as possible. But many large well-known companies hire new people frequently without putting advertisements in newspapers, because they already have many resumes on file. Therefore, it is not always best to apply only to companies that place ads in newspapers. A person looking for a job is advised to send his resume with a cover letter to a well-known company even if a position is not then open. He can follow up with a telephone call to inquire if his resume has been received and if any jobs are available. If the company has not a job at that time, he can ask that they keep his material on file and contact him in the future when something is available.

Sometimes if a company is not hiring at the time, a letter explaining that a position is

not currently available will be sent. If a person sends a letter and resume to a company that is not then hiring and later sees an advertisement in the newspaper for a job with that company, he should call the company to make certain they have his material on file and will consider him for the position. So, a person has nothing to lose and everything to gain by sending in his resume.

41. What kind of companies are the best choice for a person to write to find a job?
 - A. Companies that place ads in newspapers.
 - B. Small trading companies.
 - C. Larger, well-known companies.
 - D. The companies which are looking for new personnel now.
42. Which of the following is not true?
 - A. A person looking for a job should only apply to companies that advertise in newspapers.
 - B. Many larger, well-known companies hire new people frequently.
 - C. A person looking for a job is advised to send his resume with a cover letter to a well-known company even if a position is not then open.
 - D. When companies decide to hire new people they usually place an ad in the newspaper to attract as many people as possible.
43. When people are looking for jobs, what should they send to companies, according to the passage?
 - A. A resume and recent photos.
 - B. A cover letter and an application.
 - C. A resume and a cover letter.
 - D. Only a phone call.
44. If you sent your resume to a company that isn't hiring at that time, what might company do?
 - A. The company would call you and tell you they have no position now.
 - B. The company would probably hire you anyway.
 - C. The company would not write back because they are not interested in you.
 - D. The company might write back and tell you that there is no position available at that time.
45. True or False: Large companies always place ads in newspapers when they want to hire new people.
 - A. True.
 - B. False.
 - C. The passage doesn't mention this.
 - D. Both B and C.

短文理解 2

Some people think they have an answer to the troubles of automobile crowding and dirty air in large cities. Their answer is the bicycle, or “bike”.

In a great many cities, hundreds of people ride bicycles to work every day. In New York City, some bike riders have even formed a group called Bike for a Better City. They claim that if more people rode bicycles to work there would be fewer automobiles in the downtown section of the city and therefore less dirty air from car engines.

For several years this group has been trying to get the city government to help bike riders. For example, they want the city to draw bicycle lanes on some of the main streets, because when bike riders must use the same lanes as cars, there are accidents. Bike for a Better City feels that if there were special lanes more people would use bikes.

But no bicycle lanes have been drawn. Not everyone thinks it is a good idea—they say it will slow traffic. Some store owners on the main streets say that if there is less traffic, they will have less business. And most people live too far from downtown to travel by bike.

The city government has not yet decided what to do. It wants to keep everyone happy. Only on weekends, Central Park is closed to cars, and the roads may be used by bicycles only. But Bike for a Better City says that this is not enough and keeps fighting to get bicycle lanes downtown.

46. According to the passage, some people think that bicycle _____.
- A. are more convenient than cars
 - B. are safer traffic tools than cars
 - C. are ridden by most people in U. S
 - D. are the solution to some city problems
47. The idea of special bicycle lanes is most favored by _____.
- A. the city government
 - B. some bike riders
 - C. people living far from downtown
 - D. some store owners
48. “Bicycle lanes” probably means _____.
- A. narrow passages between buildings for bicycles
 - B. roads full of bicycles
 - C. special parts of the road for bicycle riders only
 - D. roads for bicycles only
49. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Bike for a Better City members ride bicycles to work.
 - B. Sometimes accidents may occur when cars and bikes are on the same lanes.
 - C. The Central Park is situated in the downtown section of New York.
 - D. In some cities many people use bikes as they have special lanes.

50. The best title for this passage is _____.

- A. Traffic Crowding in New York City
- B. Air Pollution in New York City by Cars
- C. Special Lanes for Passengers
- D. A Solution to Traffic Problem in New York

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

短文理解3

Speedway racing is a type of motorcycle racing that is done on a track with a special motorcycle. It was introduced to Britain in 1928. The first races were held at High Beech in Epping Forest. Now races are held in special stadiums, but then a track was made in the forest behind a pub called the Royal Oak. The track was not concrete or tarmac, but was made from cinders. The first races were organized by Jack Hill-Bailey. He had visited Australia and seen speedway racing there. When he returned to Britain, he decided to introduce the sport to Britain and started organising the first races with his friends in the Ilford Motorcycle Club. They expected 3,000 people to come and watch the races, but over 30,000 people arrived to see the first races!

- 51. You need a special motorcycle for a speedway race.
- 52. Speedway races are held on the road.
- 53. Speedway races were held in Australia before they were held in Britain.
- 54. Jack Hill-Bailey organised the first races by himself.
- 55. The Ilford Motorcycle Club made a lot of money from the races.

第四部分:写作(15分)

七、书面表达(15分)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write an email to tell your American friend a day in your life. You should write at least 80 words and base your email on the Chinese outline below:

- 1. 日常活动
- 2. 主要工作(职业活动)
- 3. 社交生活

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座位号

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各专业 英语 II (1) 试题答题纸

2006 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)

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

得分	评卷人

二、理解段落(每题2分,共10分)

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(每空1分,共15分)

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

得 分	评卷人

四、完型填空(每空 2 分,共 20 分)

31. 32. 33. 34. 35.
 36. 37. 38. 39. 40.

第三部分:阅读理解(30 分)

得 分	评卷人

五、选择正确答案(每题 2 分,共 20 分)

41. 42. 43 44 45.
 46. 47. 48 49 50.

得 分	评卷人

六、判断正误或未涉及相关信息(每题 2 分,共 10 分)

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)

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中央广播电视大学 2005—2006 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

(供参考)

2006 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. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. D | 9. B | 10. D |

二、理解段落(每题 2 分,共 10 分)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 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(每空 1 分,共 15 分)

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

四、完型填空(每空 2 分,共 20 分)

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

第三部分:阅读理解(30 分)

五、选择正确答案(每题 2 分,共 20 分)

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

六、判断正误或未涉及相关信息(每题 2 分,共 10 分)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 51. T | 52. F | 53. T | 54. F | 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. Sample:

Dear Bob,

I'm writing to tell you about my daily life in this email and hope you will find it interesting.

I usually get up early and go to work at 8. I have lunch in the office. And I come back home at six. As a secretary, I deal with phone calls, emails and faxes during working hours. I also do the paper work for the manager.

After work, I like to do shopping with friends or watch TV at home. Sometimes, I also like to chat on the Internet.

Best regards,

Michelle

(94 words)