

试卷代号: 1162

中央广播电视大学 2004—2005 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

### 各专业 英语 II (2) 试题

2005 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。监考人收完考卷和答题纸后才可离开考场。
- 二、仔细阅读题目的说明,并按题目要求和答题示例答题。答案一定要写在答题纸的指定位置上,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:听力理解(20分)

一、理解对话(每题 1 分,共 10 分)

在本节中,你将听到 10 个对话,每个对话后有一个问题。请从 A、B、C 三个选项中选择答案,并标在答题纸的相应位置。每段对话后有 10 秒的停顿,以便回答问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. How much is the shirt?  
A. £ 19.5.  
B. £ 9.15.  
C. £ 9.18.
2. Why is the heating not turned on?  
A. Because it has gone wrong.  
B. Because there is no electricity.  
C. Because the woman forgot to turn it on.
3. What's the relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Customer and sales-boy.  
B. Tourist and porter.  
C. Customer and shop assistant.
4. What food does the woman like?  
A. Food rich in sugar.  
B. Food low in fat.  
C. Food high in salt.
5. What is the man most probably going to do next?  
A. To buy another necklace immediately.  
B. To help looking for the necklace.  
C. To punish her.
6. Where is the man?  
A. In a hotel.  
B. In a shop.  
C. At home.
7. What does the man ask Anne to do?  
A. He asks Anne to give him his passport and 2,000 dollars.  
B. He asks Anne to bring her passport and less than 2,000 dollars.  
C. He asks Anne to bring her passport and 2,000 dollars or more.

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8. When did Peter set the world record?  
 A. In 1998.  
 B. In 1997.  
 C. In 1992.

9. What will Sue do after supper?  
 A. To meet Mrs. Black.  
 B. To visit Disneyland.  
 C. To go to the airport.
10. How much will the man pay?  
 A. Sixteen dollars.  
 B. Thirty-two dollars.  
 C. Thirty dollars.

二、理解段落(每题2分,共10分)

在本节中,你将听到一段独白或对话,判断下列句子是否符合所听独白或对话内容,符合的选T(True),不符合的选F(False),并标在答题纸的相应位置。对话前后各有30秒钟的停顿,以便阅读问题并核对答案。对话读两遍。

11. Simon thinks computers are bad for family life.  
 12. Karen doesn't have the same problem with her children as Simon.  
 13. Karen likes emails and the Internet.  
 14. Simon is amused by junk mail.  
 15. Simon thinks relationships were worse before computers.

第三部分:英语知识运用(35分)  
 三、选择填空(每题1分,共15分)

阅读下面的句子和对话,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,并标在答题纸的相应位置。

16. Does this patient's record need \_\_\_\_\_ now? Now, you can finish it later.  
 A. complete  
 B. to complete  
 C. completing  
 D. completed
17. My boss is \_\_\_\_\_ holding pointless meetings. It really annoys me.  
 A. never  
 B. always  
 C. sometimes  
 D. seldom
18. China is no longer what it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. used to be  
 B. was used to being  
 C. used to being  
 D. was used to be
19. That dinner was the most expensive meal we \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. would have  
 B. have had  
 C. have ever had  
 D. had ever had

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20. Robert is said \_\_\_\_\_ abroad, but I don't know what country he studied in.  
 A. to have studied  
 B. to study  
 C. to be studying  
 D. to be studied

21. — If he \_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_ that food.  
 — Luckily he was sent to the hospital immediately.  
 A. was warned; would not take  
 B. had been warned; would not have taken  
 C. would be warned; had not taken  
 D. would have been warned; had not taken
22. I was sick, but I \_\_\_\_\_ it at the weekend.  
 A. got by  
 B. got at  
 C. got up  
 D. got over

23. The doctor advised the astronaut \_\_\_\_\_ every two hours.  
 A. rest  
 B. to rest  
 C. resting  
 D. rested
24. John was bored, \_\_\_\_\_ he left his life in England.  
 A. in addition  
 B. so  
 C. however  
 D. furthermore
25. These new processes \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. should be controlled  
 B. should control  
 C. should be controlling  
 D. should controlled

