国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2015年秋季学期"开放本科"期末考试

### 高级英语听说(2) 试题

2016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: Your dog is so adorable, Nancy. How old is he? Nancy: Eleven. Mari, Wow, that's pretty (1) Namey, Yeah. I just leve him so much. I don't know what I'll do when he's (2) Mari: Well, you can clone him, you know. Nancy: Clone him? You're (3)\_\_\_\_\_, right? Mari, Yeah, of course. But actually, it is possible. Scientists in Korea have cloned a dog. you know, I saw a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of it in Time magazine. Naney. Really? I've heard of cloned (5), and mice and rabbits. But not pets like dogs. Andrew: Oh, yeah. (6) it or not, there is a company in California that offers a pet cloning service. For \$15,000, you can have an exact copy of your pet. Nancy: That's so weird. Actually, it kind of scares me. Pretty soon, they'll start cloning people and then... Andrew: Nah, I don't think that's going to (7) \_\_\_\_\_. I think cloning will be used in positive ways. Nancy: Like what? Andrew: Like saving endangered species. For example, scientists could save the giant panda and other animals before they become extinct. Mari: Oh, yeah, and (8) thing. I heard that scientists will be able to clone body parts. You know, just grow a new heart, or a new tooth. Andrew: Uh-huh. That's what stem cell research is all (9)\_\_\_\_\_, which is similar to cloning. A lot of medical problems are going to be solved with that for sure. Nancy: Well, I'm all for that. Especially if it can help us live (10)\_\_\_\_\_.

Mari: Or if they can help your dog live longer, right?

Nancy: Right!

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 short speech	
11. What ceremony is the short speech about	ut?
A. Graduation.	B. Wedding.
C. Anniversary (周年纪念).	
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 woman is living in	
A. a house with friends	B. a retirement home
C. her son's house	
Number Four ; ä short pässäge	

- 14. In \_\_\_\_\_. 37. 8 percent of American women had jobs.
  - A. 1960

B. 1916

C. 1906

#### Number Five ; a short speech

- 15. What is the speaker going to talk about?
  - A. How were computers invented?
  - B. The history of computers.
  - C. The three major uses of computers.

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#### 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. Where are the two people?
  - A. In a bookstore.

B. In a library.

- C. On a college campus.
- 17. Which building does the man want to find?
  - À: Čvm.

B. Art museum.

- C. Music building.
- 18. Where is the building?
  - A. At the intersection of Willow Street and Alumni Street.
  - B. At the intersection of Willow Street and College Avenue.
  - C. Between Willow Street and Alumni Street.
- 19. Which of these is true?
  - A. The woman asks the man to walk with him.
  - B. The woman asks the man if he wants to walk with her.
  - C. The man asks the woman if he can walk with her.
- 20. When the woman says, "Oh, really?" what feeling does she express?
  - A. Boredom.

B. Interest.

C. Shyness.

Section Three (30 points, 3 points each)

Directions: You are going to listen to a conversation. After the conversation there are 10 statements. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write your answers (T or F) on the Answer Sheet.

- 21. Mari and Dan know each other very well.
- 22. Mari likes jazz.
- 23. Mari often goes to concerts.
- 24. Dan likes Japanese food very much.

25. Mari doesn't like American 1000.
26. Dan likes Indian food.
27. Mari doesn't like modern art.
28. Mari likes American football.
29. Mari hates basketball very much.
30. Both Mari and Dan likes science fiction.
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.
I. Two questions the lecturer will answer:
A. What are the best (31) going to be?
B. How can I prepare myself to (32) one of those good jobs?
II. History:
Last 100 years, change in US labour market: from a manufacturing economy to a (33)
economy
i. definitions
1. in a manufacturing economy people (34) things,
e. g. like making cars, furniture or clothes.
2. in a service economy people (35) things,
e.g. they cut your hair, they fix your shoes, they sell you a computer
III. Reasons why the number of manufacturing jeds has been going down;
A. automation;
B. foreign (36)
statistics:
approximately (37) million manufacturing jobs have disappeared since 2001.
IV. The number of service jobs is going to grow by more than (38) million just in the
next ten years!
$\overline{V}$ . The occupations that will grow the fastest between the years 2002 and 2012 are in three
categories: health care (39), personal care and (40)

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#### 高级英语听说(2) 试题答题纸

2016年1月

题	₽	Saatian One	Section Two	Section three	Section four	盘	分
分	数						

得分一评卷人	Section One (20 points, 2 points each)
1.	2.
3.	4.

