

试卷代号:1161

中央广播电视大学 2010—2011 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

英语 II (1) 试题

2011 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 三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. —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

2. —What about going for a walk?

—_____.

A. Why not? A good idea

B. That's all right

C. Walking is good to you

3. —What's the problem, Harry?

—_____.

A. No problem

B. I can't remember where I left my glasses

C. No trouble at all

4. —What kind of TV program do you like best?

—_____.

A. I'm too busy to say

B. I only watch them at weekend

C. It's hard to say, actually

5. —Can you turn down the radio, please?

—_____.

A. Oh, I know

B. I'm sorry, I didn't realize it was that loud

C. Please forgive me

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 三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. She has lived here _____ three years.
A. since
B. for
C. during
7. —What's happened to Tom?
—_____ to hospital.
A. He's been taken
B. He'll be taken
C. He'll take
8. We need _____ the machine.
A. repairing
B. to repair
C. repair
9. Let's go to the cinema, _____?
A. will you
B. shan't we
C. shall we
10. —Which do you like better, real movies _____ cartoons?
—I prefer cartoons _____ real movies.
A. and, than
B. or, than
C. or, to
11. _____ every day for 20 minutes.
A. Exercise
B. To exercise
C. Should exercise
12. All the team members tried their best. We lost the game, _____.
A. however
B. therefore
C. since
13. The boy _____ to school already.
A. has taken
B. is taken
C. has been taken

14. If I get the new job, I _____ buy a better car.
 A. — B. will
 C. would
15. I think all these are main points _____ much attention.
 A. being worthy of
 B. worthy of
 C. which worthy

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 三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。

The ancient Olympic Games _____ (16) _____ part of a religious festival in honour _____ (17) _____ the Greek god Zeus, the father of all Greek gods and goddesses. The festival and games _____ (18) _____ in Olympia, a religious Sanctuary.

In the ancient games, athletes received prizes worth large amounts of money. In fact the word “athlete” is an ancient Greek word, _____ (19) _____ “one who competes _____ (20) _____ a prize”.

The marathon was not an event of the ancient Olympic Games. The marathon is a modern event that was first _____ (21) _____ in the Olympic Games in 1896. It was _____ (22) _____ a village called Marathon _____ (23) _____ the Persians _____ (24) _____ by a small Greek army. The news of the victory was brought to Athens by a soldier, who ran the 26 miles from the village of Marathon to the capital. 26 miles was _____ (25) _____ adopted as the distance of the modern marathon race.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 16. A. is | B. were | C. was |
| 17. A. for | B. after | C. of |
| 18. A. are hold | B. held | C. were held |
| 19. A. meaning | B. mean | C. meant |
| 20. A. of | B. for | C. in |
| 21. A. introduced | B. introducing | C. introduce |
| 22. A. name for | B. named after | C. named of |
| 23. A. that | B. which | C. where |
| 24. A. were defeated | B. defeats | C. defeated |
| 25. A. because | B. furthermore | C. therefore |

第四部分 阅读理解(共计 30 分,每小题 3 分)

26—30 小题: 阅读下列短文,从 A、B、C 三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

A funny thing happened on the way to the communication revolution: we stopped talking to each other.

I was walking in the park with a friend recently, and his mobile phone rang, interrupting our conversation. There we were, walking and talking on a beautiful sunny day and — poof! — I was cut off as if I had become absent from the conversation.

The park was filled with people talking on their cell phones. They were passing people without looking at them, saying hello, noticing their babies or stopping to pat their dogs. It seems that the limitless electronic voice is preferred to human contact.

The telephone is used to connect you to the absent. Now it makes people feel absent. Recently I was in a car with three friends. The driver hushed the rest of us because he could not hear the person on the other end of his cell phone. There we were, four friends driving down the highway, unable to talk to each other because of the small thing designed to make communication easier.

Why is it that the more connected we get, the more disconnected I feel? Every advance in communication technology is a setback (退步) to the closeness of human interaction. With e-mail and instant message over the Internet, we can now communicate without seeing or talking to one another. With voice mail, you can make entire conversations without ever reaching anyone. If my mom has a question, I just leave the answer on her machine.

