

试卷代号:1162

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(2) 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

Questions 1—5: 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. — I've got a bad cold today.

— _____.

- A. Thank you for telling me
- B. Oh, dear! I hope you get better soon
- C. It isn't serious
- D. It'll be better soon

2. — Have a nice holiday, Ted.

— _____.

- A. Yes, you're right
- B. That's all right
- C. Thank you, and you too
- D. Good idea

3. — 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

4. — Is it going to be warm next week?

— _____.

- A. Yes, it is
- B. I don't believe it
- C. No, it hasn't
- D. It changes all the time

5. — What does your English teacher look like?

— _____.

- A. She likes singing
- B. She looks sad
- C. She likes to stay with us
- D. She looks like her mother

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. are 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(单项选择)

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

The AIDS virus has been around for a very long time, but the spread of the disease within the last twenty years or so on such a scale has caused real concern. It seems that in the 1980s the principal carriers of the disease were homosexuals, drug users and prostitutes. Now it is becoming evident that heterosexuals also spread the disease, that children can be born with the virus and that patients in hospitals are being infected too.

Just as the WHO fought the spread of children's disease throughout the world in the 1960s, so now they must again use education to fight this killer disease. The organization proposes to write newspaper articles and books, and to make videos and TV programmes. These will be translated into the major languages of the world so that as many people as possible can be educated about the danger of AIDS.

However, we are still faced with two big questions. Is educating the public enough if we are to control the spread of AIDS? Does the WHO have enough money and resources for hospitals throughout the world to help and care for sufferers? One fact is becoming clearer and that is that the WHO has not focused enough on the need to educate medical staff. There are still hospitals and health centers in some parts of the world which do not accept AIDS patients, while there are others where too little care is taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

31. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. AIDS is a disease for which a cure has been found.
- B. AIDS is a disease which has just been found.
- C. AIDS is a disease which has existed for a long time.
- D. AIDS is a disease which spreads very slowly.

32. Who is easily infected with AIDS?

- A. People who use drugs.
- B. People who visit prostitutes.
- C. Patients who stay in hospital.
- D. All of the above.

33. In WHO's opinion, what will help most effectively in fighting against the spread of AIDS?

- A. More education.
- B. More medicines.
- C. More doctors.
- D. More equipment.

34. From the passage, we can see that the writer is not happy about _____ .
- A. the education the general public get on AIDS
 - B. the education the medical staff get on AIDS
 - C. the TV programmes on AIDS
 - D. the newspaper articles on AIDS
35. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true according to the passage?
- A. It is not enough only to educate the general public.
 - B. There are some hospitals in some parts of the world which do not accept AIDS patients.
 - C. Great care has been taken to prevent the spread of AIDS everywhere in the world now.
 - D. More money and resources are needed to control the spread of AIDS.

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)。

阅读理解 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.

第五部分 写作

41. **Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write an email to a business partner in London about your trip next month. You should write at least 80 words and base your email on the Chinese outline below:*

- (1) 接受邀请下星期到英国观光旅游;
- (2) 希望对方能到机场接你;
- (3) 告诉对方你抵达的日期和航班号等。

得 分	评卷人

第五部分 书面表达 (20 分)

41. **Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write an email to a business partner in London about your trip next month. You should write at least 80 words and base your email on the Chinese outline below:*

- (1) 接受邀请下星期到英国观光旅游;
- (2) 希望对方能到机场接你;
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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 (2) 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. B 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. D

第二部分 词汇与结构(共计20分,每小题2分)

6. C 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. D
11. B 12. A 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. 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)

41. **Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write an email to a business partner in London about your trip next month. You should write at least 80 words and base your email on the Chinese outline below:

- (1)接受邀请下星期到英国观光旅游;
- (2)希望对方能到机场接你;
- (3)告诉对方你抵达的日期和航班号等。

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:

Dear Robert,

I'm very pleased to accept the kind invitation you extended in your last email. I'm planning to spend my holiday in Britain next week. Since this is my first visit to your country, I hope you will be able to meet me at the airport.

My flight details—the plane leaves Beijing at 12:30 next Thursday and arrives in London at 14:30 (local time). The flight number is CA1347.

Thank you and looking forward to meeting you in London.

With best wishes,

Zhang Lin