

试卷代号:1162

中央广播电视大学 2007—2008 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

各专业 英语 II (2) 试题

2008 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。

二、仔细阅读每题的说明,并按题目要求答题。答案必须写在答题纸的指定位置上,写在试卷上无效。

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. — I've got a bad cold today.

— _____.

A. Thank you for telling me

B. Oh, dear! I hope you get better soon

C. It isn't serious

D. It'll be better soon

2. — Can you help me clear up the mess?

— _____.

A. Tell me who made it

B. No trouble at all

C. Yes, that'll be all right

D. No problem

3. — Is it going to be warm next week?

— _____.

A. Yes, it is

B. I don't believe it

C. No, it hasn't

D. It changes all the time

4. — Would you like a tea?

— _____.

A. Yes, I prefer coffee

B. I like green tea

C. Yes, please

D. No, I don't mind

5. — Have you ever been to Tokyo?

— _____.

A. No, I didn't go there last year

B. No, but I hope to go there next year

C. Tokyo is a busy city

D. Yes, I'll do it next time

第二部分 词汇与结构(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. We shall have an opportunity to exchange _____ tomorrow.

A. sights

B. meanings

C. views

D. minds

7. Do you think Tommy is _____ the truth?
A. saying
B. speaking
C. talking
D. telling
8. If the weather had been good, the children _____ out for a walk.
A. had gone
B. would go
C. could have gone
D. went
9. _____ of them has a bedroom and a study.
A. Every
B. Both
C. All
D. Each
10. _____ she couldn't understand was why fewer and fewer went to him for help.
A. That
B. What
C. When
D. Where
11. John Walters claimed that this lack of information _____ in negative feelings towards the media.
A. have resulted
B. had resulted
C. resulted
D. results
12. Does this patient's record need _____ now? No, you can finish it later.
A. complete
B. to complete
C. completing
D. completed
13. There is a lot of crime on television. _____ other issues are pushed out.
A. Therefore
B. However
C. But
D. Furthermore
14. You had better _____ an umbrella with you.
A. —
B. to take
C. take
D. taking

15. The new computer allows me _____ work more efficiently.

A. to

B. —

C. at

D. for

第三部分 完形填空(每题 2 分,共 20 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。

E-tiquette!

Emails — do you love them or hate them? Whatever you feel, they are here to stay. Here are some tips and ideas (16) _____ improving your email writing.

First, starting with a greeting and ending with a closure may seem old-fashioned, but it avoids (17) _____ people by appearing rude. It needn't be *Dear Sir or Madam*, and *Yours faithfully*, but just say *Hi* or *Hello* or *Dear (and a first-name)*, then close (18) _____ *Regards* (for more formal contacts) and *Cheers* or *Bye* for friends. In offices and with people you know well and email frequently, you can just begin (19) _____ their first name.

Getting emails that are not directly relevant (20) _____ you is very irritating. Having wide mailing group lists doesn't necessarily keep people (21) _____. It is estimated (22) _____ 40% of all emails are deleted immediately because they have an irrelevant or frivolous subject-line. Try to organise your mailing groups accurately and keep (23) _____ your mailing lists regularly. If you don't do this, your messages may not (24) _____ to the people you want to send them to because they delete them automatically without reading them. If your contact (25) _____ irrelevant emails from you, they may also delete any relevant ones automatically...

16. A. to

B. for

C. with

D. at

17. A. upset

B. to upset

C. upsetted

D. upsetting

18. A. with

B. for

C. to

D. —

19. A. for

B. to

C. with

D. —

20. A. with

B. to

C. for

D. on

21. A. informed

B. to inform

C. informing

D. to be informed

22. A. which B. what C. that D. why
23. A. to update B. updating C. updated D. to be updating
24. A. get by B. get over C. get through D. get out
25. A. is used to deleting B. used to deleting
 C. get used to delete D. used to delete

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

Dear Uncle Ric,

We were very sorry to hear that you are in hospital again, but I feel sure you'll be out and about again soon. It doesn't sound very serious this time according to Auntie Ivy and in any case you have already recovered from the operation so quickly.

Malcolm has been working very hard all this year, because he is sitting some examinations this month and he is determined to study History at the University of Oxford. Although the sun has been shining all day today, he has been sitting at home reading about the history of the French Revolution. Fortunately he loves books, especially history books. He spends all his time and money on books.

James is totally different from his brother. He might be too young to know better. He gets bored with school and studying. But he is very keen on games. He never stays indoors when the weather is reasonably fine, and today he has been playing tennis for hours with his friends. He is fond of football, but tennis is his favorite. He said that he wanted to become a professional player. His mother doesn't really approve.

Robin sends you her love. We are looking forward to hearing from you and seeing you soon. I am sending this letter through the e-mail to Auntie Ivy and she will bring it to the hospital with our best wishes to you for a speedy recovery.