As almost every contact between human beings gets automatic, the emotional distance index goes up. Pumping gas at the station? Why say good-morning to the assistant when you can swipe your credit card at the pump and save yourself the bother of human contact? Making a deposit at the bank? Why talk to the clerk who lives in the neighborhood when you can put your card into the ATM?

More and more, I find myself hiding behind e-mail to do a job meant for conversation or being relieved that voice mail picked up because I didn't really have time to talk. The technology devoted to helping me keep in touch is making me lonelier.

I own a mobile phone, an ATM card, a voice-mail telephone, and an e-mail account. Giving them up isn't a choice. They are great for what they are intended to do. It's their unintended results that make me upset. What good is all this gee-whiz technology if there is no one in the room to hear you crying out "Gee whiz"?

26. The author's experience of walking in a park with a friend recently made him feel _____.
- A. unhappy
 - B. funny
 - C. wonderful
27. According to the author, human contact in a park means _____.
- A. looking at each other and saying hello when passing
 - B. noticing their babies and stopping to pat their dogs
 - C. both A and B
28. According to the author, the more connected we get in communication technology, the _____ we are.
- A. more automatic
 - B. easier
 - C. more disconnected
29. What are the examples the author gives to explain his idea that every advance in communication technology is a setback to the closeness of human interaction?
- A. With e-mail and instant message over the Internet, we can now communicate without seeing or talking to one another.
 - B. With voice mail, you can make entire conversations without ever reaching anyone.
 - C. Both A and B.

30. What is the unintended result of communication technology, according to the author?

- A. It makes communication easier and conversation possible everywhere.
- B. It actually creates a distance between people instead of bringing them together.
- C. It makes every contact between human beings automatic and makes people feel connected.

31—35 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)或错误(F)。

短文理解 2

John Preston lives in a flat in north London. He moved there after his wife died four years ago to be closer to his daughter's family, and because his big detached house and garden were too much work for him as he got older. It's easier in the flat because the letting agent does everything that needs doing. The agent has had the roof repaired and got the gutter replaced, but at the moment John is not satisfied because the window frames need painting and the garden looks neglected. The agent had the windows painted two years ago, but the painters didn't do it very well, so they need doing again. John pays over £1,500 a year for service and maintenance, and he thinks that it's not good enough because the flats look shabby and a lot of things need repairing.

His daughter, June, and her husband, Pete, on the other hand, have to do everything themselves or find builders to do it. They live in a large semi-detached house further out from the centre of London than John, but they are still near enough to see him often. They live in the suburbs with a nice garden where their children play. They moved there four years ago to have more space. The only drawback is that June's husband has to commute into the centre of London every day, but, overall, they are happy with their decision. When they bought the house, a lot needed doing to it and it still does. June says, "We have a list of things to do as long as your arm — the roof needs repairing and the chimney needs mending. The bedrooms need decorating and we haven't had the broken windowpanes replaced yet in

the conservatory. We need to fix the gate and repair the path — it looks dreadful when you arrive.”

31. John lives in the centre of London.

32 The agent hasn't done anything to John's flat.

33 June and Pete live near to John.

34. There are broken windowpanes in the conservatory.

35. The front of the house is in a good state(处于较好的状态).

第五部分 书面表达(20分)

36. **Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a passage on the topic *Living In A Big City* . You should write at least 80 words and could base your writing by using the hints given below.

利用所给提示写一篇短文,说明居住在大城市的优缺点。

city life is attractive with all its advantages and conveniences
supermarkets or shopping malls
dine out(外出吃饭)
expansion(扩张) of the city
flowing into(涌入)

◆ 作文题目:

Living In A Big City

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座位号

中央广播电视大学 2010—2011 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

英语 II (1) 试题答题纸

2011 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 3 分)

26. 27. 28. 29. 30.
31. 32. 33. 34. 35.

得分	评卷人

第五部分 书面表达(20 分)

- 36.

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中央广播电视大学 2010—2011 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

英语 II (1) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2011 年 7 月

第一部分 交际用语(共计 10 分,每小题 2 分)

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

第三部分 完形填空(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

第四部分 阅读理解(共计 30 分,每小题 3 分)

26. A 27. C 28. C 29. C 30. B
31. F 32. F 33. T 34. T 35. F

第五部分 书面表达(20 分)

36. (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

20—16 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。