

试卷代号:1162

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 (2) 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. — Could I talk to Prof. Lee?

— _____.

A. Yes, speaking

B. Oh, it's you

C. I'm waiting for you

D. I am the operator here

2. — You needn't do the work till after the New Year.

— _____.

A. No, you needn't

B. Oh, good! Thank you.

C. Happy New Year to you

D. I like the work

3. — Are you on holiday here?

— _____.

A. We are on holiday here, too

B. We live here, too

C. No, we aren't. We live here

D. Yes, we live, here

4. — What's the fare to the museum?

— _____.

A. Five hours

B. Five o'clock

C. Five miles

D. Five dollars

5. — Do you mind if I read the newspaper on the table?

— _____.

A. Good news for you

B. Go ahead, please

C. Yes, sure

D. No, I can'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. In that examination students were allowed _____ their dictionaries.

A. brought

B. bringing

C. to bring

D. bring

7. My watch has been losing time for the past week. It probably needs _____.
- A. cleaning B. to clean
C. cleaned D. to be cleaning
8. We are going to have our office _____ to make room for a new engineer.
- A. to rearrange B. rearrange
C. rearranged D. rearranging
9. Mary said to me, "If I had seen your bag, I _____ it to you."
- A. will return B. would have returned
C. could return D. must return
10. Now Helen works _____ than before.
- A. more carefully B. more careful
C. much careful D. much carefully
11. We shall have an opportunity to exchange _____ tomorrow.
- A. sights B. meanings
C. views D. minds
12. _____ she couldn't understand was why fewer and fewer went to him for help.
- A. That B. What
C. When D. Where
13. By next year, he _____ in New York for five years.
- A. has worked
B. has been working
C. works
D. will have worked
14. Since this road is wet and slippery this morning, it _____ last night.
- A. must rain B. was raining
C. must have rained D. may rain
15. Don't forget _____ the window before leaving the room.
- A. to close B. to have closed
C. having closed D. closing
16. _____ he studies hard, he will never pass the exam.
- A. Unless B. If
C. Until D. When

17. You will get used to _____ here when you have settled down.
 A. living B. live
 C. lives D. lived
18. She is very careful. She _____ very few mistakes in her work.
 A. does B. takes
 C. makes D. gets
19. Unfortunately the poor girl can't do anything but _____ all her belongings at a low price.
 A. to sell B. sell
 C. selling D. sold
20. Do you think Tommy is _____ the truth?
 A. saying
 B. speaking
 C. telling
 D. talking

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。

Scientists are working hard to develop better aerials for mobile phones, a spokesman for Phikia Phones said today. ‘It really (21) _____ users when they lose the signal in the middle of a call, so we are developing new aerials that will enable users (22) _____ stronger signals. Many users reported that when they (23) _____, the signal was often lost’, said the spokesman. The new aerials are designed to avoid (24) _____ the signal by receiving the message on a wider range of radio frequencies. ‘We (25) _____ that this is a major concern for phone users’ said the spokesman. The new phones have a flexible external aerial, which users will have (26) _____ touching their ear or head. The aerials (27) _____ make the phones able to pick up a wider range of signals. The company spokesman insisted (28) _____ this was not a potential danger — “(29) _____ safety regulation has been followed”, he told our reporter. “If (30) _____ one of these phones this morning, I wouldn't have missed my train coming here”, joked the spokesman.

21. A. irritates B. is irritating C. irritated D. irritate
 22. A. receive B. received C. to receive D. receiving

23. A. are travelling B. were travelling C. travel D. was traveling
24. A. losing B. lose C. lost D. to lose
25. A. learnt B. had learnt C. have learnt D. are learning
26. A. used to B. to used to C. get used to D. to get used to
27. A. to B. — C. are D. have
28. A. on B. to C. what D. that
29. A. — B. All C. Every D. Any
30. A. I had B. I'd had C. I'd have D. have

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。

短文理解 1

A report published today by British doctors showed some worrying trends, but also some positive signs that in the long-term the country's health might improve. The report was based on two years of interviews with family doctors about their patients.