26. There is not much to laugh \_\_\_\_\_ on the news today—it is all very serious.  
 A. to  
 B. at  
 C. about  
 D. with
27. This is very important. You \_\_\_\_\_ remember to shut down your computer every evening.  
 A. ought  
 B. must  
 C. should  
 D. can

28. John Walters claimed that this lack of information \_\_\_\_\_ in negative feelings towards the media.  
 A. have resulted  
 B. had resulted  
 C. resulted  
 D. results

### 第三部分: 阅读理解(30分)

五、阅读下列短文,从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择一正确答案,并标在答题纸的相应位置。(每

题2分,共20分)

#### 短文理解1

The Gobi Desert, in the north of China, is now seven times bigger than Britain. China has large desert areas and much of its agricultural land is being threatened by desertification, which is getting worse. In addition, soil erosion has led to a huge loss of farmland and the drying up of rivers. Consequently, the livelihoods of 35 million people are being threatened. Furthermore it is even affecting cities. The nearest sand dune is less than 100 miles from Beijing, where unpleasant sandstorms are becoming more frequent. The worse the situation, the more pressure there is on the government to take action.

The reasons for the changes are complex. It is clear that pollution of the air and water by factories is affecting the environment. Trees and other vegetation die, and so soil is eroded. The more trees that die, the less water is held in the earth. The need for wood for fuel and buildings leads to further deforestation, which causes further soil erosion. Local farmers find it more and more difficult to make a living. They end up using inefficient farming methods, which again leads to soil erosion.

The Government is carrying out anti-desertification projects, including the creation of a forest belt around deserts. The tree-planting campaign, known as the Great Green Wall, is meant to protect Beijing from sandstorms. China hopes to control the expansion of desert land by the year 2010 and plans to establish a protected eco-system in desert areas by 2050.

#### Questions 41—45.

41. Britain is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. one eighth of the size of the Gobi Desert  
B. 20% of the size of China  
C. as big as the Gobi desert  
D. bigger than Gobi desert
42. The total desert area of China is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. decreasing  
B. remaining constant  
C. not mentioned in the text  
D. increasing
43. The trees die because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the soil is poor  
B. the air and water is polluted  
C. they get diseases  
D. they are not well planted by people

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29. There are many cities \_\_\_\_\_ very fast.

- A. expand  
B. expanded  
C. to expand  
D. expanding

30. \_\_\_\_\_ you change your mind, I won't be able to help you.

- A. When  
B. Unless  
C. If  
D. As

#### 四、完型填空(每题2分,共20分)

阅读下面的短文,从短文后所给的A、B、C、D四个选项选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并标在答题纸的相应位置。

Ian and Shiree are a very unusual couple. Although they (31) \_\_\_\_\_ in the heart of London, they try to grow as much of their own food as possible. At the moment they (32) \_\_\_\_\_ an allotment from the local council to grow food on, but they plan (33) \_\_\_\_\_ more land soon. 'We (34) \_\_\_\_\_ growing our own food five years ago', said Ian, 'Since then we (35) \_\_\_\_\_ about half of the vegetables we need and a quarter of the fruit. We (36) \_\_\_\_\_ on the allotment for three years. We (37) \_\_\_\_\_ our own garden before that.' They do not plan to stop there though, 'By this time next year we (38) \_\_\_\_\_ enough land to grow about 75% of our food', said Ian. Why do they do this? 'We (39) \_\_\_\_\_ about the chemicals used to grow our food', said Shiree. 'More and more people

(40) \_\_\_\_\_ the same in the future', predicted Shiree.

