

试卷代号:1162

中央广播电视大学 2011—2012 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

英语 II (2) 试题

2012 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 (每小题 2 分,共 10 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. — Sam, this is my friend, Jane.

— _____

A. I'm Jack.

B. It's very nice.

C. Glad to meet you, Jane.

D. Very well, thank you.

2. — What's the fare to the museum?

— _____

A. Five hours.

B. Five o'clock.

C. Five miles.

D. Five dollars.

3. — How long will you be away from Italy?

— _____

A. Yes, I'll be in Italy.

B. About a month.

C. Yes, it's a long way to Italy.

D. Since last month.

4. — So sorry to trouble you.

— _____

A. It's a pleasure.

B. It's your fault.

C. I don't think so.

D. I'm sorry, too.

5. — Could you please tell me how to get to the nearest bus stop?

— _____

A. It's not sure.

B. Of course not.

C. It's on the right corner just ahead.

D. That's all right.

第二部分 词汇与语法结构 (每小题 2 分,共 20 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. My watch has been losing time for the past week. It probably needs _____.

A. cleaning

B. to clean

C. cleaned

D. to be cleaning

第三部分 完形填空 (每小题 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。

2 Patten Close

Derby

DJ5 6XX

16 April 2003

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing 16 about a recent stay at your hotel, The Grand Hotel. My wife and I arrived on 21st March and stayed for two nights.

Firstly we waited twenty minutes at reception because there was nobody 17 the desk. Then we waited a further twenty minutes because the receptionist could not find our booking. 18 our luggage was left unattended in reception for three hours until we finally took it to our room ourselves.

Our room was not available immediately when we arrived. Therefore we had to wait another hour 19 we could go to the room. When we saw the room, it had two single beds and we 20 a double bed, so we had to change it. Unfortunately the second room was on the top floor and the lift was 21. And although we had asked for a room with a sea view, it was facing the road.

Although the food in the restaurant was quite good, we were unhappy with the 22 we received. We had booked an evening meal inclusive in the price of the room. Consequently we did not take money to the dining room and then discovered 23 we had to pay for the wine immediately. Unfortunately, the waiters were rude and 24. However, the manager did agree that we could pay the wine bill in the morning.

To sum up, I was most dissatisfied with the entire experience and I expect full compensation for the inconvenience caused.

I look forward 25 from you.

Yours faithfully,

Arthur Mullard

Questions 16—25:

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 16. A. complain | B. to complain | C. complained | D. complaining |
| 17. A. in | B. from | C. to | D. at |
| 18. A. Moreover | B. Although | C. So | D. Because |
| 19. A. after | B. while | C. during | D. before |
| 20. A. asked for | B. ask for | C. had asked for | D. have asked for |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| 21. A. out of order | B. in order | C. disorder | D. bad order |
| 22. A. money | B. letter | C. food | D. service |
| 23. A. why | B. that | C. when | D. where |
| 24. A. help | B. helpful | C. unhelpful | D. helpless |
| 25. A. to hearing | B. hearing | C. to hear | D. to be hearing |

第四部分 阅读理解 (每小题 2 分, 共 30 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.

Questions 26—30:

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

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.

Questions 31—35:

31. According to the author, most people would _____ they are the happiest in the world.
A. doubt whether
B. like to think that
C. think about whether
D. not think that
32. The author thinks that people quite often compare themselves with _____.
A. a close friend
B. a relative
C. anyone they think is happier
D. someone we even hardly know
33. What is NOT true about the young man the author once met with?
A. He is a TV talk show host.
B. Everything goes effortlessly right for him.
C. He loves his wife and their daughters.
D. He is very happy with his work and his life.
34. After talking with the young man about the Internet, the author realizes _____.
A. that he is mistaken in thinking nothing unhappy existed in the latter's life
B. how grateful the young man is for the existence of the Internet
C. how terribly the young man's wife suffer from the disease - diabetes
D. that there is a lot of information one can look up in the Internet
35. The significant conclusion the author draws about happiness is that _____.
A. it is hard for us to give up the image of "being perfect"
B. unhappiness is like looking at something and fixing on even the smallest fault
C. we know people who have suffered a great deal but generally remain happy
D. true happiness lies in struggling to be happy

36—40: 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

Poll reveals TV news too negative

A recent Time/CNN poll in the USA has discovered that 75% of people agreed that the news media is "sensationalist", 63% found it "too negative" and 73% said they are "sceptical about the accuracy" of the news they are receiving.

Local news programmes in the USA are so dominated by stories of violence and crime

that other topics like government, education and the environment are left with little airtime. Network broadcaster John Walters claimed, "This lack of information has resulted in negative feelings towards the media."

Crime reports, which often serve as lead stories, make up an average of 30.2% of news time on local TV news programmes in the USA. Media researcher Bob Smith reported, "53% of crime reports are about murder, but it is one of the least frequently committed crimes." Another media study revealed that 42% of all local TV news broadcasts are stories about crime, disaster and war.

One possible reason for this is that local television news is ratings driven. Some market research suggests that viewers like to see stories of crime and violence, which increases the ratings of newscasts. Higher ratings mean higher advertising revenues. Mike Adams, a television executive, explained, "The increase in crime reports is because, on average, almost half the money a local station makes comes from news."

Many experts believe a steady diet of violence-oriented news broadcasts has serious effects. A spokesman for the National Television Violence Committee stated, "There are three main risks associated with viewing media violence. People learn aggressive behaviour. They become desensitised to real-world violence. These lead to an increased fear of being a victim of violence, resulting in mistrust of others."

Questions 36—40:

36. The majority of people polled think that the news media is accurate.
37. There is not enough time to talk about a wider range of subjects on the news.
38. 53% of all crimes committed are murders.
39. Advertising companies invest in TV programmes with high ratings.
40. TV stations make too much money from news.

第五部分 书面表达 (20 分)

41. **Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a short passage to express your views on a given topic. You should write at least 80 words and base your writing on the Chinese outline below:*

- (1) 因特网与现代社会
- (2) 因特网对生活的影响

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中央广播电视大学 2011—2012 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)

2012 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. C

第二部分 词汇与结构(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

第三部分 完形填空(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

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

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">• 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:

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.