

试卷代号:1162

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 (2) 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。

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. —Can you tell me where I can park the car?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, please

B. It is made in America

C. Well, just over there

D. The park is not very far

2. —How are you this morning?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. It's still good

B. It's too early

C. It's a lovely morning

D. Very well, thank you

3. —Do you mind if I read the newspaper on the table?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Good news for you

B. Go ahead, please

C. Yes, sure

D. No, I can't

4. —Would you like a tea?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, please

B. I like green tea

C. Yes, I prefer coffee

D. No, I don't mind

5. —What's the weather like in this area?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Very well

B. It's rainy

C. Yes, it's fine

D. That's all right

## 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. She is very careful. She \_\_\_\_\_ very few mistakes in her work.
- A. does  
B. takes  
C. makes  
D. gets
8. \_\_\_\_\_ she couldn't understand was why fewer and fewer went to him for help.
- A. That  
B. What  
C. When  
D. Where
9. Before joining the army, he spent a lot of time in the village \_\_\_\_\_ he belonged.
- A. to which  
B. which  
C. to where  
D. at which
10. The workers are busy \_\_\_\_\_ models for the exhibition.
- A. to make  
B. with making  
C. being making  
D. making
11. Robert is said \_\_\_\_\_ abroad, but I don't know which country he studied in.
- A. to have been studying  
B. to study  
C. to be studying  
D. to be studied
12. John was bored, \_\_\_\_\_ he left his life in England.
- A. in addition  
B. so  
C. however  
D. furthermore
13. John Walters claimed that this lack of information \_\_\_\_\_ in negative feelings towards the media.
- A. have resulted  
B. had resulted  
C. resulted  
D. results
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ his father for both of them love walking in the countryside.
- A. looks  
B. looks like  
C. like  
D. is like
15. Waste electrical goods \_\_\_\_\_ safely.
- A. must be disposed of  
B. must dispose of  
C. must be disposing of  
D. must to be disposed of

### 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。

Ian and Shiree are a very unusual couple. Although they (16) \_\_\_\_\_ in the heart of London, they try to grow as much of their own food as possible. At the moment they (17) \_\_\_\_\_ an allotment from the local council to grow food on, but they plan (18) \_\_\_\_\_ more land soon. 'We (19) \_\_\_\_\_ growing our own food five years ago', said Ian, 'Since then we (20) \_\_\_\_\_ about half of the vegetables we need and a quarter of the fruit.' We (21) \_\_\_\_\_ on the allotment for three years. We (22) \_\_\_\_\_ our own garden before that.' They do not plan to stop there though, 'By this time next year we (23) \_\_\_\_\_ enough land to grow about 75% of our food', said Ian. Why do they do this? 'We (24) \_\_\_\_\_ about the chemicals used to grow our food', said Shiree. 'More and more people (25) \_\_\_\_\_ the same in the future', predicted Shiree.

- |                         |                    |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 16. A. live             | B. lived           | C. have lived           | D. had lived        |
| 17. A. rent             | B. have rented     | C. are renting          | D. have rented      |
| 18. A. buy              | B. to buy          | C. buying               | D. bought           |
| 19. A. start            | B. would start     | C. have started         | D. started          |
| 20. A. grew             | B. have grown      | C. have been growing    | D. have been grown  |
| 21. A. work             | B. worked          | C. have been working    | D. had worked       |
| 22. A. used             | B. have only used  | C. have only been using | D. had only used    |
| 23. A. will have bought | B. will buy        | C. are buying           | D. are going to buy |
| 24. A. worrying         | B. will worry      | C. worry                | D. worried          |
| 25. A. are doing        | B. are going to do | C. will have done       | D. do               |

### 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

Sura Elmer came to Shanghai last July from the Netherlands, and will remain here for the next couple of years. He worked at the Holiday Inn Hotel as a sales manager, "One important part of my job consists in staying in contact with consultant-generals here. With a white face, it is easier for me to persuade people," he said. Before working in Shanghai, he

worked for a Holiday Inn Hotel in Amsterdam. He was transferred here by an arrangement between the hotels in Shanghai and Amsterdam.

Asked to comment on the differences between working in China and Europe, he said: "If anything, Chinese colleagues tend to be more serious, while we Dutch like to crack jokes," he said. He also said that in Amsterdam everything goes faster and with less people. "In the Netherlands, we have to be efficient because salaries are high and companies cannot employ so many people as they do here in China," he said. He also said that he earned a bit more here than in the Netherlands, and accommodation and meals are freely available. "I like Shanghai. Before coming here I had no idea what China would be like. Now I have been here for nearly one year, I found people here friendly, though I dislike people spitting on the ground." He intended to work here for another two or three years, depending on the hotel.