31. A. live  
B. lived  
C. have lived  
D. had lived
32. A. rent  
B. have rented  
C. are renting  
D. have rented
33. A. buy  
B. to buy  
C. buying  
D. bought
34. A. start  
B. would start  
C. have started  
D. started
35. A. grew  
B. have grown  
C. have been growing  
D. have been grown
36. A. work  
B. worked  
C. have been working  
D. had worked
37. A. used  
B. have only used  
C. have only been using  
D. had only used
38. A. will have bought  
B. will buy  
C. are buying  
D. are going to buy
39. A. are worrying  
B. will worry  
C. worry  
D. worried
40. A. are doing  
B. are going to do  
C. will have done  
D. do

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44. The Chinese government is planting trees around \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the deserts
- B. China
- C. Beijing
- D. the north of China

45. The expansion of desert land \_\_\_\_\_

- A. will definitely be controlled by 2010
- B. won't be controlled by 2010
- C. should be controlled by 2010
- D. must be controlled by 2010

短文理解 2

Recently, a rather sophisticated(老练的) woman told me shyly that she saves up all her presents until Christmas morning and then sits up in bed and opens them, just like a child. She thought I would laugh at her and say how silly she was. But in fact I was absolutely delighted to meet someone who treats Christmas as I do.

Many people today have a very different attitude to Christmas. They think it's just a time when shopkeepers make a lot of money and everyone rushes round buying presents they don't want to give and food they don't want to eat. But have they grown so far away from their own childhood that they can't remember all the good things.

First of all, Christmas takes you out of the ordinary dull routine of life. For children, the fun begins weeks before when the decorations are put up, and excitement gradually increased as December the 25<sup>th</sup> approaches.

Everyone seems much friendlier to each other than usual at Christmas time. You can lean(倚靠) on a car window when you're stopped at the traffic lights and say "Merry Christmas," and people will smile and respond. You probably wouldn't think of doing that at any other time of year. Perhaps it's because most people are on holiday or because everyone knows that they are sharing a similar experience. Giving presents can be very satisfying, too, if you plan far enough in advance and really think of the right present for the right person.

Indeed, whatever shopkeepers gain out of Christmas, it is still a "holy day," the words from which "holiday" is derived, and it gives people time to pause and concentrate for a moment on non-commercial values.

Questions 46—50.

46. When the woman told the writer her Christmas story, she was shy because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she thought it was too private
- B. it showed her greediness
- C. she thought it was too childish
- D. it showed her honesty

47. Many people have different attitude to Christmas because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. shops earn too much money
- B. people eat too much food
- C. everyone gives out a lot of gifts
- D. the festival is too commercialized

48. The writer thinks that Christmas \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. brings excitement into the boring life
- B. begins several weeks before Dec. 25<sup>th</sup>
- C. gives a better time to children than adults
- D. is a time for the shops to make money

49. People are more friendly to each other at Christmas time because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they receive a lot of gifts and good wishes from other people
- B. Christmas provides them with an experience they can share
- C. more people put on a smiling face and reply to greetings
- D. shopkeepers are happy when they can make more money

50. The main idea of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. adults do not enjoy Christmas as much as children do
- B. early planning is the key to a good time for Christmas
- C. shopping for presents is a part of the Christmas celebration
- D. Christmas has not lost its charm in modern society

六、阅读下列短文,并根据短文内容判断其后的句子是正确(T),错误(F),还是文章中未涉及及相关信息(NG)(每题2分,共10分)

短文理解3

The Internet's ability to connect a wide range of cultures encourages variety. However, for the time being, English dominates online because from the start it was the lingua franca of cyberspace. Will this always be the case?

Currently about 70% of Internet content is in English, but only about 44% of Internet users are native English speakers. Worldwide, native Spanish speakers outnumber native

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speakers of English online, and the number of native Chinese speakers is greater than both those groups put together. Statistics show that the situation is changing. For instance, three years ago 75% of web pages were in English, but that number has dropped to 50% today.

Furthermore, Internet use among non-native speakers of English is growing at a faster rate than that of native English speakers. By 2003, the number of native English-speaking web users will have dropped to 29%, according to one estimate.