The doctors expressed concern that patients were eating too much and were generally overweight. The doctors said this was particularly worrying as they were seeing more and more young people with weight problems. But it was not just their patients eating too much that concerned doctors, but the quality of the food as well.

The doctors said that many of their patients led busy lives and did not have time to cook traditional meals. Because of this many of them were turning to unhealthy fast foods. Sales of this type of food have been increasing steadily over the last decade, although there were signs that the rate of growth is declining. The doctors felt that there was a clear link between over-consumption of fast food and health problems among their patients.

But the report was not all bad news. The doctors interviewed also reported an increased awareness of the importance of healthy eating among their patients. Many reported an increase in the number of patients they see who had switched to a healthy organic diet.

Questions 31 — 35

31. The report has _____.
- A. nothing new
- B. all bad news
- C. all good news
- D. both bad news and good news

32. Doctors are particularly concerned about _____.
- A. overweight people who lead busy lives
 - B. people who don't eat traditional meals
 - C. young people who smoke
 - D. young people who are overweight
33. Fewer people are cooking traditional meals because _____.
- A. they don't know how to
 - B. they are buying organic food instead
 - C. they are too busy
 - D. they are lazy
34. At the moment sales of fast food _____.
- A. are growing rapidly
 - B. are growing slowly
 - C. are declining
 - D. are too expensive
35. Doctors report that more and more of their patients _____.
- A. are aware of the importance of healthy eating
 - B. don't care about healthy eating
 - C. are stopping eating fast foods
 - D. are aware of the importance of taking exercise

短文理解 2

Blocks of "high-rise" flats have been built in large numbers in London and in many other big cities. Just after the Second World War these big, twenty-to-thirty storey buildings, hundreds of feet in height, were thought to be the ideal solution to the housing problem. For on the one hand, there was severe housing shortage, but on the other hand, there was lack of space to build houses in urban areas. Blocks of "high-rise" flats seemed, at first, to be able to solve the problem, since they can offer space for more families to live in on less land. The beautiful, modern apartments in the high-rises were much sought after by people who lived downtown. Hundreds of the vast blocks had been built before anyone began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not. Are they suitable places for people, children especially, to live in? A well-known British architect, who personally designed many of these

buildings, now believes that the high-rises may well make those people who have been housed in them suffer a great deal. Evidence has been collected by social workers, which suggests that people do suffer. They complain about severe loneliness and deep depression living within these great towers. People also talk about lack of communication with others, no easy access to a playground for children, no chances for adults to get familiarized with each other. Many people say that they have lived next door to each other for years in the same building, but they never know who their neighbors are. Some experts say that a large number of people living in the high-rises suffer from mental disorder and have even developed criminal tendencies. As a result of these new discoveries, plans for new high-rise blocks are being reconsidered. We are now building up many high-rises in big cities such as Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. Perhaps we should also reconsider the idea too.

Questions 36 – 40

36. There was a big housing problem after the Second World War _____.
- A. in London
B. in the rural areas
C. in many big cities
D. in many countries
37. Blocks of “high-rise” flats were thought to be the ideal solution to the housing problem, because _____.
- A. there was severe house shortage in big cities
B. there was less and less land to build houses in big cities
C. they were modern and beautiful and much sought after by city people
D. they were built on less land and were able to house a lot more people
38. The sentence “Hundreds of the vast blocks had been built before anyone began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not.” means _____.
- A. it was not until hundreds of the vast blocks had been built, people began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not
B. hundreds of the vast blocks had not been built until anyone began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not
C. people began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not before hundreds of the vast blocks had been built
D. before hundreds of the vast blocks had been built, some people began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not

39. The author takes a well-known British architect as an example to show us that _____.
- A. he is very proud of his designing of many of the high-rises
 - B. even a well-known designer of the high-rises believes they are no good for people
 - C. even a well-known designer of the high-rises suffers personally
 - D. high-rises are well-designed, modern buildings which meet people's needs
40. What is the greatest danger for people living in a high-rise according to some experts?
- A. Lack of communication with others.
 - B. No easy access to a playground for children.
 - C. Developing criminal tendencies.
 - D. Not knowing the neighbors.

