

**试卷代号:1356**

中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

## **高级英语听说(2) 试题**

2013 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的指定位置上,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。

**Section One (20 points, 2 points each)**

**Directions:** Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with the words you hear. Write the words on the Answer Sheet.

**Mari:** Excuse me. Could you tell me where Kimbell Hall is?

**Nancy:** Oh, you mean Campbell Hall?

**Mari:** Oh yeah, right.

**Nancy:** Do you see that (1) \_\_\_\_\_ building over there?

**Mari:** Uh, behind the fountain?

**Nancy:** Yeah, that's it. Come on, I'm going there too. Are you here for the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ placement test?

**Mari:** Yes, I am. How about you?

**Nancy:** Actually, I'm one of the English teachers here.

**Mari:** Oh really? Maybe I'll be in your class!

**Nancy:** It's possible. What's your (3) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Mari:** Mariko Honda, but most people call me Mari. And you?

**Nancy:** I'm Nancy Anderson. So, where are you from?

**Mari:** Japan.

**Nancy:** Aha. And, uh, how long have you been here?

**Mari:** Just (4) \_\_\_\_\_ weeks.

**Nancy:** Really? But your English sounds great!

**Mari:** Thanks. That's because my (5) \_\_\_\_\_ used to come here every summer to visit my grandmother when I was little. I can (6) \_\_\_\_\_ pretty well.

**Nancy:** Mmm-hmmm.

**Mari:** But now I want to go to college here, so I need to improve my skills, especially (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Yeah, so, uh, that's why I signed up for this English program.

**Nancy:** I see. Uh, what do you want to major in?

**Mari:** International business. My father has an import-export company, and he does a lot of business here in the States.

**Nancy:** Oh, I see.

**Mari:** And I also want to take (8) \_\_\_\_\_ classes, because I'm really into art.

**Nancy:** Art and business. Wow. That's an interesting combination. But, can't you study those things in (9) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Mari:** Well, sure, but you have to speak good English these days to get ahead in business. It's better for my career if I go to college here.

**Nancy:** Well, here's Campbell Hall. Good luck on the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ exam. It was nice meeting you, Mari.

**Mari:** Thanks. You too.

**Nancy:** See you later.

**Mari:** Bye-bye.

**Section Two (20 points, 2 points each)**

**Part One**

**Directions:** You are going to listen to five short conversations/passages. After each conversation/passage, there is one question. Choose the best answer to each question and write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

**Number One : a conversation**

11. Where are the two speakers?

A. In a library.

B. In a bookstore.

C. In a laboratory.

**Number Two : an advertisement**

12. The speaker is talking about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a safe deposit box

B. a home improvement loan

C. a car loan

**Number Three : a monologue**

13. This man \_\_\_\_\_.

A. is divorced

B. has never been married

C. is married with children

**Number Four : a short conversation**

14. Why does the man want to call an exterminator?

A. To buy more bees.

B. To kill the bees.

C. To learn more about bees.

**Number Five : a short passage**

15. What can we infer from the passage?

A. Columbus played a ball made from rubber.

B. Rubber was invented.

C. Rubber comes from a tree.

**Part Two**

**Directions:** You are going to listen to one conversation. After the conversation, there are five questions. Choose the best answer to each question and write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

16. What is this conversation about?

A. A wedding.

B. A baby shower.

C. A birthday.

17. Which sentence is true?

A. Mike invites Tina to a party.

B. Tina invites Mike to a party.

C. Mike and Tina are both hosting a party.

18. Which offer from Mike does Tina decline(拒绝)?

A. To bring some food and drinks.

B. To bring some music.

C. To bring some ice cream.

19. Which offer from Mike does Tina accept?

- A. To bring some drinks.
- B. To bring some ice cream.
- C. To bring some cake.

20. Which sentence is true?

- A. Mike is Tina's boyfriend.
- B. Mike is Tina's brother.
- C. Mike is Tina's friend.

**Section Three (30 points, 3 points each)**

**Directions:** You are going to listen to a lecture. After the lecture, there are 10 statements.

**Decide whether the statement is true (T) or false (F) and write your answers on the Answer Sheet.**

- 21. Jeff Bezos started Amazon in 1999.
- 22. The lecture is about Jeff Bezos.
- 23. Entrepreneur is a French word.
- 24. Entrepreneurs are highly respected in American society.
- 25. The speaker thinks that Entrepreneurs share two qualities, that is, having vision and receiving good education.
- 26. Frederick Smith's professor didn't like his idea of delivering packages overnight.
- 27. Bill Gates graduated from Princeton University.
- 28. Frederick Smith comes from a rich family.
- 29. Jerry Young was born in the USA.
- 30. Entrepreneurs are always men.

