

试卷代号:1162

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 (2) 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。

9. How much does the man owe the woman?
 A. 15 cents. B. 50 cents.
 C. 5 dollars. D. 75 cents.
10. Who made the pizza?
 A. The man. B. The woman.
 C. The woman's mother. D. A Cook.

二、理解段落(每题 2 分,共 10 分)

在本节中,你将听到一段独白,判断下列句子是否符合所听独白内容,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. David learned to scuba dive when he was working in India.
 12. David spent his first holiday in Bali.
 13. David's scuba diving instructor was a young woman.
 14. The scuba diving course lasted 3 days.
 15. Scuba diving is now one of David's favourite hobbies.

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. That is _____.
 A. the best novel I've ever read B. a best novel I've ever read
 C. the best novel I've never read D. the better novel I've ever read
17. _____ average women do more housework than men.
 A. By B. In
 C. On D. For
18. _____ she works hard, she won't pass her exams.
 A. If B. Unless
 C. When D. Because
19. The sky is so blue. _____ nice weather!
 A. Which B. What
 C. What a D. How a
20. _____ is that guy standing by your mother?
 A. Whom B. Which
 C. Who D. When

activity. It also found that people spend an average of seven hours a week online, visiting 13 different websites in seven days. But 10% of all those (33) _____ surf the net are doing it for more than 20 hours a week.

Just over 2,000 adults in Britain were interviewed for the report. The study found almost 19 million people in the UK — four (34) _____ ten adults — regularly went online. But the number of new users has slowed down. Numbers online grew by just 11% over the past 12 months compared (35) _____ 33% the previous year.

The report also reveals the (36) _____ importance of the silver surfer. According to the report the number of older people online grew by more than 40% over the past year. People aged over 55 now (37) _____ 17% of the UK Internet population.

The survey also discovered that many workers surf the net for personal reasons while at work. Almost (38) _____ of workers with Internet access admitted (39) _____ it for pleasure, usually to email friends and family. According to Bill Wills, author of the survey, many employees expect some flexibility, and most employers are willing to accept this. 'However, employers are less (40) _____ to be understanding, if you're downloading movies or introducing an unfriendly virus to your company network,' he said.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 31. A. of | B. to | C. with | D. by |
| 32. A. questioning | B. questioned | C. question | D. to question |
| 33. A. who | B. which | C. whose | D. what |
| 34. A. from | B. within | C. in | D. at |
| 35. A. with | B. to | C. from | D. and |
| 36. A. increase | B. increasing | C. to increase | D. increased |
| 37. A. makes up | B. is made up of | C. make up | D. make of |
| 38. A. three-quarter | B. three-quarters | C. third-fourths | D. third-quarters |
| 39. A. to use | B. to have used | C. use | D. using |
| 40. A. like | B. likeness | C. likely | D. liking |

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

John Parker is an English language teacher. He was always good at languages at school, so he decided to take his degrees in French and German. When he finished his university studies, he began teaching in a secondary school in England. Two years later, however, **he met someone by chance** who offered him a job teaching English to foreign students during summer holidays. His students were adults and he enjoyed the work enormously. He soon found he was more interested in teaching his own language to foreigners than in teaching foreign languages to English schoolboys.

Since then he has specialized in this work. He has found that one of the advantages of the job is that it enables him to find work almost everywhere in the world. First he went to Africa for two years and then he spent a year in Asia. After this he went to Italy where he has worked for the last two years. He hasn't been to Arabia yet, but he intends to go there next. He has taught men and women of all ages and of various nationalities. He has also learned to get on with all kinds of people and to get used to different ways of life. He likes this way of life and has never regretted his decision to follow this career.

41. From the passage, we know for sure that John Parker _____.
- A. worked very hard at French and German at school
 - B. was more interested in traveling around than teaching
 - C. was good at teaching schoolboys English
 - D. only worked in a high school for two years
42. John Parker enjoyed teaching adult students because _____.
- A. all his students were foreigners
 - B. he was able to talk to his foreign students in French and German
 - C. he was more interested in teaching English than other languages
 - D. he could be offered a job during summer holidays
43. In the first paragraph, the sentence “... **he met someone by chance** ...” means _____.
- A. he met someone accidentally
 - B. fortunately, he met someone
 - C. there was a chance for him to meet someone
 - D. suddenly he saw someone
44. The first sentence in the second paragraph “**Since then he has specialized in this work**” means that John Parker has _____.
- A. become an expert in teaching English in a secondary school
 - B. taken teaching English to foreigners as his only occupation
 - C. considered teaching English as very special
 - D. become a special English teacher in his work
45. Which of the following statements is **not** true?
- A. John's work enables him to stay for a while in many places in the world.
 - B. John has learnt to get used to various ways of life.
 - C. John would never feel sorry if he kept his job as a secondary school teacher.
 - D. John Parker gets on well with men and women of all ages and of various nationalities.