As a result, some researchers say that the early predominance of English is going to decline. They say that English will keep a special role in connecting communities whose native languages are different, but in about 20 years' time, Spanish, French, Arabic and Chinese will also have taken on this connecting role. If this is true, then monolingual native English speakers may be more likely to learn another language and also become bilingual, or even multilingual.

Questions 51—55.

- 51. English became the dominant Internet language because it is spoken in cyberspace.
- 52. Less than half of Internet users have English as their first language.
- 53. There are fewer native Spanish speakers than native English speakers online.
- 54. Approximately 40% of Spanish speakers have some sort of access to the Internet.
- 55. Only about half of web pages are in English compared to three-quarters three years ago.

第四部分:写作(15分)

七、书面表达(15分)

介绍一座你所熟知的,有可能吸引外国游客的城市。可以包括以下内容:

Background

Where to stay

Where to eat

What to do in the city

Where to go outside the city

How to get there

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试卷代号:1162

中央广播电视大学 2004—2005 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

### 各专业 英语 II (2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2005 年 1 月

#### 第一部分:听力理解(20 分)

一、理解对话(每题 1 分,共 10 分)

在本节中,你将听到 10 个对话,每个对话后有一个问题。请从 A、B、C 三个选项中选择答案,并标在答题纸的相应位置。每段对话后有 10 秒的停顿,以便回答问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B  |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. B | 9. C | 10. C |

二、理解段落(每题 2 分,共 10 分)

在本节中,你将听到一段独白或对话,判断下列句子是否符合所听独白或对话内容,符合的选 T(True),不符合的选择 F(False),并标在答题纸的相应位置。独白或对话前后各有 30 秒的停顿,以便阅读问题并核对答案。独白或对话读两遍。

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. T | 12. F | 13. T | 14. F | 15. F |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

#### 第二部分:英语知识运用(35 分)

三、选择填空(每题 1 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面的句子和对话,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,并标在答题纸的相应位置。

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. C | 17. B | 18. A | 19. D | 20. A |
| 21. B | 22. D | 23. B | 24. B | 25. A |
| 26. C | 27. C | 28. B | 29. D | 30. B |

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四、完型填空(每题 2 分,共 20 分)

阅读下面的短文,从短文后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并标在答题纸的相应位置。

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 31. A | 32. C | 33. B | 34. D | 35. B |
| 36. C | 37. D | 38. A | 39. C | 40. B |

#### 第三部分:阅读理解(30 分)

五、阅读下列短文,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项选择一个正确答案,并标在答题纸的相应位置。

(每题 2 分,共 20 分)

短文理解 1

短文理解 2

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 41. A | 42. D | 43. B | 44. A | 45. C |
| 46. C | 47. D | 48. A | 49. B | 50. D |

六、阅读下列短文,并根据短文内容判断下面的句子是对(T),是错(F),还是文章中没有涉及相关信息(NG)。(每题 2 分,共 10 分)

短文理解 3

- |       |       |       |        |       |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 51. F | 52. T | 53. F | 54. NG | 55. T |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|

#### 第四部分:写作(15 分)

七、书面表达(15 分)

1. 评分原则

- 1) 本题总分为 15 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。

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Section I: Listening Test

30 points

Instructions:

- The Listening Test will take approximately 30 minutes.
- There are two 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 through the questions and another one after each part to allow you to think about your answers.
- You can first write your answers on this test paper. You will have 10 minutes at the end of the test to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.
- ALL ANSWERS MUST APPEAR ON THE ANSWER SHEET.

Part 1: Questions 1—10 are based on this part.

10 points

**Summary Blank Filling:** Listen to the conversation about primary school fees. The following summarizes the conversation. Fill in the blanks with one to three words according to the information you hear. Before you listen for the first time you have half a minute to study the questions.