**Section Four (30 points, 3 points each)**

**Directions:** Listen to the lecture and fill in the blanks to complete the notes. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

The third area the speaker wants to look at is (31) \_\_\_\_\_ customs, i. e. some of the behaviors that are (32) \_\_\_\_\_ with eating:

**A. Utensils**

<i>Cultures</i>	<i>using Use of utensils</i>
Asian Cultures	using chopsticks
The West	using forks, knives and (33) _____
Parts of India & traditional Arab families	eating with (34) _____ or using a piece of bread

**B. Whether you should eat everything on your plate**

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Polite behaviors</i>
In Egypt	You should (35) _____ some food in your dish.
In Bolivia, South America & (36) _____	Visitors should eat everything on their plates.

**C. The last area the speaker wants to look at is (37) \_\_\_\_\_ giving**

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Behavior of gift giving</i>
In the United States	You can bring wine or (38) _____ or a small gift from your country when invited to dinner, but not in business situations.
In Japan & other Asian countries	They give gifts often.
In Iran	Never give (39) _____ flowers to Iranian people.

In conclusion, each culture has its own unique rules for social behavior. We should learn about other people's (40) \_\_\_\_\_.

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座位号

中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 高级英语听说(2) 试题答题纸

2013 年 1 月

题 号	Section One	Section Two	Section three	Section four	总 分
分 数					

得 分	评卷人

### Section One (20 points, 2 points each)

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

得 分	评卷人

### Section Two (20 points, 2 points each)

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |
| 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |





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中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2013 年 1 月

**Section One (20 points, 2 points each)**

- |          |            |         |            |               |
|----------|------------|---------|------------|---------------|
| 1. brown | 2. English | 3. name | 4. three/3 | 5. family     |
| 6. speak | 7. writing | 8. art  | 9. Japan   | 10. placement |

**Section Two (20 points, 2 points each)**

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. A | 12. B | 13. A | 14. B | 15. C |
| 16. C | 17. B | 18. A | 19. B | 20. C |

**Section Three (30 points, 3 points each)**

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. F | 22. F | 23. T | 24. T | 25. F |
| 26. T | 27. F | 28. T | 29. F | 30. F |

**Section Four (30 points, 3 points each)**

- |            |                 |            |             |
|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| 31. eating | 32. connected   | 33. spoons | 34. fingers |
| 35. leave  | 36. America/USA | 37. gift   | 38. flowers |
| 39. yellow | 40. customs     |            |             |

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中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 口试题签(1)

2013 年 1 月

**Section One**

**Directions:** Read aloud the part between the stars (\*). (2 minutes)

Good morning everyone, my name is Nancy Anderson, and I'm the director of the Study Support Center. OK. This morning I want to give you a general introduction to the kind of study support we offer here. After that, we'll have time for some questions before taking a break for coffee. OK?

(\*)First, I want to tell you about the different types of classes we have available here in the Center. There are four main types of classes: small group classes, language lab, computer lab, and individual study. Small group classes usually have five to eight students. They meet with a teacher once a week to practice speaking and communication skills. Groups are usually divided according to their major: business or law, for example. Language lab classes are for practicing pronunciation and listening skills. You can sign up for language lab classes at any time. (\*)There's no teacher, but a teaching assistant will help you find the right program, which you can work through at your own speed. Computer lab classes are in the library. You don't need to sign up. But look at the schedule for times of classes when a teaching assistant can help you with the basics of using computers and the Internet. Finally, you can meet with an individual tutor in our support center to get advice on any problems you're having with your studies. You can meet for one hour up to three times a week. But sign up early, the schedule gets filled up very quickly, especially around exam time!

...

**Section Two Speak based on one of the following topics: (3 minutes)**

- A. What is an entrepreneur? What qualities do all entrepreneurs have in common? Do you have these qualities? Would you like to be an entrepreneur? Why or why not?
- B. Describe your economic situation based on the following questions:
  - A. How much do you earn each month?
  - B. How much do you spend each month?
  - C. Can you make both ends meet?
  - D. Do you go on a budget?
  - E. What if you can't make both ends meet?

