

试卷代号:1161

中央广播电视大学 2005—2006 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

各专业 英语 II (1) 试题

2006 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 交际用语(共 10 分,每小题 2 分)

1—5 小题:阅读下面的小对话,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。

1. —Nice weather, isn't it?

_____.

A. I'm not sure

C. Yes, it is

B. You know it well

D. Yes, it isn't

2. —I think the Internet is very helpful.

_____.

A. Yes, so do I

C. Neither do I

B. That's a very good idea

D. I'd rather go surfing on it

3. —What subjects are you studying?

_____.

A. Yes, I'm studying history

C. I'm studying philosophy

B. I'm studying now

D. I'm doing my homework

4. —Which language do you speak at home?

_____.

A. I speak English very well

C. English is my mother tongue

B. I can speak English and French

D. English, most of the time

5. —Must we hand in our homework now?

_____.

A. Yes, you will

C. No, you needn't

B. Yes, you mustn't

D. No, you mustn't

第二部分 词汇与结构(15 分,每小题 1 分)

6—20 小题:阅读下面的句子,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。

6. Silk _____ by Chinese for thousands of years now.

A. has used

B. has been used

C. was used

D. is used

7. You _____ to lock the door at night.

A. should

B. ought

C. must

D. shall

8. Please stop _____. It cannot help the situation.

A. to shout

B. to speak

C. shouting

D. speaking

9. The patient acted on the doctor's _____ and finally recovered.

A. advices

B. advice

C. advise

D. advises

10. A lecture hall is _____ where students attend lectures.

A. there

B. which

C. one

D. that

11. Don't worry, your watch _____ and you can have it in no time.
 A. is repaired B. has been repaired
 C. was repaired D. is being repaired
12. Ancient Greece is the _____ of western civilization.
 A. origin B. source
 C. place D. sources
13. Not always _____ they want(to).
 A. people can do what B. can people do what
 C. people cannot do what D. can't people do what
14. Sadam _____ for 25 years.
 A. got married B. was married
 C. married D. were married
15. I don't want you to make any trouble, _____, I urge you to solve the problem.
 A. thus B. consequently
 C. on the contrary D. just as
16. Why _____ the old block of flats _____ demolished next month?
 A. are... being B. is... being
 C. has... been D. have... been
17. In the fifties last century many new cities _____ in the desert.
 A. bring up B. make up
 C. grew up D. build up
18. More and more people in China now _____ to work regularly.
 A. drive B. drives
 C. drove D. have driven
19. At present, the most important thing is that Britain needs _____ more to improve the relationship with the USA.
 A. to do B. doing
 C. to be done D. do
20. We have our house _____ every week by a cleaner.
 A. clean B. cleaned
 C. cleaning D. to clean

第三部分 完形填空(共计 20 分, 每题 2 分)

21—30 小题: 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。

More and more people (21) _____ to install burglar alarms in their houses if they want to get insurance. Insurance companies (22) _____ people in certain areas to install the alarms before they give them insurance for the past year. This is (23) _____ to increasing crime in some parts of the country. This can be a problem for people (24) _____ are struggling to make both ends (25) _____. The alarms, (26) _____ can be very expensive, need to be installed by an electrician. It is (27) _____ that 20% of homes have alarms installed, and that another 20% of people plan (28) _____ but have not installed them (29) _____. The insurance companies told people (30) _____ the alarms on all doors and windows.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 21. A. must | B. have |
| C. had | D. has |
| 22. A. have been asked | B. asked |
| C. will ask | D. have been asking |
| 23. A. due | B. caused |
| C. because | D. because of |
| 24. A. which | B. what |
| C. who | D. — |
| 25. A. go | B. come |
| C. meet | D. loose |
| 26. A. that | B. which |
| C. who | D. it |
| 27. A. estimate | B. estimating |
| C. estimates | D. estimated |
| 28. A. to have them installed | B. to have them installing |
| C. to have been installing them | D. to install them |
| 29. A. still | B. already |
| C. yet | D. too |
| 30. A. install | B. installed |
| C. installing | D. to install |

第四部分 阅读理解(共计 40 分,每小题 2 分)

31—35 小题: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。

短文理解 1

A 15-year-old boy, who was first found guilty of theft at the age of 12, was convicted of stealing 22 charity boxes yesterday from local shops. He was arrested while he was dressed as a woman, and he was pretending to be a representative of the Charity Help Aids.

The boy had been arrested 80 times before, and neighbours say that he had committed over 1,000 offences. One local person said, " He's always in court. We've had enough of him. " He had been sent to a young people's prison on two occasions and had been convicted eight times — for burglary, robbery and criminal damage.