Lots of love

Trevor

Questions 26—30:

26. It is certain that Uncle Ric is in hospital _____.
A. again after having fully recovered from an operation
B. to get some treatment for a serious disease
C. to get an operation for some minor disease
D. to do some check-up after receiving an operation
27. It is _____ who wants to study history.
A. Trevor's wife
B. Trevor's younger son
C. James's elder brother
D. Robin
28. In the second paragraph, the sentence "...he is sitting some examinations..." means that Malcolm is _____.
A. sitting at his desk preparing lessons for some examinations
B. sitting at home busy reading for some examinations
C. sitting in an examination place
D. going to take some examinations
29. From the letter, we know that James wants to become a professional player, _____.
A. yet the whole family don't like the idea
B. but Robin, his mother, does not like the idea
C. his father thinks it's too bad that he gets bored with school
D. Malcolm feels sorry for his idea, wishing he knows better
30. This is a _____.
A. business letter
B. private letter
C. memo
D. telephone message

短文理解 2

Cash of all kinds, the French franc, the German mark, and the Italian lira, is bound to disappear physically. The paper notes and gold coins may soon become curious collections of the pre-electronic age. Digital money can replace every use of cash money. It is true that

electronic money has been around for decades. Each week billions of institutional dollars flow through the Interbank Payment System through telephone wires and satellite links. But in the 21st century, entirely new forms of digital money — including electronic cash and “computerized” smart cards — will become the means of most personal financial trade. What a great change this will be!

Digital credit cards, smart cards, electronic wallets and electronic checks will change our way of life in the 21st century. They are efficient and easy to use. Customers will not take money with them when they go shopping. They will pay their bills from a smart cell phone or they will buy their coffee by using a digital credit card. How convenient it will be! And how easily people will do their shopping in such a way!

With so many changes these days, the Internet will help speed up the end of cash. In Europe, some banks have been offering people electronic cash since late last year. Customers can withdraw money from their accounts through the bank’s website and store their incomes on their home PCs. As the electronic cash is downloaded, the customers’ bank accounts are recorded. Since customers can use electronic cash to buy things on the Internet, electronic cash will transform the Internet into a global marketplace for everything. It is going to have a very big impact on our lives.

The low cost of computer and communications has created a worldwide medium not just for finance, but also for many other things in our life. The Age of Internet has brought e-businesses to our life, which perhaps will form the backbone of our economy. Mom and Pop can go global — all from the comfort of their easy chairs. Citizens will have access to e-government with its website offering a wide range of governmental information, policy and services.

Racing into the 21st Century, people all over the world are building up a series of IT projects, which is surely a part of the global future. People all over the world have been working for a brilliant future for centuries and it now seems the dream might come true very soon.

Questions 31—35:

31. The main point of the first paragraph in this passage is _____.
A. the value of the paper notes and gold coins will lie in collections
B. electronic money has been around for decades
C. entire new forms of digital money will replace cash money
D. cash of all kinds is bound to disappear slowly
32. The advantage of digital money is _____.
A. it is efficient and easy to use
B. it will change our way of life in the 21st century
C. it can replace every use of cash money
D. people will do their shopping very easily
33. What is NOT true about the electronic cash, according to the passage?
A. It will turn the Internet into a global marketplace where one can buy everything.
B. The electronic cash can be downloaded and the money withdrawn is recorded.
C. People can buy anything worldwide by sitting comfortably in their chairs.
D. People don't have to pay for anything when they go shopping anywhere.
34. In the sentence of the fourth paragraph, "The low cost of computer and communications has created a worldwide medium not just for finance...", "a worldwide medium" refers to _____.
A. a worldwide market
B. the Internet
C. the Age of Internet
D. e-business
35. The author is sure that _____ will bring the whole world a brilliant future.
A. e-government
B. e-business
C. IT projects of any kind
D. the world market
- 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)。

阅读理解 3

It is unusual these days for people not to have a TV, in fact many homes have two or three. However, more and more people are choosing to live without TV. The number of

homes without a television in the UK has been growing steadily for over 10 years now. Many people choose not to have a TV because they are worried about their children. One parent, Joan, said, 'We got rid of our TV when our son was 4 because we found that he was more interested in watching television than playing, and we thought this wasn't healthy'. Many people think that not having a TV has improved their lives: 'Since selling our television my wife and I read more, talk more and have more time for our hobbies', said Paul, who has sold his TV. So, when people tell you that they cannot live without television, you can tell them that they are not following the latest trend!

Questions 36—40:

36. The majority of homes in the UK have more than one television.
37. The trend of not having a television is not new.
38. Joan's son was an unhealthy child.
39. Paul thinks his life has improved since he sold his TV.
40. The latest trend is to have more than one television.

第五部分 书面表达(20分)

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

1. 远程学习的对象
2. 远程学习的好处
3. 你自己的学习情况

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)

试卷代号:1162

中央广播电视大学 2007—2008 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)

2008 年 1 月

第一部分 交际用语(共计 10 分,每小题 2 分)

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

第二部分 词汇与结构(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

第三部分 完形填空(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

第四部分 阅读理解(共计 30 分,每小题 2 分)

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

第五部分 书面表达(共计 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

17—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。
13—16 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。
9—12 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。
5—8 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—4 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:

Distance learning is for those who cannot study full time for some reasons. Many of them have a job, and some have to take care of a family. But they can study and meanwhile work or do other things. They can study with the help of a tutor and contact the tutor or other learners when having difficulties. They can study at any time and anywhere. For example, I work in a company during the day, but I am taking a course in law in the evening. I find distance learning is suitable for me.