

试卷代号:1162

中央广播电视大学 2011—2012 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

英语 II (2) 试题

2012 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、仔细阅读每题的说明,并按题目要求答题。答案必须写在答题纸指定的位置上,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. — How was the journey to London?

— _____.

A. It went very well

B. It was a nine-hour plane journey

C. I flew there

D. I was very well

2. — How are you this morning?

— _____.

A. It's still good

B. It's too early

C. Very well, thank you

D. It's a lovely morning

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 time does the train leave?

— _____.

A. On Tuesday

B. In the morning

C. At half past five

D. At night

第二部分 词汇与语法结构(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. You will get used to _____ here when you have settled down.

A. living

B. live

C. lives

D. lived

Phikia Phones said today. 'It really (16) users when they lose the signal in the middle of a call, so we are developing new aerials that will enable users (17) stronger signals. Many users reported that when they (18), the signal was often lost', said the spokesman. The new aerials are designed to avoid (19) the signal by receiving the message on a wider range of radio frequencies. 'We (20) that this is a major concern for phone users' said the spokesman. The new phones have a flexible external aerial, which users will have (21) touching their ear or head. The aerials (22) make the phones able to pick up a wider range of signals. The company spokesman insisted (23) this was not a potential danger-" (24) safety regulation has been followed", he told our reporter. "If (25) one of these phones this morning, I wouldn't have missed my train coming here", joked the spokesman.

16. A. irritates B. is irritating C. irritated D. irritate
 17. A. receive B. received C. to receive D. receiving
 18. A. are travelling B. were travelling C. travel D. was traveling
 19. A. losing B. lose C. lost D. to lose
 20. A. learnt B. had learnt C. have learnt D. are learning
 21. A. used to B. to used to C. get used to D. to get used to
 22. A. to B. — C. are D. have
 23. A. that B. to C. what D. on
 24. A. — B. All C. Every D. Any
 25. A. I had B. I'd had C. I'd have D. have

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

Good children must be good students at school. They should work hard at all subjects and do what is given to them on time. They should develop the ability to care for themselves, to try not to depend too much on their parents, to think independently and to work in a planned way. They ought to respect teachers, have a cooperative attitude towards schoolmates and always be ready to help others.

At home, good children should be tidy and hard working. Besides schoolwork they

should help their parents with housework and be always ready to show respect and gratitude to their parents whenever their parents do something for them. They should also be very considerate towards their entire family. They ought to please their family with something that makes them happy and feel good instead of upsetting them with their personal worries. When it is absolutely necessary to talk to their parents about their personal problems, they should talk nicely and calmly, getting ready to take advice from their parents since they are much more experienced in life. If any disagreement occurs, good children should try to iron out the disagreement by listening to the parents' opinions. They never take it for granted that they are always in the right. On the contrary, good children learn quickly by listening to others.

26. The most suitable title for this passage would be _____ .
- A. Good Children at Home
 - B. Good Students at School
 - C. What Good Children Should Be Like
 - D. Be Good Students
27. One important ability good children are supposed to develop is _____ .
- A. to think independently
 - B. to work hard at some subjects
 - C. to be good students at school
 - D. to have a cooperative attitude toward teachers
28. Good children should _____ .
- A. never talk about their personal worries
 - B. care for their parents, brothers and sisters
 - C. consider something of their own interests
 - D. never get upset by their personal problems
29. When there is disagreement between parents and children, good children should try to _____ .
- A. get ready to talk nicely
 - B. please their parents with something good
 - C. use an iron to keep calm
 - D. find a good resolution to the problem

30. In the last paragraph, the sentence "They never take it for granted that they are always in the right" means they never _____ .
- A. believe that they are always right
 - B. make sure that they are right
 - C. think it is true that they might not always be right
 - D. accept it as a matter of fact that they are always right

