

铜陵电大

试卷代号:1003

中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级日常英语 试题

2009 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。多项选择题的答案一定要涂黑。

三、用蓝、黑圆珠笔或钢笔答题,使用铅笔答题无效。

Information for the examinees:

This examination consists of three sections. They are:

Section I : Listening Test (40 points, 30 minutes)

Section II : Reading Test (40 points, 30 minutes)

Section III : Writing Test (20 points, 30 minutes)

The total marks for this examination are 100 points. Time allowed for completing this examination is 2 hours (90 minutes).

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Section I 听力题 Listening Test

40 points

Instructions:

- The Listening Test will take approximately 30 minutes.
- There are three parts to the test and you will hear each part twice.
- There will be a pause of 30 seconds before each part to let you look at the task and another pause after each part to allow you to think about your answers.
- You can first write your answers on this test paper. You will have several minutes at the end of the listening test to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.
- ALL ANSWERS MUST APPEAR ON THE ANSWER SHEET.

Part 1: (1—5). A Telephone Conversation

Blank filling Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with one to three appropriate words. Now you have half a minute to look at the questions.

NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH	
Neighbours should watch out for:	Strangers <u>(1)</u> on front doors or trying car doors
	An open <u>(2)</u> where the owners are out or away
Neighbours should report to the police:	Event: Exact description as well as the <u>(3)</u> and place
	Person: Approximate age, <u>(4)</u> and height
	Car: Make and colour plus registration <u>(5)</u>

Now you have half a minute to check you answers.

Part 2: (6—15) An Extended Conversation

True or False: You are going to listen to a conversation. As you listen, decide whether statements 6—15 are true or false. Mark the following statements as T (true) or F (false) on your answer sheet.

6. Chinese brides and brides in the UK wear the same colour dresses.

7. In the UK the man always gives his girlfriend a big diamond ring.

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8. A woman is called the man's fiancée if they are engaged.
9. A man is only called the groom during the marriage ceremony.
10. A civil marriage is carried out in a church.
11. In a religious ceremony a priest marries the couple.
12. The bride's father gives his daughter away.
13. The best man is sometimes the groom's brother.
14. The bridesmaids look after the best man.
15. The reception is held before the wedding.

You have half a minute to look at the questions.

Part 3: (16—25) A Monologue

Spot dictation: Fill in the following blanks with one word as you listen to the speech for the first time. You now have half a minute to look at the task.

I was (16) enough to find a very nice place to live in soon after I arrived. The rent's only (17) a week, plus my share of the bills. It's a room in a (18) in a high-rise block. There are (19) other tenants and though we each have kitchen and bathroom. The rooms are quite well (20) and there's everything I need in the kitchen—except a coffee machine (but, fortunately, I can (21) one from a friend). There's a television in the sitting room but no money. I'll have to get used to (22) letters instead! I haven't yet spent much time with the other tenants but I don't foresee any problems.

The block is in rather a rough neighbourhood but our next-door neighbour seems a nice guy. He's rather quiet but very (23). He's already told me where to find the best pubs and so on. There are a few shops (24) so I can do most of my shopping locally, but I'll have to go into twenty minutes walk from the town centre—which is just as well since the buses don't (25) to run very often!

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Section II : 阅读理解 Reading Test

40 points

Instructions:

- There are three parts to the test, each including one reading passage.
- The test will take approximately 30 minutes.

There will be NO extra time to transfer answers to the Answer Sheet; therefore, you should write ALL your answers on the Answer Sheet as you do each task.

Part 1: Questions (26—30) are based on passage 1. 10 points

Passage 1

There are stories about two U. S. presidents, Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, which attempt to explain the American English term OK. We don't know if either story is true, but they are both interesting.

The first explanation is based on the fact that President Jackson had very little education. In fact, he had difficulty reading and writing. When important papers came to Jackson, he tried to read them and then had his assistants explain what they said. If he approved of a paper, he would write "all correct" on it. The problem was that he didn't know how to spell, so what he really wrote was "ol korekt". After a while, he shortened that term to "OK".

