

**试卷代号:1356**

中央广播电视大学 2013—2014 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

**高级英语听说(2) 试题**

2014 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.

**Nancy:** Hello?

**Mari:** May I speak to Nancy, please?

**Nancy:** Speaking.

**Mari:** Uh hi, uh, my name is Mari, and I'm calling about the room for rent. I saw your ad at the campus (1) \_\_\_\_\_ office.

**Nancy:** Oh, right. OK, uh, are you a student?

**Mari:** Well, right now, I'm just studying English, but I'm planning to start college full-time in (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Nancy:** I see. Where are you living now?

**Mari:** I've been living in a house with some other students, but I don't like it there.

**Nancy:** Why? What's the (3) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Mari:** Well, first of all, it's really noisy, and it's not very clean. The other people in the house are real slob. I mean they never lift a finger to clean up after themselves. It really bugs me! I need a place that's cleaner and more private.

**Nancy:** Well, it's really (4) \_\_\_\_\_ here. We're not home very much.

**Mari:** What do you do?

**Nancy:** I teach English at the college.

**Mari:** Wait a minute! Didn't we meet yesterday at the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ exam?

**Nancy:** Oh . . . you're the girl from Japan! What was your name again?

**Mari:** Mari.

**Nancy:** Right. What a small world!

**Mari:** It really is. By the way, who else lives in the house? The ad said there are three people.

**Nancy:** Well besides me there's my (6) \_\_\_\_\_, Andrew, and my cousin, Jeff. He's a musician and a part-time student. Uh, are you OK with having male roommates?

**Mari:** Sure, as long as they're clean and not too noisy.

**Nancy:** Don't worry. They're both easy to live with.

**Mari:** OK. Um, is the neighborhood safe?

**Nancy:** Oh sure. We haven't had any problems, and you can (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to school from here.

**Mari:** Well, it sounds really nice. When can I come by and see it?

**Nancy:** Can you make it this evening around five? Then you can meet the guys, too.

**Mari:** Yeah, five o'clock is good. What's the (8) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Nancy:** It's 3475 Hayworth Avenue. Do you know where that is?

**Mari:** No, I don't.

**Nancy:** OK. From University Village you go seven blocks east on Olympic Avenue. At the intersection of Olympic and Alfred there's a (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Turn left, and go up one and a half blocks. Our house is in the middle of the block on the left.

**Mari:** That sounds easy.

**Nancy:** Yeah, you can't (10) \_\_\_\_\_ it. Listen, I've got to go. Someone's at the door.  
See you this evening.

**Mari:** OK, see you later. Bye.

**Nancy:** 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. Who is the student probably talking to?

A. A secretary.

B. A TA.

C. A roommate.

**Number Two : a conversation**

12. What's the man's job?

A. Architect.

B. Tailor.

C. Waiter.

**Number Three : a monologue**

13. This person probably now lives \_\_\_\_\_.

A. with his parents

B. in a college dormitory

C. with roommates

**Number Four : a conversation**

14. How does the girl feel about the boy's hair?

A. She likes it.

B. She is not sure.

C. She thinks it's funny.

**Number Five : a talk**

15. What can we infer from this passage?

A. Discoveries and inventions usually happen at the same time.

B. A discovery and an invention are not the same thing.

C. All discoveries depend on inventions.

**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**?

- 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 cake.
- C. To bring some ice cream.

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 conversation. After the conversation, there are ten statements. Decide whether the statement is true (T) or false (F) and write your answers on the

**Answer Sheet.**

- 21. Jeff wants to find a fulltime job.
- 22. Jeff wants to drop out of school.
- 23. Jeff's father will support Jeff if he drops out of school.
- 24. Jeff's ideal job has nothing to do with music.
- 25. Jeff doesn't like his first job at all.
- 26. Burger Ranch is a fast food place.
- 27. Nancy has been teaching for four years.
- 28. Nancy's ideal job is to be a writer.
- 29. Mari has a part-time job.
- 30. Most probably it's Jeff that pays for the dinner.

**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.**

**A. The meaning of Generation Y:**

Young Americans who were born between the late 1970s and the early  
(31) \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. The number of generation Y-ers is significant, because:**

This generation will be the (32) \_\_\_\_\_ generation by the year 2020. →It will be  
the future (33) \_\_\_\_\_ for almost all consumer brands.

→Marketers know they have to stay in touch with this generation if they want their  
products to succeed.

**C. The important characteristics of Generation Y:**

a)(34) \_\_\_\_\_ in this generation grew up in single parent homes.

b)75 percent of generation Y-ers have (35) \_\_\_\_\_ who work.

c)One third are not Caucasian.

d) Generation Y-ers are tolerant, optimistic, confident, independent and  
(36) \_\_\_\_\_ (Generation Y-ers' total incomes: (37) \$ \_\_\_\_\_ billion a  
year.)