7. 8.

9. 10.

得	分	评卷人

5.

Section Two (20 points, 2 points each)

6.

11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

得	分	评卷人

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

21.

22.

23.

24.

25.

26.

27.

28.

29.

30.

得	分	评卷人

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

31.

32.

33.

34.

35.

36.

37.

38.

39.

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# 国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2015 年秋季学期"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)

2016年1月

Section One (20 points, 2 points each)					
1. öld	2. gone	3. joking	1. picture	5. sheep	
6. Baliava	7. һаррен	8. äñðthér	9. ábout	10. longer	
Section Two (20 points	nts, 2 points eac	eh)			
H. C	12. A	13. B	14. A	15. C	
16. C	17. B	18. A	19. C	20. B	
Section Three (30 pc	oints, 3 points e	ach)			
21. F	22. T	23. F	24. F	25. T	
26. F	27. T	28. F	29. F	30. T	
Section Four (30 poi	ints, 3 points ea	ch)			
31. jobs	32. get	33. service	34. make	35. do	
36. competition	37. 2.5	38. 20	39. computers	40. services	

#### 国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2015 年秋季学期"开放本科"期末考试

### 高级英语听说(2) 口试题签(1)

2016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, { n }

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

Describe one of the sugtoms in your place?

- 1. Describe your university life based on the following ougstions:
  - A. How many students are there in your class?
  - B. How many sessions have you got cach 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?
- 2. 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?

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2016年1月

Now moving on, the third area I want to look at is eating customs. I don't mean the loods 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 speaks. 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 cating 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! (\*)

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

- 1. Describe your lifestyle based on the following questions:
  - A. What type of family have you got, a large one or a small one?
  - B. What job have you got?
  - C. What food do you eat?
  - D. What kind of house are you living in, a house or an apartment?
  - E. How do you usually spend your money?
  - F. How do you spend your free time?
- 2. Describe the greeting customs in your place (how do people behave when they say hello, do they shake hands? Do they hug? Or Do they bow?).

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2016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 someplace 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 hells. (\*)

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

- 1. What difference have you noticed between British English and American English?
  a. g. vacabulary difference, grammar difference, spelling difference and the difference in the use of the verba, prepositions, etc.
  - 2. Talk about your tastes and preferences based on one of the following topics:
    - A. What kind of music do you like, classical music or popular music, why?
    - B. What's your favorite kind of food?
    - C. What kind of movies do you like, love story, cartuon, science fiction etc?
    - D. What kind of sports do you like, football, basketball, table tennis, volleyball, tennis, swimming, jogging etc?

# 国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2015 年秋季学期"开放本科"期末考试

# 高級英语听说(2) 口试 成 後 單

2016年1月

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口试教师:	主考教师	

# 国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2015 年秋季学期"开放本科"期末考试 高级英语听说(2) 口试评分标准

(供参考)

2016年1月

得分	朗读短文	口头作文
100~90	<ul> <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><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><li>● 语音、语调正确;</li><li>● 朗读流畅;</li><li>● 语速较为恰当。</li></ul>	<ul><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><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><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	● 语音、语调基本正确; ● 朗读不够连贯:有一些 错误。	<ul><li>基本能就所給的话题组织自己的讲话;</li><li>语言大流畅,内容有限;</li><li>语音、语调有一些错误。</li></ul>
59 ≈ 0	● 博音、滑调错误较多; ● 朗读不连贯,错误较多, 影响意思表达。	<ul><li>不能就所给的话题组织自己的讲话:</li><li>发言无连贯性,儿乎无法交际;</li><li>语音、语调错误严重。</li></ul>