The second explanation is based on the place where President Van Biuren was born, Kinderhook, New York. Van Buren's friends organized a club to help him become President. They called the club the Old Kinderhook Club, and anyone who supported Van Buren was called "OK".

Questions (26—30) Multiple Choice: Choose the best answer among the choices given. Write the appropriate letters in the space indicated on the answer sheet.

26. The author _____ .

- A. believes both of the stories
- B. is not sure whether the stories are true
- C. doesn't believe a word of the stories

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27. According to the passage, President Jackson _____ .
- A. couldn't draw up any documents at all
 - B. didn't like to read important papers by himself
 - C. wasn't good at reading, writing or spelling
28. According to the first story, the term "OK" _____ .
- A. was approved of by President Jackson
 - B. was the title of some official documents
 - C. was first used by President Jackson
29. According to the second story, the term "OK" _____ .
- A. was the short way to say "Old Kinderhook Club"
 - B. meant the place where President Van Buren was born
 - C. was used to call Van Buren's supporters in the election
30. According to the second story, the term "OK" was first used _____ .
- A. in a presidential election
 - B. to organize the Old Kinderhook Club
 - C. by the members of the "Old Kinderhook Club"

Part 2: Questions (31—35) are based on passage 2. 10 points

Passage 2

Beijing is big but it's quite easy to get around. There are buses, taxis and even an underground system but I go almost everywhere by bike! It's fantastic. Fortunately, bike-theft is not as big a problem here as it is at home. There are special bike lanes all over the city so, although the roads are busy, I feel quite safe. I can't believe how convenient it is. There are bike repairmen on almost every corner so I never need to worry about breaking down or getting a puncture.

Cycling makes me feel so independent—just being able to go where I want, when I choose, is a luxury. Whenever I see people waiting at bus stops, I wonder why they don't just go by bike instead. The buses always look terribly crowded and uncomfortable. Some of the other foreign teachers here use taxis a lot but I actually think cycling is preferable

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because it's helping me get to know Beijing and making me feel "part of things". And, of course, it's the cheapest way to get around—apart from walking. Distances here are so great that it's usually not possible to go anywhere on foot. So, I'm having a great time and getting quite fit, too.

Questions (31—35) True or False: Mark the following statements as T (true) or F (false) on your answer sheet.

31. The people in Beijing feel it difficult to commute between home and office every day.

32. The writer has to go to work by bus because it is too far from his home to his office.

33. Riding bicycle is his favorite way of travel in Beijing.

34. The writer thinks cycling makes him/her feel safe, convenient, independent and healthy and it is a good way for him/her to know Beijing.

35. The writer prefers taxis because it is much faster.

Part 3: Questions (36—45) are based on passage 3. 20 points

Passage 3

Hello, Davie,

I imagine you've now had time to settle down. It would be great to see you. Why not come to my hotel and have a beer one evening? It's quite near your university.

You can get here easily by bus or bike. You go south from Wei Gong Cun—either on the 332 bus or on your bike. You pass the Beijing National Library, a grand white building with steps at the front and a lovely blue, Chinese style roof, and then Purple Bamboo Park. You can't miss the park—with lion statues on either side of the entrance and lots of bamboo growing inside the walls. You turn left immediately after the park. You'll see the Capital Stadium on your left—a tall, square building with lots of flags outside. Go straight ahead and then turn right when you see a tall building with a revolving hexagonal restaurant on the top—the Xiyuan Hotel. You get off the bus at the stop after the Xiyuan (if you decide to come by bus). You carry on going south for about 500 meters and then, on your left, you will see my hotel—the Xindadu Hotel—a nice building with columns on either side of the door and a fountain in front. I'm in Room 2507.

Questions (36—45) Filling blanks: Fill the blanks according to the passage.

David's place: _____ (36)

(Room _____ (37))

bus No. : (_____ 38 _____ , _____ 39 _____) from Wei Gong Cun.

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Pass _____ (40)

Purple Bamboo Park

Turn _____ (41) after the park

Go _____ (42)

Turn _____ (43) at the Xiyuan

Get off at the stop after the Xiyuan

Walk _____ (44)

Hotel _____ (45)

Section III : 小论文 Writing Test (150 words)

20 points

46.