短文理解 3

I used to think education was the most important thing in my life. Recently my attitude has begun to change, although I still hold that it is essential for everyone in the world today. As a top junior student in my college, I was asked to make a speech on how to learn English well. Standing in front of the audience facing so many freshmen, I was trembling. I didn't remember any word that I had prepared. I ran out of the conference room without finishing my speech, leaving everyone puzzled. I cried that night in my room, feeling that I was a loser. Studying takes so much of my time that I feel unable to really develop myself. I am just storing knowledge; yet fail to communicate with others. I have received many awards in school, but they don't necessarily reflect anything about me. I don't know how to socialize. When I leave school I fear I will be of no use to society.

I realize that everyone has her or his own way of living. I want to change my lifestyle. Of course I will keep studying. Yet I plan to look for a part time job, which might turn out to be a good chance to get to know society. I still believe that working my hardest does make me happy. I will still stay on in college, but I will not allow it to shelter me from the real world.

Questions 41 — 45

41. From this passage, we know that the author _____.
- A. does not think education is the most important thing in her life any more
 - B. thinks that communication with other people is more important than education
 - C. realizes that it is more important to really develop oneself than just to store knowledge
 - D. comes to learn how important it is to make a public speech

42. By saying that she is “a junior student” in her college, the author means that she is _____.
- A. a student in her third year in college
 - B. a very young college student
 - C. younger than most students in college
 - D. shorter than others in college
43. The author thinks the awards she has received _____.
- A. show that she is a top student
 - B. show how much time she has spent in learning
 - C. mean she only knows how to learn, but not how to socialize
 - D. don't necessarily reflect her real self
44. The author fears that she will be of no use to society, mainly because _____.
- A. she feels she is a loser
 - B. she does not know how to communicate with others
 - C. studying takes too much of her time
 - D. she is unable to develop herself
45. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage, when the author says that she wants to find a part time job?
- A. The job might enable her to get to know society.
 - B. She wants to change her lifestyle.
 - C. Working part time while studying will make her happy.
 - D. She wants to get some shelter from the real world.

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)。

短文理解 4

The Internet has become a part of everyday life for most Britons, says a report published this week by market research company Netinfo.

Just over 70% of people questioned for the survey said the net had become essential. The survey reveals that emailing friends and others is the nation's favourite Internet 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 who 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 in 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 with 33% the previous year.

The report also reveals the increasing 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 make up 17% of the UK Internet population.

The survey also discovered that many workers surf the net for personal reasons while at work. Almost three-quarters of workers with Internet access admitted using 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 likely to be understanding, if you're downloading movies or introducing an unfriendly virus to your company network,' he said.

Questions 46 – 50

46. More than seven out of 10 people feel they can't manage without the Internet.
47. Young people use the Internet for emails mainly.
48. The most common use of the Internet is surfing the web.
49. On average, people visit 13 websites a day.
50. About 40% of adults use the Internet regularly.

第五部分:书面表达(15分)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write an email to a business partner in London about your trip next month. You should write at least 80 words and base your email on the Chinese outline below:*

1. 接受邀请下星期到英国观光旅游。
2. 希望对方能到机场接你。
3. 告诉对方你抵达的日期和航班号等。

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座位号

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 (2) 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. 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. 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)

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. 32. 33. 34. 35.
36. 37. 38. 39. 40.
41. 42. 43. 44. 45.
46. 47. 48. 49. 50.

得 分	评卷人

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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 (2) 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. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. B

第二部分:词汇与结构(共计 15 分,每小题 1 分)

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

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

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

第三部分:完形填空(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

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

第四部分:阅读理解(共计 40 分,每小题 2 分)

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

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

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

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

第五部分: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 80 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。

Sample:

Dear Robert,

I'm very pleased to accept the kind invitation you extended in your last email. I'm planning to spend my holiday in Britain next week. Since this is my first visit to your country, I hope you will be able to meet me at the airport.

My flight details — the plane leaves Beijing at 12 : 30 next Thursday and arrives in London at 14 : 30 (local time). The flight number is CA1347.

Thank you and looking forward to meeting you in London.

With best wishes,

Zhang Lin