The Minister of Education has just issued a statement about (1) \_\_\_\_\_. There has been a recent survey showing that a large number of schools have been charging unauthorized (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Schools at primary level are only supposed to levy fees that have been approved by (3) \_\_\_\_\_. The basic principle is to ensure that all children, whether from rich or poor families, have (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

Some of these illegal fees are being disguised as donations which are given by parents to make sure that their child can attend a school that they (5) \_\_\_\_\_, rather than the school in their own (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Other schools organize extra classes but charge parents extra if they want their child to attend them. This means they are in effect changing the (7) \_\_\_\_\_.

Another method schools use to raise extra money is to charge for (8) \_\_\_\_\_ such as books and newspapers. Schools are only supposed to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ parents about these but

Information for the examinees:

This examination consists of three sections. They are:

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

Section II: Reading Test (50 points, 60 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 (120 minutes).

some put pressure on students and almost force them to buy the extras. This is wrong as the basic textbooks, which are bought from the school budget, should be enough for students to grasp the essentials of (10).

New regulations will be brought in to remedy these problems.

**Part 2 Questions 11—20 are based on this part.** 20 points

**Task 1 Questions 11—15: Spot dictation** You are going to listen to a conference paper read by

**Dr. Orson. Listen to the recording and fill in the following blanks with one word according to what you hear in the recording. Before the first time you listen to the recording you have half a minute to study the questions.**

At this conference, Children at Risk, and especially in this (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of the conference, Children Separated from their Parents, we have heard many times of the risks that parent/child separation creates. In each of the previous three papers on traumatic separation that we have heard this morning — separation through (12) \_\_\_\_\_, separation through family problems, and separation through (13) \_\_\_\_\_ — the risks have been common. These include — loss of the important parental-child bonding process, trauma for the child, the negative (14) \_\_\_\_\_, educational and (15) \_\_\_\_\_ consequences to the children.

**Task 2 Questions 16—20: True or False** Listen again to the talk and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Now you have half a minute to look at the questions.

16. C. O. P. S. G is an organization created by children of prisoners.
17. Children who find it difficult to develop loving relationships sometimes end up as criminals.
18. An important factor for the prevention of problems is helping the child to maintain contact with the parent in jail.

19. If the government wants to solve the problems of these children, more help and support should be given to the parent not in jail.

20. To do all these things will cost a great deal of money.

**This is the end of the Listening Test. You will now have 10 minutes to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.**

**Section II: Reading Test**

**50 points**

**Instructions:**

- There are four parts to the test, each including one reading passage.
- The test will take approximately 60 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. Read the following passage and answer Questions 21—30. 10 points**

**Passage 1**

**What Good is a Tree?**

*Lowell Ponte*

*From The Reader's Digest, March 1990*

While revisiting my childhood elementary school, I encounter an old friend. We both had grown over the decades, but my buddy now stood more than 30 feet tall.

We first met on Arbor day when the school gathered to put my friend, a blue spruce, in the ground. The principal told us that planting trees was important. Scientists tell us the same today.

Trees are so common and quiet that we pay them little mind. What, for instance, should we answer when asked to name the biggest living thing earth has ever seen? Dinosaurs? Blue whales? No, the largest sequoias in northern California weigh more than six blue whales. The tallest redwoods and Australian eucalyptus trees tower more than 300 feet high, three times the length of the greatest dinosaur.

You think, at 150 or more years, giant tortoises can live a long time? Some bristle cone pine trees in the American West are more than 4,000 years old, seedlings at the time the Egyptians were building the pyramids.

Trees sustain our lives and our planet in a thousand practical ways. This morning at breakfast — in your wood-framed house, on your wooden kitchen table you might have enjoyed orange juice or a grapefruit. Both come to us from trees. Over your French toast you may have sprinkled cinnamon and nutmeg, the powdered bark and nuts of tropical trees. That quart of maple syrup on your table was boiled down from roughly 10 gallons of sap from a sugar-maple tree. And the morning newspaper was printed in the processed wood pulp we call paper. Do you like chocolate, almonds, cola beverages? Cocoa beans, almonds and Kola nuts are tree products. How about gin and tonic? Gin gets its flavor from juniper tree berries, and the quinine in tonic comes from the cinchona tree.

