

试卷代号:1162

中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 英语 II (2) 试题

2009 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。

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. — Would you like a tea?

— \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Yes, I prefer coffee.
- B. I like green tea.
- C. Yes, please.
- D. No, I don't mind.

3. — 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.

4. — So sorry to trouble you.

— \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I'm sorry, too.
- B. It's your fault.
- C. I don't think so.
- D. It's a pleasure.

5. — 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.

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. Unfortunately the poor girl can't do anything but \_\_\_\_\_ all her belongings at a low price.  
A. to sell  
B. selling  
C. sell  
D. sold
7. The doctor advised her \_\_\_\_\_ enough rest before going back to work.  
A. get  
B. got  
C. gets  
D. to get
8. They were asked to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ any water which had not been boiled.  
A. drinking  
B. to drink  
C. having  
D. not to be drunk
9. She is very careful. She \_\_\_\_\_ very few mistakes in her work.  
A. does  
B. takes  
C. makes  
D. gets
10. Before joining the army, he spent a lot of time in the village \_\_\_\_\_ he belonged.  
A. which  
B. to which  
C. to where  
D. at which
11. The workers are busy \_\_\_\_\_ models for the exhibition.  
A. to make  
B. with making  
C. being making  
D. making
12. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ the window before leaving the room.  
A. to close  
B. to have closed  
C. having closed  
D. closing
13. \_\_\_\_\_ she couldn't understand was why fewer and fewer went to him for help.  
A. That  
B. When  
C. What  
D. Where
14. The old man is used to \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning.  
A. exercises  
B. exercise  
C. exercised  
D. exercising
15. I was sick, but I \_\_\_\_\_ it at the weekend.  
A. got by  
B. got over  
C. got at  
D. got up

第三部分 完形填空(共计 20 分,每小题 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。

**Genetic Engineering**

Many people are unaware 16 a lot of the foods they eat every day, 17 bread, ham and cheese, have been altered by using new technology. Food can be changed. It can be made to taste 18 or to look different — carrots can be made to taste of chocolate and apples can be made redder. Some food that appears the same has been 19 improved, for example, fish can be made to grow faster. Should we be pleased or worried? Will new technology bring benefits, or is it about to go 20 control?

Genetically engineered foods are produced by taking genetic material from one species and transferring it 21 another. For example, an 'antifreeze' gene which appears naturally in Arctic fish has been introduced into tomatoes and strawberries 22 they don't freeze in cold weather; a human gene has been introduced into pigs to make them 23 more quickly.

Some claim great advantages. They point out that crops can be made stronger and more disease resistant, 24 pesticides can be reduced. They also maintain that food can be made more nutritious or that the fat content can 25 to make it healthier.

- |                       |                |               |                 |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. that           | B. what        | C. for        | D. of           |
| 17. A. such that      | B. such as     | C. so that    | D. so as        |
| 18. A. difference     | B. differently | C. different  | D. differing    |
| 19. A. scientifically | B. science     | C. scientific | D. scientifical |
| 20. A. under          | B. into        | C. out        | D. out of       |
| 21. A. for            | B. to          | C. out        | D. into         |
| 22. A. such that      | B. in order to | C. so that    | D. so as to     |
| 23. A. grow           | B. to grow     | C. growing    | D. grown        |
| 24. A. because        | B. cause       | C. result     | D. so           |
| 25. A. be reducing    | B. be reduced  | C. reduced    | D. reducing     |

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

I never used to go anywhere without the car. I regarded it as an essential part of myself. But when the price of gas doubled in this year, I decided not to use the car except when absolutely necessary.

For example, I always used to take the car when I went to fetch the papers on Sunday mornings, although our newsagent's is only 10 minutes' walk away. Now I go on foot.

I tell myself that I'm not only saving the gas but keeping fit at the same time. **It's all a question of habit really.** I'm sure you can get used to anything if you try and already feel that I rely on the car less than I used to.

Besides, now that we live in the suburbs, I can walk down the road and catch a bus to the office or to any part of the town. We used to live in the country about 15 miles from town and then I would frequently drive to and fro twice in one day. That meant I would use 15 gallons of oil or more in a week. Now I only need half that amount.

The trouble is that I am also getting used to the gas prices. They don't seem so high to me any more. **Perhaps it is easier to get used to expensive gas than it is to doing without the car.**

26. When the prices of gas doubled in this year, the author decided \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to go everywhere without a car
- B. only to take the car to fetch the papers
- C. to use the car when he had to
- D. to go on foot everywhere

27. In the sentence "**It's all a question of habit really,**" the pronoun "It" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. saving the gas
- B. keeping fit
- C. not only saving the gas but keeping fit at the same time
- D. not relying too much on the car

28. To go to the newsagent's to get his newspaper, the author \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. used to walk for 10 minutes
  - B. used to drive his car
  - C. walked down the road to the office
  - D. walked for 10 minutes to keep fit
29. We know from the passage that the author \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is getting used to living in the country about 15 miles from town
  - B. used to go to and come back from town twice a day by car
  - C. usually buys 15 gallons of oil or more in a week
  - D. only spends half of the amount of money on gas now
30. The last sentence of the passage suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the author still can not get used to doing without the car
  - B. the author feels that the high price of gas is a great problem
  - C. it is easy to use gas at high prices
  - D. the price of gas is not high any more

#### 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.

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

#### Net Becomes a British Way of Life.

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.

36. More than seven out of 10 people feel they can't manage without the Internet.

37. Young people use the Internet for emails mainly.

38. The most common use of the Internet is surfing the web.

39. About 40% of adults use the Internet.

40. Most employers ban private use completely.

### 第五部分 书面表达(20分)

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

1. 因特网与现代社会
2. 因特网对生活的影响
3. 你对因特网的看法



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座位号

中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

### 英语 II (2) 试题答题纸

2009 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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中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 英语 II (2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2009 年 7 月

### 第一部分 交际用语(共计 10 分,每小题 2 分)

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

### 第二部分 词汇与结构(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

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

### 第三部分 完形填空(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

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

### 第四部分 阅读理解(共计 30 分,每小题 2 分)

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

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

36. T                      37. NG                      38. F                      39. T                      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 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"> <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>
13—16 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>
9—12 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>
5—8 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—4 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

The Internet has become a symbol of modern society. For example, via the Internet, we can send a message to a friend or a relative in a distant place within seconds; we can talk to each other or even see each other; we can do shopping without going out; we can stay home and do business with foreign companies. In fact, we can do many things more easily and more cheaply using the Internet. So, I cannot imagine what society would be like without the Internet.