

试卷代号:1161

中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

英语 II (1) 试题

2009 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、仔细阅读题目的说明,并按题目要求答题。答案一定要写在答题纸指定的位置上,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. — 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

2. — May I help you, madam?

— _____.

- A. Sorry, I have no idea
B. Yes, I know what to buy
C. You'd better give me a hand
D. Yes, I'd like 2 kilos of orange

3. — Afternoon, sir. Where to?

— _____.

- A. Please get me to the airport
B. please pick me up next time
C. I've been to the airport
D. The plane will take off in an hour

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. — 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

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

- A. advices
- B. advice
- C. advise
- D. advises

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

- A. there
- B. which
- C. one
- D. that

第三部分 填空题 (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. — | 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. — | D. although |
| 21. A. who | B. which | C. whose | D. — |
| 22. A. own | B. self | C. — | 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

An Extraordinary Change of Direction

Molly Wilson had been a dancer and a mother for many years when she decided to sail round the world to raise money for charity.

As a child she had trained as a ballet dancer, but at 15 she had grown too tall for classical ballet, so she became a member of a pop dance team.

She got married, and after she had children she retired from show business to bring them up. They grew up, and when they were 18 they left home.

She says, "When I decided to do the round-the-world race, my husband thought I was bored because the children had left home. He was also worried because I had never sailed before. I was not bored, but I had met some people who told me about the race. They had taken part in it, but they had only done one section, say, from New Zealand to Australia. I wanted to do the whole ten-month journey."

Before Molly left she did a lot of training, but it hadn't prepared her for the worst weather which they experienced. She tells one story. "One night the sea was very rough and it was very cold. I had gone downstairs when a huge wave smashed into the boat and injured two men on the deck. One of the men couldn't move because he had broken his leg. They were taken to hospital by helicopter. That was the worst time."

By the end of October last year, she had raised more than £50,000 for charity.

She says, "Sometimes I ask myself, what did I do? How did I do it? But then I think, it's the same as being a dancer. Before I left on the trip, I had trained hard. I had got very fit and had prepared myself completely. Then on the trip I was simply a good team member."

26. What does the word "extraordinary" mean in the title?

A. Very ordinary.

B. Very unusual and surprising.

C. Not special.

D. Extreme.

27. The sentence "... my husband thought I was bored ..." in Para. 4 meant that my husband thought I felt _____.
- A. dissatisfied because I had nothing better to do at home
 - B. annoyed because I had to wait long for my children to come back home
 - C. happy because I could do something I was interested in instead of taking care of children
 - D. sad because all the children left me when they grew up
28. The word "section" in Para. 4 most probably means here _____.
- A. group of people
 - B. part of the training
 - C. part of the route of sail
 - D. part of the job
29. Which of the following is nearest (closest) in meaning to "rough" in the sentence "One night the sea was very rough ..." in Para. 5?
- A. not exact
 - B. difficult
 - C. not smooth because of huge waves
 - D. pleasant
30. The last paragraph suggests that _____.
- A. the qualities she needed for the trip were the same as those for a dancer
 - B. many years of dancing had already prepared her for the sail completely, so she needn't do anything before the journey
 - C. she should be kind to other team members during the trip
 - D. she should not forget dancing during the trip

短文理解 2

People all over the world today are beginning to hear and learn more and more about the problem of pollution. Pollution is caused either by man's release of completely new and often artificial (人造的) substances into the environment, or by releasing greatly increased amounts of a natural substance (物质), such as oil from oil tankers into the sea.

Whatever its underlying reasons, there is no doubt that much of the pollution caused could be controlled if only companies, individuals and governments would make more efforts. In the home there is an obvious need to control litter and waste. Food comes wrapped up three or four times in packages that all have to be disposed of; drinks are increasingly sold in bottles or tins which can't be reused. This not only causes a litter problem, but also is a great waste of resources, in terms of glass, metal and paper. Advertising has helped this process by persuading many of us not only to buy things we

neither want nor need, but also to throw away much of what we do buy. Pollution and waste combine to be a problem everyone can help to solve by cutting out unnecessary buying, excess use and careless disposal (处理) of the products we use in our daily lives.

31. The main cause of pollution is _____.
- A. the release of artificial or natural substances into the environment
 - B. the production of new industrial goods
 - C. increased amounts of a natural substance
 - D. our ever-increasing population
32. Much of the pollution could be controlled if only _____.
- A. people would pay more attention to the problem
 - B. governments would take effective measures
 - C. all sides concerned would make more efforts
 - D. farmers would use less artificial fertilizers
33. Food packages, bottles and tins for drinks can cause _____.
- A. air and water pollution
 - B. both a litter problem and a waster of resources
 - C. to pay for the service
 - D. to produce the receipt
34. Which of the following can not help solving the problem of pollution?
- A. Cutting out unnecessary buying.
 - B. Eating.
 - C. Reduce excess use.
 - D. Carefully dispose our daily products.
35. What does the underlined word "litter" mean in paragraph 2?
- A. not many
 - B. serious problem
 - C. bits of waste things
 - D. industrial pollution

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 also. 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 写作题(20分)

41.

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

(1) 哪一种是你最喜欢的交通方式?

(2) 阐述你的理由。

(3) 作出结论。

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座位号

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英语 II (1) 试题答题纸

2009 年 1 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)

得分 1.

得分 2.

得分 3.

得分 4.

得分 5.

得分	评卷人

第二部分 词汇与结构(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

得分 6.

得分 7.

得分 8.

得分 9.

得分 10.

得分 11.

得分 12.

得分 13.

得分 14.

得分 15.

得分	评卷人

第三部分 填空题(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

得分 16.

得分 17.

得分 18.

得分 19.

得分 20.

得分 21.

得分 22.

得分 23.

得分 24.

得分 25.

得 分	评卷人

第四部分 阅读理解(共计 30 分,每小题 2 分)

得分 26.

得分 27.

得分 28.

得分 29.

得分 30.

得分 31.

得分 32.

得分 33.

得分 34.

得分 35.

得分 36.

得分 37.

得分 38.

得分 39.

得分 40.

得 分	评卷人

第五部分 写作题(20 分)

41.

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中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

英语 II (1) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2009 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. D

第二部分 词汇与结构(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

第三部分 填空题(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. B 27. A 28. C 29. C 30. A
31. A 32. C 33. B 34. B 35. C
36. F 37. T 38. F 39. F 40. NG

第五部分 写作题(20 分)

41.

(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

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:

In a modern city, there are many means of transportation, such as subway, taxi, bus and so on. But my favorite means of transportation is by bike.

First, riding a bike is good for keeping healthy. I spend one hour riding a bike to my office on my working day, and I think it is a good form of physical exercise. Secondly, it is money-saving. Recently, the private car drivers always complain the price of gas is higher and higher, but if you ride a bike, it will cost you nothing. Thirdly, it is beneficial for protecting the environment, so it is a “green” form of transportation.

Therefore, although it has some disadvantages, I like riding a bike best.