Trees do more than make life pleasant; they make life possible. Trees get water through their roots, and primarily through their leaves, and they draw carbon dioxide from the air. Then, with the action of sunlight on cells containing chlorophyll and other materials, chemical reactions occur, and oxygen is released. Through photosynthesis, an acre of trees produces enough oxygen to sustain three humans.

**Questions 21 — 30 Complete the following statements by choosing the best from the answers A, B or C. Write the answers on your Answer Sheet.**

21. The author of the article was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Lowell Ponte
- B. Mr. Good
- C. Ponte Lowell

22. The author is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. younger than his buddy, the tree
- B. older than his buddy, the tree
- C. the same age as his buddy, the tree

23. The sequoias are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Californian whales
- B. Californian trees
- C. Australian trees

24. Eucalyptus trees are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nearly as big as dinosaurs
- B. bigger than six blue whales
- C. capable of growing to 300 feet

25. The oldest trees cited in the article grow \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in the American West
- B. in Egypt
- C. beside the pyramids

26. Trees provide people with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. furniture, spices, papers and nuts
- B. carbon dioxide and chlorine
- C. water, sugar and berries

27. Maple syrup is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. processed from wood pulp
- B. processed from being boiled down from sap
- C. processed from powdered bark and nuts

28. Trees take in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. oxygen and sunlight
- B. water, carbon dioxide and sunlight
- C. chlorophyll and oxygen and sunlight

29. The action of sunlight on cells of trees \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. provides oxygen
- B. produces water
- C. creates chlorophyll

30. The reader may infer that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the author is fond of trees
- B. the author is a chemist
- C. the author is a chemistry teacher

**Part 2. Questions 31 — 36 are based on the following passage. 12 points**

**Passage 2**

**The Digital Revolution**

The digital revolution has undoubtedly reached furthest in the workplace. The strongest motivation here is the savings in salaries which the use of digital equipment offers. On-line data bases provide an inexpensive way of getting and storing information easily, quickly and efficiently. The modem equipped personal computer and the hand-held 'personal digit assistant' allow employees to minimize the time they spend in the office. They can work from home or even from other more remote locations. Over five thousand IBM workers are already communicating, or 'telecommunicating' as it is called, with their work bases in this manner. As a result, the company has been able to slim down its sales and service operations in New Jersey. Video-conferencing, which enables people in different locations to see and speak to each other is another cost-saving tool — it saves staff both travel time and expenses.

Digital technology has also begun to have an effect on shopping and it is not difficult to imagine the reality of doing all one's shopping from home. Prototypes for what is being called 'the electronic mall' are already in use in some parts of the United States. The QVC television network in the States is a channel which offers only shopping facilities to the 50 million households that are connected to it by cable television. Shoppers view the goods on the screen — everything from luxury clothing to home appliances and furniture — and are then asked to phone in their orders, a small step to an on-line shopping facility which makes

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the whole process automatic. An experiment is scheduled to begin after this year in Florida. It will also use a cable television system. One part of the facility is a 3-D pharmacy. People wishing to buy goods will be able to select an item from the shelves on the TV screen, zoom in on the item stored to read the details on the bottle or packet and then, if they wish to buy it, move it to an on-screen shopping basket for purchase and then delivery. All this will be done through a single TV set-up box which is linked to telephone lines.

