

试卷代号:1161

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2014年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 英语Ⅱ(1) 试题

2015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. —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.

2. —What's the problem, Harry?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. No problem

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

C. No trouble at all

3. —Well, Mary, how are you?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I'm good

B. I'm nice

C. I'm fine

4. —What would you like, tea or coffee?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, I would

B. Coffee, please

C. It's very nice

5. —May I know your address?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Sure. Here you are

B. I have no idea

C. Sorry, I've forgotten

## 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. He is very keen \_\_\_\_\_ football.

A. at

B. in

C. on



### 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

A survey has shown that people have stopped believing both the media and politicians. A similar survey carried out 5 years ago showed that 50% of people thought that what politicians said was usually not true, and that 35% of people thought that what they saw on the television or read in newspapers was not true. Now both those figures have increased sharply, to 80% of people not believing politicians and 70% not believing the television or newspapers. Experts think that these figures are not going to come down in the near future.

Stories about politicians and journalists taking money from businessmen have caused the public to stop trusting them. Also politicians keep making promises that they do not keep. Mr Smith of York said, 'When the politicians make new laws, they only help their friends, not people like me'. Mrs Marley of Leeds said, 'The newspapers and television are not interested in what is true; they are only interested in money for advertising'.

It has got worse recently as more people can get news from the Internet and learn if the journalists and politicians are telling the truth or not. What can our politicians and journalists do? The only answer is to be more honest.

26. The number of people believing politicians and journalists has \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. increased  
B. not changed  
C. decreased

27. Experts think this problem \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. will get better soon  
B. will not get better soon  
C. will get worse soon

28. Stories say businessmen give money to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. politicians  
B. politicians and journalists  
C. journalists

29. Mr Smith thinks politicians make laws \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. to help their friends

B. to help him

C. to help everybody

30. People can now check stories using \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. the newspapers

B. the television

C. the Internet

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

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,说明居住在大城市中优缺点。

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)
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◆ 作文题目:

**Living In A Big City**

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座位号

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## 英语 II (1) 试题答题纸

2015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)

2015年1月

### 第一部分 交际用语(共计10分,每小题2分)

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

### 第二部分 词汇与结构(共计20分,每小题2分)

6. C            7. A            8. A            9. A            10. B  
11. B           12. B           13. C           14. A           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. C           27. B           28. B           29. A           30. C  
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

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>