短文理解 2

Blocks of "high-rise" flats have been built in large numbers in London and in many other big cities. Just after the Second World War these big, twenty-to-thirty storey buildings, hundreds of feet in height, were thought to be the ideal solution to the housing problem. For on the one hand, there was severe housing shortage, but on the other hand, there was lack of space to build houses in urban areas. Blocks of "high-rise" flats seemed, at first, to be able to solve the problem, since they can offer space for more families to live in on less land. The beautiful, modern apartments in the high-rises were much sought after by people who lived downtown. Hundreds of the vast blocks had been built before anyone began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not. Are they suitable places for people, children especially, to live in? A well-known British architect, who personally designed many of these buildings, now believes that the high-rises may well make those people who have been housed in them suffer a great deal. Evidence has been collected by social workers, which suggests that people do suffer. They complain about severe loneliness and deep depression living within these great towers. People also talk about lack of communication with others, no easy access to a playground for children, no chances for adults to get familiarized with each other. Many people say that they have lived next door to each other for years in the same building, but they never know who their neighbors are. Some experts say that a large number of people living in the high-rises suffer from mental disorder and have even developed criminal tendencies. As a result of these new discoveries, plans for new high-rise blocks are being reconsidered. We are now building up many high-rises in big cities such as Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. Perhaps we should also reconsider the idea too.

31. There was a big housing problem after the Second World War _____ .
- A. in London
 - B. in the rural areas
 - C. in many big cities
 - D. in many countries

32. Blocks of “high-rise” flats were thought to be the ideal solution to the housing problem, because _____ .
- A. there was severe housing shortage in big cities
 - B. there was less and less land to build houses in big cities
 - C. they were modern and beautiful and much sought after by city people
 - D. they were built on less land and were able to house a lot more people
33. The sentence “Hundreds of the vast blocks had been built before anyone began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not.” means _____ .
- A. it was not until hundreds of the vast blocks had been built that people began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not
 - B. hundreds of the vast blocks had not been built until anyone began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not
 - C. people began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not before hundreds of the vast blocks had been built
 - D. since the first blocks were designed, some people have been doubtful about whether they were good solutions or not
34. The author takes a well-known British architect as an example to show us that _____ .
- A. he is very proud of his designing of many of the high-rises
 - B. even a well-known designer of the high-rises believes they are no good for people
 - C. even a well-known designer of the high-rises suffers personally
 - D. high-rises are well-designed, modern buildings which meet people’s needs
35. What is the greatest danger for people living in a high-rise according to some experts?
- A. Lack of communication with others.
 - B. No easy access to a playground for children.
 - C. Developing criminal tendencies.
 - D. Not knowing the neighbors.

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

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.

Questions 36—40

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. On average, people visit 13 websites a day.
40. About 40% of adults use the Internet regularly.

第五部分 书面表达(共计 20 分)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a story about what happened to you or to someone else. You should write at least 80 words and base your story on the Chinese outline below:

- (1)事件发生的时间和地点
- (2)人物
- (3)事件的经过

试卷代号:1162

座位号

中央广播电视大学 2011—2012 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

英语 II (2) 试题答题纸

2012 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)

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)

试卷代号:1162

中央广播电视大学 2011—2012 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

英语 II (2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2012 年 1 月

第一部分 交际用语(共计 10 分,每小题 2 分)

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

第二部分 词汇与结构(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

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

第三部分 完形填空(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

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

第四部分 阅读理解(共计 30 分,每小题 2 分)

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

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

36. T 37. NG 38. F 39. F 40. T

第五部分 写作(共计 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">• 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。
13—16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。
9—12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。
5—8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—4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:

One morning last week, I ate breakfast in a small restaurant not far from my school. Unfortunately, I found that I did not have any money on me. I had left my wallet at home. I tried to explain this to the manager of the restaurant, but he did not believe me and wanted to call the police. I tried to call my wife, but she was not at home. Just then, I saw a former classmate walking past the restaurant, and I asked him to pay for my breakfast.