Instructions:
• This test will take 30 minutes.
• Write your essay on the Answer Sheet.
• Your essay should be about 150 words.

Writing: Write a letter in response to the announcement made by the Beijing Olympic Committee on selecting volunteers for the 2008 Olympic Games. You should base your letter on the outline below. You may begin with "Dear Mr. Wang". You are to state briefly your hope, the reason why you hope to be the volunteer, your advantages and your promise.

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中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级日常英语 试题答题纸

2009 年 1 月

题号	Section I			Section II			Section III	总分
	Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 1	Part 2	Part 3		
分数								

Section I : 听力题 Listening Test(40 points)

得分	评卷人

Part 1: Questions 1—5(10 points, 2 points each)

得分 1.

得分 2.

得分 3.

得分 4.

得分 5.

得分	评卷人

Part 2: Questions 6—15(10 points, 1 points each)

得分 6.

得分 7.

得分 8.

得分 9.

得分 10.

得分 11.

得分 12.

得分 13.

得分 14.

得分 15.

得分	评卷人

Part 3: Questions 16—25(20 points, 2 points each)

得分 16.

得分 17.

得分 18.

得分 19.

得分 20.

得分 21.

得分 22.

得分 23.

得分 24.

得分 25.

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Section II : 阅读理解 Reading Test (40 points)

得 分	评卷人

Part 1: Questions 26—30 (10 points, 2 points each)

得分 26. 得分 27. 得分 28. 得分 29. 得分 30.

得 分	评卷人

Part 2: Questions 31—35 (10 points, 2 points each)

得分 31. 得分 32. 得分 33. 得分 34. 得分 35.

得 分	评卷人

Part 3: Questions 36—45 (20 points, 2 points each)

得分 36.

得分 37.

得分 38.

得分 39.

得分 40.

得分 41.

得分 42.

得分 43.

得分 44.

得分 45.

得 分	评卷人

Section III : 小论文 Writing Test (150 words) (20 points)

46.

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中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级日常英语 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2009 年 1 月

Section I 听力题 Listening (40 points)

Part 1 Questions 1—5(10 points, 2 points each)

1. knocking 2. window 3. time 4. sex 5. number

Part 2 Questions 6—15(10 points, 1 point each)

6. F 7. F 8. T 9. T 10. F
11. T 12. T 13. T 14. F 15. F

Part 3 Questions 16—25(20 points, 2 points each)

(NB 1 point each; Exact words are required.)

16. lucky 17. £45 18. flat 19. three 20. furnished
21. borrow 22. writing 23. helpful 24. nearby 25. seem

Section II 阅读理解 Reading 40 points

Part 1 Questions 26—30(10 points, 2 points each)

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

Part 2 Questions 31—35(10 points, 2 points each)

31. F 32. F 33. T 34. T 35. F

Part 3 Questions 36—45(20 points, 2 points each; Exact words are required.)

36. The Xindadu Hotel 37. 2507
38. 332 39. south
40. National Librerary 41. left
42. straight ahead 43. right
44. 500 m. south 45. on the left

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Section III 小论文 Writing Test (20 points)

46. 答案略。

作文评分标准

分数	标准
18~20	文章切题,内容充实,有独到之处;行文流畅,语言得体;篇幅适当;结构严谨;句子结构有变化,用词有选择。避免了单调和粗俗;无语法错误。
15~17	内容适合;语言自然得体;篇幅适当;结构合理;准确地使用常用语法结构;语法和选词基本无错误。
12~14	基本切题;语体基本得当;篇幅适当;篇章结构进行了适当的计划或调整;只有少量语法错误;或有拼写错误,但不致引起阅读困难。
9~11	基本切题,但内容有待充实;语体不当之处较少;篇幅适当;结构有待改善;常用结构中无语法错误,其他语法和词汇错误不致引起严重的阅读困难。
6~8	大致切题,但有关内容欠缺或包含无关内容;缺乏语体意识;篇幅不够;篇章结构松散不当;各种语言错误导致严重阅读困难或误解。
0~5	错误过多,无法阅读。