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中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 高级英语听说(2) 口试题签(2)

2013 年 1 月

Have you ever seen the old television show *Father Knows Best*? You probably haven't because it was a popular comedy show in the 1950s—way before you were born. It was about a family: a father, who went to work every day; a mother, who stayed home and took care of the house; and the children—two or three, I can't remember. Anyway, in those days that was considered to be a typical American family.

(\*) But today, the American family is very different. First, families are smaller today than before. I mean, people are having fewer children. Second, more and more children are growing up in single-parent families—families with only a mother or only a father.

I'm not going to go into the reasons for that here because I want to focus on the third and biggest change in the American family: the role of married mothers and the effects of this new role. Consider these statistics: In the 1950s, only 11 percent of married mothers worked outside the home. In 2002, about 70 percent of mothers were employed(\*).

### Section Two Speak based on one of the following topics: (3 minutes)

- A. What difference have you noticed between British English and American English?  
e. g. vocabulary difference, grammar difference, spelling difference and the difference in the use of the verbs, prepositions, etc.

For example,

- B. Describe your friendship based on the following questions:

A. What are your friends like?

B. Do you see them often?

C. How did you become friends?

D. How long have you been friends?

E. What do you have in common? E. g. Are you similar in personality? Are you interested in similar things? etc.

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中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 口试题签(3)

2013 年 1 月

Today I'm going to talk about greetings in different cultures. And in particular about greetings in more formal work and business settings. Now of course, we all know some of the basic differences in greetings customs, for example, that handshakes are more common in North American and European contexts, while bowing is more common in some Asian cultures, particularly in Japan. But there are also some other differences in rules of politeness that can cause misunderstandings.

(\*) In North America, it is usual to shake hands when you first meet someone. When you shake hands, it should be accompanied by eye contact, a smile, and a friendly greeting such as *How are you?* or *I'm glad to meet you.* In this situation, it is polite to ask someone to call you by your first name. The aim is to look and sound sincere and friendly, and to try to decrease social distance by establishing an equal relationship. (\*)

In Japan, it is common to bow when first meeting someone. It is polite to avoid eye contact by looking down. The greeting is usually accompanied by a phrase asking for the other person's help, for example, by using the phrase, *doozo yoroshiku o negai shimasu* which may be translated as "I hope you will be able to help me." The appropriate response is "I ask for your help, too." The aim is to establish a relationship of mutual dependence where everyone helps each other.

**Section Two Speak based on one of the following topics: (3 minutes)**

A. Do you think it's important to explore Mars? Why or why not?

B. Describe your opinions about pet based on the following questions:

1. Do you like pets? Why or why not?

2. Have you got a pet?

If yes,

a) What pet do you keep?

b) How long have you had it?

c) Why do you want to keep it?

If no,

Why don't you want to keep a pet? Give your reasons.

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中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 口试

# 成绩单

2013 年 1 月

学 号	姓 名	得 分	学 号	姓 名	得 分

口试教师:\_\_\_\_\_

主考教师:\_\_\_\_\_

试卷代号:1356

中央广播电视大学 2012—2013 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 高级英语听说(2) 口试评分标准

(供参考)

2013 年 1 月

得分	朗读短文	口头作文
100~90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 语音、语调正确;</li><li>● 朗读流畅,语流自然且有节奏感;</li><li>● 语速恰当。</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 能紧扣所给的话题有条理地组织自己的讲话;</li><li>● 语言流畅,内容充实;</li><li>● 语音、语调正确。</li></ul>
89 ~ 80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 语音、语调正确;</li><li>● 朗读流畅;</li><li>● 语速较为恰当。</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 能就所给的话题有条理地组织自己的讲话;</li><li>● 语言较流畅,内容较充实;</li><li>● 语音、语调正确。</li></ul>
79 ~ 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 语音、语调基本正确;</li><li>● 朗读流畅;</li><li>● 语速较为自然。</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 基本能就所给的话题组织自己的讲话;</li><li>● 语言基本流畅,内容欠充实;</li><li>● 语音、语调基本正确。</li></ul>
69 ~ 60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 语音、语调基本正确;</li><li>● 朗读不够连贯,有一些错误。</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 基本能就所给的话题组织自己的讲话;</li><li>● 语言欠流畅,内容有限;</li><li>● 语音、语调有一些错误。</li></ul>
59 ~ 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 语音、语调错误较多;</li><li>● 朗读不连贯,错误较多,影响意思表达。</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 不能就所给的话题组织自己的讲话;</li><li>● 发言无连贯性,几乎无法交际;</li><li>● 语音、语调错误严重。</li></ul>