**Questions 31 — 36. A list of topics is given below. Find the six topics that are mentioned in the text and write the letters representing them in the space provided on the Answer Sheet.**

- A. time-saving
- B. broadcast TV
- C. service reductions
- D. home-working
- E. TV shopping
- F. mobile phones
- G. email
- H. on-line delivery
- I. New England
- J. on-line shopping
- K. video-games
- L. medicines

**Part 3. Questions 37 — 44 are based on this part. 16 points**

**Passage 3**

**Globalization and Inequality**

Globalization has been defined by Robertson (1992) as 'a compression of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole.' The world is becoming a

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smaller place, politically, economically, culturally and psychologically. It is not only becoming smaller; it is also becoming more interconnected. Globalization is a large scale process that has been brought about, in part, by the information technology revolution.

Globalization can create social benefits, more instant and wider forms of communication for those with access to the technology, more efficient communication between political world leaders, world wide markets for commodities and the wealth of the world to those consumers who can afford to buy those commodities. However, it also creates and exacerbates social problems. There seems to be increasing inequalities both between, and within, nations.

A major manufacturer with capital to invest can now approach several different governments, play one off against the other, and eventually build his factories in the country, or region within a country, whose politicians make the best promises. The manufacturer, then, is able to locate his business in areas which offer few occupational health and safety controls, a ban on trade unions, no company taxation, no minimum wage controls, no compulsory health, housing or pension schemes, even forms of 'negative taxation', that is promises of money paid by the government to the firm to enable it to develop its plant and machinery.

What are the consequences of this shift in relationship between the economic and political spheres of society? With this decline in the power of the nation to control transnational capital, workers will be more likely to suffer industrial accidents. They will be less likely to have company insurance to cover those accidents. They will have no 'social wage' from the company in the form of income security, or aged pensions. The company, in paying no taxes will contribute little, or nothing, to the wider government costs of education, policing, health, road building and social administration. In other words, the provision of the infrastructure of goods and services essential for both capital and ordinary

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people increasingly will be paid for by those citizens who are the workers and their families. They will have to pay an increased levy to compensate for the loss of the funds previously supplied through company taxation.

These are the workers employed by global corporations. In addition, in the 'rust belt' regions, where people were once employed in industrial manufacturing in the West, there is large scale unemployment. In some cities there are two, even three generations, of people who have had no full time employment.

Some employees have done very well out of the move to a global economy. The workers in what Reich (1991) has called 'the symbolic-analytic' labour force are earning extremely high wages because they have highly valued problem solving, problem identifying and strategic brokering skills. However Martin and Schumann (1997) estimate the proportion of disadvantaged to advantaged workers to be approximately 80:20 around the world.

In summary, footloose capital has created a growing polarization within the wealthiest countries and between countries. The major question is how to use the benefits of global networks to address this issue.

**Questions 37—44. Complete the following summary by filling in the blanks with one or two words as appropriate according to the information in Passage 3.**

Globalization is associated with the information technology revolution in world wide communication. It has changed economic, social and political relationships across the world and affected people's lives at all levels. There are both (37) \_\_\_\_\_ and problems in the process of (38) \_\_\_\_\_. Benefits include easier economic and (39) \_\_\_\_\_ ties between nations and an expansion of the global market which brings a wider range of goods to (40) \_\_\_\_\_. However the downside of the global economy is that capital is able to extract such good deals from political leaders that the majority of (41) \_\_\_\_\_ lose wages and conditions. As (42) \_\_\_\_\_ they also have to pay an increased proportion of their nation's

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taxes. Globalisation has also resulted in 'rust belt' regions in Western society in which people can no longer expect to have secure full time employment. Across the world, the (43) \_\_\_\_\_ of workers will be trapped in low paying, insecure work, or in unemployed communities, whilst a minority, about (44) \_\_\_\_\_%, of workers will benefit because they have valuable 'symbolic-analytic' skills.

**Part 4. Questions 45 — 50 are based on this part. 12 points**

**Passage 4**

**Media; the fickle audience**

( *fickle* = *easily losing interest* )

Increasingly the media have tried to combine their news, educational and entertainment functions by creating 'infotainment' — material that lays claim to some serious purpose while not 'turning off' its audience by being too serious. So, television news relies on striking visuals and newspapers carry short stories with sensational content, while documentaries give way to 'lifestyle' programmes. Resorting to such techniques does not only show how the media audience can be manipulated — it also shows how fickle it can be, and how the media can never be entirely sure that even a previously successful formula will work.