At the trial the jury heard evidence from the shop owners. One of them had finally called the police because of what he had said after his mobile phone rang. He had answered the call and had started swearing. " It was only at that point, " the shop owner said, " That I realized it was not the usual lady who collects the boxes. "

After the verdict, his mother, who had given evidence in the case, said that she was unable to control her son. The judge told the court that the problems of the family could be due to the absence of a father.

The judge will sentence the boy next Tuesday.

Questions 31— 35

31. The boy stole from _____.
- A. shops
B. charity shops
C. charity boxes in shops
D. offices
32. He stole _____.
- A. 80 boxes
B. 15 boxes
C. 1,000 boxes
D. 22 boxes
33. He had been sent to prison _____.
- A. twice
B. 80 times
C. 22 times
D. 1,000 times
34. When did one of the shop owners realize the boy was a fake (冒充的) charity lady?
- A. When the boy's phone rang.
B. When the boy was dressed as a woman.
C. When the boy began swearing(骂人).
D. When the boy wanted to run away.
35. The judge said the reason for the problems was _____.
- A. the boy's father
B. the absence of the boy's father
C. the boy's mother
D. the boy himself

短文理解 2

Paper was invented by the Chinese in the first century AD. Paper was not made in southern Europe until about the year 1100. Scandinavia—which now makes a great deal of the world's paper—did not begin to make it until 1500. Most paper is made from wood. Paper-making is an important British industry and paper from Britain is sold to many countries such as Australia and South Africa. Some of the wood used in the British paper making industry comes from trees grown in Britain, but wood is also bought from other countries such as Norway. One tree is needed for every four hundred copies of a forty-page newspaper. If half the adults in Britain buy one daily paper, this uses up over a thousand trees a day. All over the world, trees are being cut down faster than they are being planted, so there may be a serious need for paper at the beginning of next century.

When we think of paper, we think of newspaper, books, letters and writing paper. But there are many other uses. Only half of paper is used for books, and newspaper, etc. Paper is very good for keeping you warm. Each year, more and more things are made of paper. Now we hear that chairs, tables, and even beds can be made of paper. But the latest in paper making seems to be paper houses.

36. Where was paper invented?
- A. In China.
B. In southern Europe.
C. In Scandinavia.
D. In Britain.

Questions 46— 50

46. The ancient Greeks held the first Olympic Games in 617 BC. _____
47. The ancient Greeks held the Olympic Games for 393 years. _____
48. Women did not compete in the ancient Olympic Games. _____
49. They first used the Olympic flag in 1908. _____
50. Both the Olympic Games and the Marathon Race are very popular for old and young people in many countries of the world. _____

第五部分 书面表达(15分)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a passage to state your views on the topic: My favorite TV programme. You should write at least 80 words and base your writing on the Chinese outline below:

1. 你最喜欢的电视节目是什么
2. 你喜欢它的理由
3. 作出结论

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中央广播电视大学 2005—2006 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

2006 年 7 月

题号	第一部分	第二部分	第三部分	第四部分	第五部分	总分
分数						

得分	评卷人

第一部分 交际用语(共计 10 分,每小题 2 分)

1—5 小题:阅读下面的小对话,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。

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

得分	评卷人

第二部分 词汇与结构(共计 15 分,每小题 1 分)

6—20 小题:阅读下面的句子,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。

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.
 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

得分	评卷人

第三部分 完形填空(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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21. 22. 23. 24. 25.
 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

得 分	评卷人

第四部分 阅读理解(共计 40 分,每小题 2 分)

31—45 小题: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。

31. 32. 33. 34. 35.

36. 37. 38. 39. 40.

41. 42. 43. 44. 45.

46—50 小题: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)。

46. 47. 48. 49. 50.

得 分	评卷人

第五部分 书面表达(15 分)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a passage to state your views on the topic: My favorite TV programme. You should write at least 80 words and base your writing on the Chinese outline below:

1. 你最喜欢的电视节目是什么
2. 你喜欢它的理由
3. 作出结论

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各专业 英语 II (1) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2006 年 7 月

第一部分 交际用语(共计 10 分,每小题 2 分)

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C

第二部分 词汇与结构(共计 15 分,每小题 1 分)

6. B 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. C

11. D 12. A 13. B 14. B 15. C

16. B 17. C 18. A 19. A 20. B

第三部分 完形填空(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

21. B 22. D 23. A 24. C 25. C

26. B 27. D 28. A 29. C 30. D

第四部分 阅读理解(共计 40 分,每小题 2 分)

31. A 32. D 33. A 34. C 35. B

36. A 37. C 38. B 39. D 40. D

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

46. F 47. F 48. T 49. T 50. NG

第五部分 书面表达(15 分)

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。

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。