

试卷代号:1161

中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 学年度第二学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 英语 II (1) 试题

2013 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、仔细阅读题目的说明,并按题目要求答题。答案一定要写在答题纸指定的位置上,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. — Would you like to have dinner with us this evening?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. OK, but I have to go to a meeting now

B. No, I can't

C. Sorry, but this evening I have to go to the airport to meet my parents

3. — Oh, sorry to bother you.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. That's okay

B. No, you can't

C. That's good

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

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Oh, I know

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

C. I'll keep it down next time

5. — What's the problem, Harry?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. No problem

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

C. No trouble at all

## 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. It is very convenient \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A. living  
B. to live  
C. lived
7. I'm tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ working very hard.  
A. have  
B. have been  
C. had
8. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ the case carefully before I draw a conclusion.  
A. look up  
B. look into  
C. look after
9. The bedroom needs \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. decorating  
B. to decorate  
C. decorated
10. A lecture hall is \_\_\_\_\_ where students attend lectures.  
A. that  
B. which  
C. one
11. Mary forgot \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to her mother, so she wrote to her just now.  
A. to have written  
B. to write  
C. having wrote
12. You must explain \_\_\_\_\_ how they succeeded \_\_\_\_\_ the experiment.  
A. for us, for  
B. at us, at  
C. to us, in
13. — What's happened to Tom?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ to hospital.  
A. He's taken  
B. He'll be taken  
C. He's been taken

14. It happen \_\_\_\_\_ a winter night.

- A. at
- B. on
- C. in

15. More and more people in China now \_\_\_\_\_ to work regularly.

- A. drive
- B. have driven
- C. drove

### 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。

In the UK, in business situations, when you meet someone (16) the first time you shake hands and say, “*How do you do?*”. This is not really a question, and the reply (17) it is another greeting such as “*How do you do?*” or “*Hello*” or “*I’m very (18) to meet you*” or, if you have met the person sometime before, “*It’s good to see you again*”.

You don’t (19) hands every time you meet someone, you just greet them. If you are invited (20) someone’s house for dinner, it is usual to take a present — some chocolates (21) flowers or, if you know them quite well, a bottle of wine. If you do not know the host well, don’t be the last person to leave. Telephone (22) next day to thank the host for the meal. English people don’t like to talk about personal things, and tend to (23) religion, politics and money.

Good topics for small talk are the weather, holidays, weekend activities, gardens and architecture, (24) houses and homes. When you go to a pub or bar, it’s usual to take (25) to buy a drink for everyone in your group and pay for the drinks when you get them from the bar and before you drink them.

- |                 |            |             |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| 16. A. at       | B. for     | C. since    |
| 17. A. for      | B. after   | C. to       |
| 18. A. pleasing | B. pleased | C. pleasant |

- |                   |                |              |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 19. A. shake      | B. touch       | C. feel      |
| 20. A. at         | B. with        | C. to        |
| 21. A. or         | B. and         | C. with      |
| 22. A. in         | B. the         | C. within    |
| 23. A. talk about | B. ask about   | C. avoid     |
| 24. A. especially | B. special     | C. specially |
| 25. A. chance     | B. opportunity | C. turns     |

#### 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

#### **PAT the Dog**

Did you know there are some very special dogs doing good work in our hospital wards? These are PAT (Pets As Therapy) dogs. Doctors and nurses are recognising the benefits of pets more and more — particularly for children, people with mental illnesses and elderly people who are separated from their own pets or have had to give up their pets.

Stroking and playing with a pet is a calming experience and something to look forward to. One hospital reported that a man with a mental illness, who hadn't spoken for years, first stroked and played with a visiting dog and then started talking to it.

Today, around 4,500 dogs and 50 cats and their volunteer owners are at work in the UK bringing comfort and pleasure to over 100,000 people in hospital.

There are many other 'working dogs'. There are guard dogs, police dogs, hunting dogs and dogs for the blind. Disabled people benefit greatly. Take the case of Alan Smythe, who has to visit hospital every month. Some things are difficult for him because he is in a wheelchair. But his life has altered dramatically since he got a dog, Tess, from the charity 'Dogs for the Disabled'. 'She helps me to get dressed, and she brings me my socks and shoes. She fetches the newspaper from the shop, and she passes me the phone when it rings. I feel so much better too. It's like having a really good friend. She comes with me to

hospital. Once, she saved my life. I am a diabetic and one day my blood sugar level dropped, and when I was going into a coma she went next door and she alerted my neighbour. He gave me an insulin injection. ’

26. Which of the following statement is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. All the dogs are allowed into the hospitals to visit the patients.
- B. Only some special dogs can help the patients feel better.
- C. Doctors and nurses doubt if pets can bring comfort to the patients.

27. Pets are particularly beneficial to the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. children
- B. people with mental illness
- C. the elderly people who live alone

28. The first sentence of Para. 2 suggests \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. pets can make people become quiet and attentive
- B. people feel uncomfortable when they touch and play with a pet
- C. people feel relaxed and hopeful when they touch and play with a pet

29. The dog helps Alan do the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. She helps her get dressed
- B. She picks up the phone for her
- C. She gets the newspaper for her

30. The sentence “when I was going to a comma . . .” means that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. when I got hungry . . .
- B. when I fell down on the floor . . .
- C. when I became unconscious . . .

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正确(T)或错误(F)。

#### 短文理解 2

Lily is 70 years old and she takes care of her 91-year-old mother. She told us about caring for her mother.

I wake up early every day, it's usually about 6.30 am, and wait until I hear Tilly, my mum, moving about. Then I make her a cup of tea. At about half past seven she gets up and we have breakfast together. We normally just have toast, but on Sundays we always have bacon and eggs. After breakfast she reads the newspaper, then she sits by the window and waves to the neighbours as they walk by.

She hardly ever goes out but she is very proud of her personal appearance, so she goes to the hairdresser once a month.

She doesn't like being left on her own for very long, so I always arrange for a neighbour to come and sit with her when I go out. Now and again, my friend and neighbour, Joan, comes to spend the day with her, and I can go and have lunch with another friend, May, who lives in town.

I have a brother, Syd. He comes to stay two or three times a year. He is very good and keeps in touch, but he lives 300 miles away. Once a year, he collects mum and takes her to stay with him in London for a week. She doesn't really like going because it's a long journey, but I need the rest.

Sally, the nurse, comes to see mum regularly. My next-door neighbour, Jack, often calls in. In the evening we usually watch TV and we sometimes play cards. Mum is fantastic for her age. But I can never decide to go anywhere spontaneously. I always have to plan it, so I feel a bit trapped. But what is the alternative? An old people's home? I couldn't do that to my mother.

31. Lily wakes before her mother.

32. Joan sometimes spends the day with Lily's mother.

33. Tilly is satisfied with her appearance.

34. Lily's brother comes to visit every three weeks.

35. Lily and her mother play cards more than they watch TV.

## 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 changes in your life. 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,说明你生活中的变化。

There have been many changes in my life  
be better off  
preserved pickles  
cramped and gloomy room to a big and bright flat  
getting around

### Changes in Life

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## 英语 II (1) 试题答题纸

2013 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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## 英语 II (1) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2013 年 7 月

### 第一部分 交际用语(共计 10 分,每小题 2 分)

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

### 第二部分 词汇与结构(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

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

### 第三部分 完形填空(共计 20 分,每小题 2 分)

16. B                    17. C                    18. B                    19. A                    20. C  
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. B                    27. C                    28. C                    29. B                    30. C  
31. T                    32. T                    33. T                    34. F                    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

16—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>
11—15 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>
6—10 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>
3—5 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—2 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>