

试卷代号:1161

中央广播电视大学 2007—2008 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 英语 II (1) 试题

2008 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、仔细读懂题目的说明,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. — 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

2. — May I know your address?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Sure. Here you are
- B. I have no idea
- C. It's far from here
- D. Sorry, I've forgotten

3. — Well, Mary, how are you?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I'm good
- B. I'm pleased
- C. I'm fine
- D. I'm nice

4. — Hello, may I talk to the headmaster now?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Sorry, he is busy at the moment
- B. No, you can't
- C. Sorry, you can't
- D. I don't know

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(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. You \_\_\_\_\_ to lock the door at night.  
A. should  
B. ought  
C. must  
D. shall
7. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ the case carefully before I draw a conclusion.  
A. look up  
B. look into  
C. look after  
D. look out
8. You must explain \_\_\_\_\_ how they succeeded \_\_\_\_\_ the experiment.  
A. of us, for  
B. at us, at  
C. to us, in  
D. for us, to
9. He is the man \_\_\_\_\_ dog bit me.  
A. that  
B. which  
C. who  
D. whose
10. 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
11. I broke my leg when I \_\_\_\_\_ skiing in America.  
A. is  
B. was  
C. — (不填)  
D. would be
12. 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
13. I have lived here \_\_\_\_\_ 1997.  
A. for  
B. since  
C. at  
D. from
14. She was convicted \_\_\_\_\_ murder.  
A. to  
B. in  
C. of  
D. as



#### 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

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.

26. 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

27. 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
28. "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
29. 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.
30. 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. Solution to Traffic Problem in New York

#### 短文理解 2

##### **Who will stage the games?**

Preparing for the Olympics Games is a huge undertaking. Just like the athletes, the host city spends years getting ready for the event. Before deciding which city will host the Olympic Games, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has to examine bids from all over the world. Bidding for the games begins about ten years in advance. Without preparing a very strong bid, a city will not win the competition to host the games. Beijing was chosen for the 2008 games from five bidders — Osaka, Paris, Toronto and Istanbul.

##### **Why does it take so long to prepare?**

Building the infrastructure costs huge amounts of money. Holding the World Cup in 2002 in Japan and South Korea, for example, meant that ten new stadiums had to be built,

as well as many hotels and an improved transport system. In Beijing, after winning the bid the government began major construction projects—the extension of the underground, the improvement of the airport and the building of new motorways. Each host city must also build an Olympic village for the athletes. By planting trees and creating parks, the city becomes more attractive for tourists.

**Why do countries want to host the Olympic Games?**

Hosting the games has a major effect on the economy and brings international prestige to the country. Thousands and thousands of visitors come to the games and the host cities are permanently improved.

31. Bidding for the Olympic Games usually starts \_\_\_\_\_ before the games are really held.  
A. two years  
B. eight years  
C. one year  
D. ten years
32. Beijing was one of the \_\_\_\_\_ bidders for the 2008 games.  
A. four  
B. five  
C. ten  
D. three
33. The World Cup 2002 was held in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Japan  
B. South Korea  
C. China  
D. A and B
34. What construction projects did Beijing start after winning the bid?  
A. The extension of the underground.  
B. The improvement of the airport.  
C. The building of new motorways.  
D. All of the above.
35. Why do countries want to host the Olympic Games?  
A. Because it has a major effect on the economy.  
B. Because it brings international prestige to the country.  
C. Because the host cities are permanently improved.  
D. All of the above.

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

People who cannot tell all colors apart are said to be color blind. Most color-blind people can see yellow and blues, but confuse reds with greens. It is very rare for a person to be blind to all colors, but they may see everything in shades of black, white, and gray.

It is interesting to note that many color-blind people don't even realize that they are color-blind. They don't know that the colors they are seeing and naming are not the actual colors that people with normal vision can see. This can be particularly dangerous when a color-blind person confuses the red and green of a traffic light.

Color blindness is thought to be inherited (遗传). And although doctors have thought up tests to determine (测定) color blindness, there is no cure or treatment for it.

36. A color-blind person can tell red and green apart correctly.
37. Many color-blind people are unaware (没意识到) that they are color-blind.
38. It's especially dangerous for a color-blind person to cross a street when there are no traffic lights at the cross of the streets.
39. A color-blind person is not allowed to drive.
40. Up to now, doctors have found a way to free a person from his color blindness.

## 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

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### 英语 II (1) 试题答题纸

2008 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)**

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## 英语 II (1) 试题答案及评分标准

2008 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. A            5. B

### 第二部分 词汇与结构(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

### 第三部分 完型填空(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

### 第四部分 阅读理解(共计 30 分,每小题 2 分)

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

### 第五部分 书面表达(20 分)

#### 1. 评分原则

- 1) 本题总分为 20 分,按 6 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

20—16 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●完全完成了试题规定的任务；</li> <li>●覆盖所有内容要点；</li> <li>●语法结构、句型和词汇有变化；</li> <li>●语法结构和用词准确。</li> </ul>
11—15 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●较好地完成了试题规定的任务；</li> <li>●覆盖所有内容要点；</li> <li>●句型和词汇有变化；</li> <li>●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。</li> </ul>
6—10 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●基本完成了试题规定的任务；</li> <li>●覆盖所有内容要点；</li> <li>●运用语法结构和词汇方面能满足任务的基本要求；</li> <li>●有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。</li> </ul>
3—5 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●虽尽力但不足以完成试题规定的任务；</li> <li>●仅覆盖部分主要内容,或写了一些无关内容；</li> <li>●语法结构和词汇运用能力很弱；</li> <li>●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。</li> </ul>
1—2 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●未完成试题规定的任务；</li> <li>●句子不完整或无法理解；</li> <li>●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。</li> </ul>
0 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●未答题,或虽作答但不知所云。</li> </ul>

### Sample

1<sup>st</sup> 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