

试卷代号:1161

中央广播电视大学 2006—2007 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

各专业 英语 II (1) 试题

2007 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. — Are you sure about that?

— _____.

A. You needn't worry about that

B. I like the idea

C. Oh, no. I'm afraid of that

D. Oh, yes. I'm absolutely positive

2. — Would you like to see the menu?

— _____.

A. No, thanks. I already know what to order

B. Your menu is very clear

C. I hear the food here is tasty

D. The setting is very comfortable

3. — What if my computer doesn't work?

— _____.

A. I'm not good at computer

B. Ask Anne for help

C. I've called the repair shop

D. There must be something wrong

4. — How's the movie? Interesting?

— _____.

A. It was shown late until midnight

B. It was starred by a few famous people

C. Far from. I should have stayed home watching TV

D. I was seated far away in the corner

5. — Is this the motel you mentioned?

— _____.

A. It looks comfortable

B. Yes, it's as quiet as we expected

C. You're so considerate

D. No, the price's reasonable

第二部分 词汇与结构(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

6—15 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. The bedroom needs ().
A. decorating
B. to decorate
C. decorate
D. decorated
7. He is the man () dog bit me.
A. that
B. which
C. who
D. whose
8. I'm tired. I () working very hard.
A. have
B. have been
C. had
D. has
9. Before she left on the trip, she () hard.
A. trained
B. has trained
C. would trained
D. had trained
10. He keeps () at himself in the mirror.
A. to look
B. looking
C. look
D. looked
11. He was () about his new job.
A. over the moon
B. on the moon
C. off the moon
D. above the moon
12. A lecture hall is () where students attend lectures.
A. there
B. which
C. one
D. that
13. Everything () if Albert hadn't called the fire brigade.
A. will be destroyed
B. will have been destroyed
C. would be destroyed
D. would have been destroyed
14. At present, the most important thing is that Britain needs () more to improve the relationship with the USA.
A. do
B. doing
C. to be done
D. to do
15. On his first sea (), he was still quite young but showed great courage to face the storm.
A. trip
B. travel
C. tour
D. voyage

第三部分 完形填空 (共计 20 分, 每题 2 分)

16—25 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。

Peter Blake is a successful businessman, but he (16) to be very poor. He had nowhere to live and (17) working in a pub when he (18) to start his own business. Peter had always (19) interested in plants and flowers, (20) he decided to set up a company (21) cared for the plants in big offices. At first he worked on his (22), but soon he took (23) two people to help him. The company has been growing (24) for the last ten years. Peter is now very rich, (25) he complains that now he doesn't work with plants but with a computer every day!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 16. A. would | B. was | C. used | D. use |
| 17. A. did | B. was | C. been | D. has been |
| 18. A. had decided | B. decided | C. was deciding | D. has decided |
| 19. A. was | B. had | C. being | D. been |
| 20. A. so | B. but | C. since | D. although |
| 21. A. who | B. which | C. whose | D. — |
| 22. A. own | B. self | C. one | D. himself |
| 23. A. up | B. over | C. on | D. in |
| 24. A. — | B. up | C. over | D. into |
| 25. A. therefore | B. so | C. but | D. moreover |

第四部分 阅读理解 (共计 30 分, 每小题 2 分)

26—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

There have been changes in all sorts of different areas of British society. In recent years in the UK we have had a very large increase in the number of couples who get divorced.

After 1969 and the Divorce Law Reform Act we had a very rapid increase in the number of divorces. The rate increased steadily and in recent years has increased much more rapidly. But there are also quite a lot of people who do actually get married. At present the marriage

rate in the UK is about 70 per cent, which has gone down since the number of people who marry has gone down quite a lot in the last 20 years, but more significantly in the last 10 years. Quite high proportions of people now live together without marrying, and, for example, 40 per cent of children born in the UK are born to couples who aren't married or are born to lone parents. There are quite a large number of lone parent families, 90 per cent of these are headed by a woman rather than a man.

The average family size now in the UK is 1.8 children per couple, which means that there's been quite a decline in the birth rate in the UK along with other European countries.

26. What does the passage mainly discuss? ()
- A. The declining divorce rate in the UK.
 - B. The declining marriage rate in the UK.
 - C. The increasing divorce rate in the UK.
 - D. Trends in marriage and divorce in the UK.
27. During the last ten years, ().
- A. the marriage rate has gone down more rapidly in the UK
 - B. the marriage rate has gone up a lot in the UK
 - C. 40% of children were born to unwed couples in the UK
 - D. 40% of children were born to single parents in the UK
28. According to the passage, the cohabitation rate in the UK tends to ().
- A. decline
 - B. soar (急剧上升)
 - C. stay stable
 - D. not mentioned in the passage
29. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- A. The highest divorce rate was around 1969.
 - B. The marriage rate has gone down in recent years.
 - C. The marriage rate is currently 70 percent.
 - D. 90 percent of lone parent families are headed by women.
30. The last paragraph tells us ().
- A. the birth rate in the UK is increasing at the moment
 - B. at present any family in the UK is 2 children at most
 - C. the birth rate in other European countries keeps increasing
 - D. the birth rate in the UK is decreasing rapidly now

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 have to 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.