短文理解 2

Advertisements can be thought of “as the means of making known in order to buy or sell goods or services”. Advertisements aim to increase people's awareness and arouse interest.

They try to inform and to persuade. The **media** are all used to spread the message. The press offers a fairly cheap method, and magazines are used to reach special sections of the market. The cinema and commercial radio are useful for local markets. Television, although more expensive, can be very effective. Public notices are fairly cheap and more permanent in their power of attraction. Other ways of increasing consumer interest are through exhibitions and trade fairs as well as direct mail advertisement.

There can be no doubt that the growth in advertising is one of the most striking features of the western world in 20th century. Many businesses such as those handling frozen foods, liquor, tobacco and medicines have been built up largely by advertisement.

We might ask whether the cost of advertising is paid for by the producer or by the customer. Since advertisements form part of the cost of production, which has to be covered by the selling price, it is clear that it is the customer who pays for advertising. However, if large-scale advertising lead to increased demand, production costs are reduced, and the customer pays less.

It is difficult to measure exactly the influence of advertisements on sales. When the market is growing, advertisements help to increase demand. When the market is shrinking, advertisements may prevent a bigger fall in sales than would occur without its support. **What is clear is that businesses would not pay large sums for advertisements if they were not convinced of its value to them.**

46. Advertisement is often used to _____.
 - A. deceive customers
 - B. increase production
 - C. arouse suspicion
 - D. push the sale
47. The word "media" (in the first paragraph) includes _____.
 - A. the press
 - B. television
 - C. radio
 - D. all of the above
48. Advertisement is mainly paid for by _____.
 - A. the customer
 - B. the producer
 - C. increased sales
 - D. reduced prices
49. Advertisement can increase demand _____.
 - A. all the time
 - B. in any circumstances
 - C. in a growing market
 - D. in a shrinking market

50. From the last sentence of this passage we conclude that _____.

- A. businesses usually do not pay much for advertisement
- B. businessmen know well that advertisement could bring them more profits
- C. advertisement could hardly convince people of the value of the goods
- D. advertisement usually cost businesses large amounts of money

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)。并将答案标在答题纸相应的位置上。(每题2分,共10分)

短文理解3

Have you ever watched the TV series 'Star Trek', or seen one of the films based on the series? If you have, did you know that it has given us a new language? Yes, a TV science fiction series has given us a new language with its own vocabulary and grammar. The language is 'Klingon', the language spoken by the 'baddies' in the early series who became friends of the 'goodies', the humans, in later episodes.

The language was developed by Star Trek fans, who are known as 'Trekkies', in the USA. They took the little amount of Klingon heard in the series and subsequent films and created a whole new language based on it. It now has its own dictionaries and grammar books. When the fans meet up at conventions to buy memorabilia and meet the stars of the programmes, they can often be heard talking in Klingon.

- 51. Klingon was first heard spoken at Star Trek conventions.
- 52. You can only see Star Trek on TV.
- 53. Klingon was developed by Trekkies.
- 54. There are 'teach yourself Klingon' courses available.
- 55. Klingon is spoken at 'Trekkie' conventions.

第四部分:写作(15分)

七、书面表达(15分)

Directions: You are to write a notice to recruit (招聘) a receptionist. You should write at least 80 words and base your notice on the Chinese outline below:

- 1. 说明所录用岗位的职责
- 2. 应聘人员的条件
- 3. 应聘的时间地点

试卷代号:1162

座位号

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 (2) 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)

试卷代号:1162

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

二、理解段落(每题 2 分,共 10 分)

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

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

四、完型填空(每空 2 分,共 20 分)

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

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

六、判断正误或未涉及相关信息(每题 2 分,共 10 分)

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 51. F | 52. NG | 53. T | 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:

Our company is looking for a receptionist. Her responsibility will be to receive visitors, make phone calls, deal with emails and faxes, type and print documents, etc. If you are female and aged from 18 to 24, you have met the basic requirements. You should also have graduated from high school or above. Those who have at least 1 – 2 years' working experience, especially in a foreign company, are preferred.

If you think you are qualified, please bring the necessary documents to have an interview in Room 308, Huade Building, before September 1, 2004.