**D. Generation Y-ers spend money on fashion, (38) \_\_\_\_\_ food, movies, CDs,  
electronics & concert tickets.**

**E. Generation Y-ers like anything that's hip or hot at the moment, but that can  
(39) \_\_\_\_\_ very fast.**

**F. So the main thing for the marketers to remember is that Generation Y is the  
(40) \_\_\_\_\_ generation and they are very smart shoppers.**

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座位号 

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中央广播电视大学 2013—2014 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

2014 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 2013—2014 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)

2014 年 1 月

Section One (20 points, 2 points each)

- |            |          |            |              |              |
|------------|----------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. housing | 2. March | 3. problem | 4. quiet     | 5. placement |
| 6. husband | 7. walk  | 8. address | 9. stoplight | 10. miss     |

Section Two (20 points, 2 points each)

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

Section Three (30 points, 3 points each)

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

Section Four (30 points, 3 points each)

- |             |              |            |                     |
|-------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| 31. 1990s   | 32. largest  | 33. market | 34. One-fourth/ 1/4 |
| 35. mothers | 36. rich     | 37. 211    | 38. fast            |
| 39. change  | 40. Internet |            |                     |

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中央广播电视大学 2013—2014 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)

2014 年 1 月

Section One

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

So... uh, this... this morning I want to give you a general introduction to the university system in the United States and Canada. First, I'm going to tell you about three types of university courses. And then my second main topic is course requirements... uh, course requirements, which means what you have to do in order to pass the course. OK? So I'll talk about those two topics, and then you'll have time to ask questions before we take a break. OK?

(\*) All right, now as I said, first I want to tell you about three types of university courses. And I should explain that I'm talking about undergraduate courses now, because the system is different at the graduate level. All right. The most common type of undergraduate course is called a lecture course. Got that? A lecture course. Now basically, in a lecture course, the professor talks and the students sit and take notes. This is very important—taking notes, I mean... because most of the time the information in a lecture is not the same as the information in your books, and you can expect to have questions on your exams that are based on the lectures. So you see, it isn't enough to just read your textbooks, like it is in some countries; in the U. S. and Canada the system is that you have to attend lectures. And during the lecture, you can't just sit there and listen, you have to take notes. Then later you use the notes to study for your exams. I hope that's clear. (\*)

...

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

A. Describe one of the customs in your place.

- 1) The eating customs (What utensils do you use when eating, chopsticks, knife and fork or fingers? Which is more polite in your place, eating everything on her/his plate or leaving something on her/his plate at the end of the meal?)
- 2) The greeting customs (how do people behave when they say hello, do they shake hands? Do they hug? Or Do they bow?)

B. Describe the change in our job market based on the following questions:

- A. What were the best jobs in the past?
- B. What are the best jobs now?
- C. Why are there these changes?

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中央广播电视大学 2013—2014 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)

2014 年 1 月

Now moving on, the third area I want to look at is eating customs. I don't mean the foods that people like to eat in different countries but rather some of the behaviors that are connected with eating. Um, one of these is the use of utensils. You probably know that people in many Asian cultures use chopsticks while in the West they usually use forks, knives, and spoons. Or for example, in parts of India, and in traditional Arab families, too, it's customary to eat with your fingers or to use a piece of bread to scoop up food. Another example is that in some cultures eating everything on your plate is impolite. In Egypt, for example, you should leave some food in your dish at the end of the meal in order to show that your hosts were generous and gave you more than enough to eat. However, people from Bolivia, in South America, expect visitors to eat everything on their plates, and Americans also think a clean plate means you were satisfied with the food.

(\*) Finally, the last area of behavior that I want to mention today is gift giving. The rules of gift giving can be very complicated, and it can be embarrassing if you don't know them. For example, in the United States, if you're invited to someone's home for dinner, you can bring wine or flowers or a small gift from your country, but Americans generally don't give gifts in business situations. On the other hand, the Japanese, like many other people in Asia, give gifts often, especially if they want to thank someone like a teacher or a doctor for their kindness. In Japan, the tradition of gift giving is very ancient, and there are detailed rules for everything from the color of the wrapping paper to the time of the gift presentation. Another interesting fact about gift giving is that many cultures have strict rules about gifts you should not give. For example, never give yellow flowers to people from Iran, or they'll think you hate them! (\*)

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

- 1) Do you think it's important to explore Mars? Why or why not?
- 2) Describe your opinions about pet based on the following questions:

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

B. 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 2013—2014 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)

2014 年 1 月

Now, while this is an exciting discovery for most of us, some people still ask, “So what? Why should we care? How does this benefit us right here on Earth?” Well, there are lots of ways that we could benefit. First, by exploring Mars, we might be able to find out things about Earth such as why and how life formed here. Second, we might also find that Mars could be a place for people to live in the future. The ability to live on another planet may become necessary in the future—after all, we have limited space, and limited resources here on Earth, right? And finally, we might need some place else to live in case of a global disaster—you know—a natural disaster or a nuclear war.

(\*) So yes, it makes a lot of sense to continue to explore Mars. Not only because human beings have always done that, have always explored new areas, new frontiers of their own knowledge, but also because this specific planet, Mars, seems to be very much like our own Earth and therefore holds so many possibilities for the future. As I said earlier, Mars is our neighbor, and it's time we go over and say hello. (\*)

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

1) Describe the university system in our country based on the following topics:

- A. Types of university courses
- B. Who teaches university courses
- C. Class sizes
- D. Course requirements for different majors
- E. Types of exams
- F. Punishment for plagiarism

2) Describe your university life based on the following questions:

- A. How many students are there in your class?
- B. How many sessions have you got each week?
- C. When do you usually go to classes each week?
- D. Which is your favorite subject?
- E. Who is your favorite teacher, why?
- F. When you have problems with study, who do you usually go to for help?

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中央广播电视大学 2013—2014 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

2014 年 1 月

学 号	姓 名	得 分	学 号	姓 名	得 分

口试教师: \_\_\_\_\_

主考教师: \_\_\_\_\_

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中央广播电视大学 2013—2014 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)

2014 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>