31. According to the passage, bicycles ().
- A. are more convenient than cars
 - B. are safer traffic tools than cars
 - C. are ridden by most people in the U. S
 - D. are the solution to some city problems
32. 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
33. “Bicycle lanes” in the third paragraph 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

34. 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 closed to cars on weekends.
 - D. In New York City, many people use bikes as they have special lanes.
35. 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

36—40 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 3

Benjamin Disraeli, the famous nineteenth century prime minister, said, "London is not a city, it is a nation." Today this is an understatement; London, with its vast range of different ethnic groups, is a *world*.

Certainly, London is the most culturally diverse city in the world. The city was founded by the Romans and since then new arrivals have constantly added to its character and prosperity.

Within 10 years 40% of Londoners will be from ethnic minority groups, including the growing number of Londoners of mixed ethnic origin, but most of them will have been born in Britain. Children of Caribbean-Chinese marriages will go to school with children of Russian-Irish couples. None of them will be *English*, but all of them will be *Londoners*.

Most of Britain's ethnic minority residents live in the capital, speaking over 300 languages. Nearly all of the African population and many of the Caribbean population of Britain live in London (83% and 58% respectively); 39% of the Chinese population of Britain and 36% of the Asian population of Britain live in London. The largest migrant community is from the Irish Republic with 256,000 people, 3.8% of the total population of London.

There are an estimated 330,000 refugees and asylum seekers living in London, with most recent arrivals coming from Eastern Europe, North Africa and Kurdistan.

Young people, in particular, are skilled at dealing with a large number of different and hybrid cultures. They themselves often have several different ethnic identities since their parents and grandparents may come from several different backgrounds, and their friends and partners do so, too. They are “skilled cross-cultural travellers” without leaving their home-town.

36. London is a nation.

37. The city of London was founded by the Romans.

38. All African population live in London.

39. 39% of the total population of London are Chinese.

40. Old people are also “skilled cross-cultural travelers”.

第五部分 书面表达(20分)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a letter to a new friend, telling him/her about your ambitions and dreams. You should write at least 80 words and base your letter on the Chinese outline below:*

1. 童年的梦想。
2. 目前的情况。
3. 对未来的希望。

试卷号:1161

座位号

中央广播电视大学 2006—2007 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

2007 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 20 分,每小题 2 分)

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

得分	评卷人

第三部分 完形填空(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

16. 17. 18. 19. 20.
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.

得分	评卷人

第四部分 阅读理解(共计 30 分,每小题 2 分)

26. 27. 28. 29. 30.
31. 32. 33. 34. 35.
36. 37. 38. 39. 40.

得 分	评卷人

第五部分 书面表达(20分)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a letter to a new friend, telling him/her about your ambitions and dreams. You should write at least 80 words and base your letter on the Chinese outline below:

1. 童年的梦想。
2. 目前的情况。
3. 对未来的希望。

试卷代号:1161

中央广播电视大学 2006—2007 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

各专业 英语 II (1) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2007 年 7 月

第一部分 交际用语(共计 10 分,每小题 2 分)

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

第二部分 词汇与结构(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

6. A 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. B
11. A 12. C 13. D 14. D 15. D

第三部分 完形填空(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

16. C 17. B 18. B 19. D 20. A
21. B 22. A 23. C 24. A 25. C

第四部分 阅读理解(共计 30 分,每小题 2 分)

26. C 27. A 28. B 29. A 30. D
31. D 32. B 33. C 34. D 35. D
36. F 37. T 38. F 39. F 40. NG

第五部分 书面表达(20 分)

1. 评分原则

1) 本题总分为 20 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: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

16—20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。
11—15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。
6—10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—5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

1st August 2005

Dear Jennifer,

Thank you for telling me about yourself. I'd like to let you know more about me too.

As a child, I wanted to be a detective. I thought a detective was really great because he could solve criminal cases to do justice. But my dream never came true. I'm now a librarian, dealing with books every day. The work is nothing thrilling, but I like it. Since there are more and more electronic materials, I hope that we will have an e-library built soon.

Looking forward to hearing from you again.

Best wishes,

Ian