26. From the passage, we know that Sura Elmer is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a Dutch
  - B. working for a Holiday Inn Hotel in Amsterdam
  - C. one of the consultant-generals
  - D. going to stay in Shanghai for quite long
27. Sura Elmer came to Shanghai, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. as he signed a contract with Holiday Inn Hotel in Shanghai
  - B. because he wants to know something about China
  - C. for he likes Shanghai very much
  - D. according to an agreement between the hotels in Shanghai and Amsterdam
28. Sura Elmer's impression on his Chinese colleagues is that they \_\_\_\_\_ than his colleagues in the Netherlands.
- A. do everything faster
  - B. are more serious
  - C. are more efficient
  - D. earn a little more
29. In the second paragraph, the sentence, "... accommodation and meals are freely available" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. accommodation and meals are offered in free time in the hotel
  - B. Sura Elmer eats and sleeps in the hotel free of charge
  - C. Sura Elmer can stay and eat in the hotel anytime he thinks necessary
  - D. except accommodation, meals are offered freely in the hotel

30. The thing that Sura Elmer dislikes in China is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. one does not have to work hard to be efficient
- B. salaries are lower than what people get in Amsterdam
- C. people spit on the ground
- D. there are more people doing less work

## 短文理解 2

“Are you the happiest man in the world?” When asked this question, most people would say no. They don’t think they are the happiest of the people around them. They would point out that one of their neighbors is happier than any one of them, “Doctor Frank has a career himself. His wife is the most beautiful and well-educated lady in the community. No, I don’t think I am happier than Doctor Frank. At least my career is not as successful as his.”

Most of us compare ourselves with anyone we think is happier — a relative, a close friend or, often, someone we even hardly know. I once met a young man who struck me as particularly successful and happy. He spoke of his love for his beautiful wife and their daughters, and of his joy at being a TV talk-show host. I remember thinking he was one of the lucky few for whom everything goes effortlessly right. Once we talked about the Internet, he is grateful for its existence. He told me, because he could look up information on diabetes (糖尿病) — the terrible disease that made his wife suffer and could possibly be passed down to his lovely children. When I heard this, I felt like a fool for taking it for granted that nothing unhappy existed in his life.

This made me think a lot and I soon drew one of the most significant conclusions about happiness: there is little relation between the situations of people’s lives and how happy they are. We all know people who are richer and have an easier life than others, yet they are essentially unhappy. And we know people who have suffered a great deal but generally remain happy. Unhappiness is like looking at something and fixing on even the smallest fault. As a bald man told me, “Whenever I enter a room, all I see is hair.”

It is hard for us to give up the image of “being perfect.” As nothing is perfect, anyone can be unhappy. It takes no courage or effort to be unhappy. True happiness lies in struggling to be happy.



An electronic book, or e-book, is simply a version of a book that allows you to store and display it digitally. There are already thousands of classic and best-selling titles available on websites such as ebooks.com.

E-book technology allows you to carry around a whole library in a small unit. You can also highlight a word to bring up its definition or increase the font size if you have bad eyesight. In fact, e-book readers are being developed for people who are visually impaired or dyslexic.

Another advantage is that it lets you buy books in segments and carry them around easily, which should appeal to students. In fact, the University of South Dakota is planning to give hand-held devices to all its students to help them in their studies.

However, for all this, the current e-book readers are unlikely to make it big. A recent report predicted sales of just 1.9 million in the next 5 years. And the reason? E-books are more difficult to read and they are just not as attractive as the printed word.

36. The writer warns that the publishing industry should be ready for an important change.
37. E-books will become much cheaper in the near future.
38. One advantage of e-books is that you can find the meanings of individual words easily.
39. Students will use libraries less in the future.
40. Sales of e-books are expected to increase rapidly in the future.

## 第五部分 书面表达(20分)

41. **Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a passage about going abroad for holidays (谈谈出国度假), You should write at least 80 words and base your passage on the Chinese outline below:*

- (1) How to choose a certain country.
- (2) Why are you willing to go abroad for holiday.
- (3) Advantages and disadvantages.



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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 (2) 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. C                      2. D                      3. B                      4. A                      5. B

### 第二部分 词汇与结构(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

### 第三部分 完形填空(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

### 第四部分 阅读理解(共计 30 分,每小题 2 分)

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

### 第五部分 写作(共计 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

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:**

Going abroad for holiday is a good idea if money is not a problem. There are several factors for you to consider while choosing a country, such as the expense, your interest and the time available etc.

I'd love to go abroad for holiday for many reasons. First I'm very interested in different cultures. Second, I'd love to taste different kind of food in different countries. Finally I want to see how people in other countries live.

There are many advantages to going abroad for holiday. For example, it can always enrich your experience. Besides, you may make many friends during you trip. However, there are some disadvantages as well, for instance, it is more expensive to go abroad and it's more demanding in terms of language.

All in all, there are more advantages than disadvantages to going abroad. If I were given a chance, I would still prefer to go abroad for holiday.