Again, if the media were all powerful, the entire population would simply consume what is on offer. But this is not possible — in most media markets no single organisation has a monopoly of television and radio programmes, films, advertisements, newspapers, books, magazines and pop records. In fact, most media products are failures in strict economic terms because

- Only one out of every ten pop records makes back even the cost of its own production;
- The majority of newly launched magazines close after a few issues; many books end up in discount warehouses because not enough readers will buy them at a price profitable

for publishers and authors;

- Advertising campaigns often fail to increase sales and antagonise and alienate rather than persuade consumers;
- Much-hyped television programmes may last only a single season (and sometimes not even that);
- Radio stations can suffer a sudden 'switch off' by listeners;
- Successful 'blockbuster' films are vastly outweighed by 'box office failures'.

For any media material to be successful, therefore, the interests and tastes of significant numbers and groups of people have to be engaged. If that material is too alien it will not find an audience and will fail. The media can draw on and help shape the tastes of the public, but cannot entirely determine those tastes. This is because popular taste is created out of the 'cultural stock' which already exists in a given society — it cannot simply be manufactured. Since the 1960s, many social researchers have adopted a 'culturalist' approach to social inquiry, seeing 'culture' as the key basis of contemporary societies in which the media, leisure and entertainment sectors have grown exponentially; previously tight and enclosed social groups are unravelling or falling apart; and social identities are much less stable and predictable than in other eras.

**Questions 45 — 50: Short Answers Give short answers to the following questions. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.**

45. What is the article about in general?
46. What new term has been created for the idea that news, educational and entertainment functions of the media are combined?
47. How do newspapers now manage to maintain their readership figures?
48. What are replacing documentaries?
49. Why can't the media entirely determine popular taste?

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50. What has happened to social identities since the 1960s?

*End of Reading Test*

**Section III : WRITING TEST**

20 points

*Write a short essay about children and Internet. You may write about children's use of Internet, the benefits and disadvantages of allowing children to access Internet; you can include a summary and a conclusion. In your conclusion, you may evaluate the ideas you have discussed in your essay.*

(Write about 150 words.)

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试卷代号: 1015

中央广播电视大学 2004—2005 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

英语专业 高级时事英语 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2005 年 1 月

Section I Listening Test

30 points

Part 1 Questions 1 — 10 (10 points, 1 point each)

1. school fees
2. fees
3. the central government
4. equality of opportunity/equal opportunity
5. prefer
6. region
7. curriculum
8. supplementary materials
9. advise
10. the subject

Part 2 Questions 11 — 20 (20 points, 2 points each)

10. session
12. illness
13. accident
14. psychological
15. physical
16. F

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17. T

18. T

19. T

20. F

Section II Reading

50 points

Part 1 Questions 21 — 30 (10 points, 1 point each)

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. A | 22. B | 23. B | 24. C | 25. A |
| 26. A | 27. B | 28. B | 29. A | 30. A |

Part 2 Questions 31—36 (12 points 2 points each)

\* Orders are not important

31—36. A, C, D, E, J, L.

Part 3 Questions 37 — 44 (16 points, 2 points each)

37. benefits/advantages (either answer)
38. globalization
39. political
40. consumers/customers (either answer)
41. workers
42. citizens
43. majority
44. 20/twenty (either answer)

Part 4 Questions 45 — 50 (12 points, 2 points each)

Answer key: NB: The ideas are more important than the actual words

45. The fickleness of media audiences.
46. 'infotainment'
47. They carry short stories with sensational content.  
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48. 'lifestyle' programmes.

49. Because popular taste is created out of the 'cultural stock' of the audience.

50. They have become much less stable and predictable.

Section II Writing

20 points

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;或拼写错误,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。