

试卷代号:1356

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 试题

2019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。

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.

Dad : Hello?

Jeff : Hi, Dad.

Dad : Jeff! How are you?

Jeff : I'm fine Dad. How's Mom? Did she get over her (1) _____?

Dad : Yes, she's fine now. She went back to work yesterday.

Jeff : That's good. Um, Dad, I need to ask you something.

Dad : Sure, son, what (2) _____ it?

Jeff : Well, uh, the truth is, I'm broke again. Could you lend me \$ 200 just till the end of the month?

Dad : Broke again? Jeff, when you moved (3) _____ with Nancy and Andrew, you said you could make ends meet. But this is the third time you've asked me for help!

Jeff : I know, I know, I'm sorry. But, see, my old guitar broke, and I had to buy a new one. I (4) _____ play on a broken guitar, right?

Dad : Look Jeff, if you want to play in a band, that's OK with me. But you can't keep asking me to pay for it!

Jeff : OK, OK, you're right. But what do you think I ought to (5) _____? Everything costs an arm and a leg around here.

Dad : Well, first of all, I think you'd better go on a budget. Make a list of all your income and all your expenses. And then it's simple. Don't spend more than you earn.

Jeff : But that's exactly the problem! My expenses are (6) _____ larger than my income. That's why I need to borrow money from you.

Dad : Then maybe you should work more hours at the computer store.

Jeff : Dad! I already work 15 hours a week! How can I study and work and find time to play with my band?

Dad : Come (7) _____, Jeff, when I was your age. . .

Jeff : I know, I know. When you were my age you were already married and working and going to school. . .

Dad : That's right. And if I could do it, why can't (8) _____?

Jeff : Because I'm not you, Dad, that's why!

Dad : All right, Jeff, calm down. I don't expect you to be like me. But I can't lend you any more money. Your mother and I are on a budget too, you know.

Jeff : Maybe I should just drop (9) _____ of school, work fulltime, and play in the band in the evenings. I can go back to school later.

Dad : I wouldn't do that if I were you. . .

Jeff : Yeah, but you're not me, remember? It's my life!

Dad : All right, Jeff. Let's not argue. Why don't you (10) _____ about this very carefully and call me back in a few days. And in the meantime, you'd better find a way to pay for that new guitar.

Jeff : Yes, Dad.

Dad : All right. Good-bye, son.

Jeff : 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. How do the students feel about the situation?

- A. excited.
- B. worried.
- C. bored.

Number Two : a conversation

12. Where did the woman get her information about Esperanto?
- A. From the television.
 - B. From the radio.
 - C. From a magazine article.

Number Three : a monologue

13. This man _____.
- A. is divorced
 - B. has never been married
 - C. is married with children

Number Four : a conversation

14. What are the man and woman talking about?
- A. A T-shirt.
 - B. A tie.
 - C. A suit.

Number Five : a conversation

15. What's the man's job?
- A. A tailor.
 - B. A dentist.
 - C. A receptionist.

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 does the customer want to do?
- A. Apply for a credit card
 - B. Borrow some money
 - C. Pay back a loan

17. What does the bank clerk advise the customer to do?
- A. Apply for a new credit card
 - B. Talk to another bank
 - C. Speak to a loan specialist
18. The bank clerk suggests that a different type of loan would be .
- A. Cheaper
 - B. Faster
 - C. Easier
19. What is the interest on Elsa's credit card?
- A. 8%
 - B. 18%
 - C. 80%
20. What kind of loan is Elsa interested in?
- A. A personal loan
 - B. A car loan
 - C. A home improvement loan

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 statement is true (T) or false (F) and write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

- 21. Campbell Hall is red in color.
- 22. Campbell Hall is behind the fountain.
- 23. Mari is going to Campbell Hall to attend an art class.
- 24. Nancy is an English teacher.
- 25. Mari is from Korea.
- 26. Mari only wants to Major in international business.
- 27. Mari has been here for three weeks.
- 28. Mari has never visited the States before.
- 29. Mari's father has a company.
- 30. Mari thinks English is important for her career.

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.

Name of the speaker: Officer Jenkins

Purpose of the speech: to give the audience some simple suggestions on how to make their (31) _____ and cars safer.

A. Suggestions on how to make homes safer:

a. Lights

outside the house:

- 1) You need to have lights both in front of the house and in the (32) _____;
- 2) Be sure to turn on those lights at (33) _____.

inside the house:

- 1) You need to have good, bright lighting in the garage, the hallways, and by the (34) _____ to your apartment;
- 2) Put automatic (35) _____ on the lights.

b. locks

- 1) Don't use (36) _____ locks, because they're not safe;
- 2) Every door should have a deadbolt;
- 3) Always keep your (37) _____ and doors locked.

B. Suggestions on how to make your cars safer:

- 1) Put your car in the (38) _____;
- 2) (39) _____ your valuables in the trunk;
- 3) It's better to have the kind of device thieves can see, like a (40) _____ on your steering wheel.

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座位号

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018 年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 试题答题纸

2019 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.

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.
40.

试卷代号:1356

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018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)

2019年1月

Section One (20 points, 2 points each)

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|----------|-----------|
| 1. cold | 2. is | 3. in | 4. can't | 5. do |
| 6. always | 7. on | 8. you | 9. out | 10. think |

Section Two (20 points, 2 points each)

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

Section Three (30 points, 3 points each)

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

Section Four (30 points, 3 points each)

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|----------|------------|
| 31. homes | 32. back | 33. night | 34. door | 35. timers |
| 36. cheap | 37. windows | 38. garage | 39. Hide | 40. lock |

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018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)

2019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)

1. 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?
2. 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

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 口试题签(2)

2019年1月

Section One

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

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! (*)

...

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

1. Describe the eating customs in your place based on the answers to the following questions:

- A. What utensils do you use when eating, chopsticks, knife and fork or fingers?
- B. What are considered good table manners? (e. g. 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? Is it polite to talk while eating? Etc.)

2. 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?)

...

Or any other custom that your want to describe.

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 口试题签(3)

2019年1月

Section One

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

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. Why is that? Well, there are two important reasons.

(*) The first one, very simply, is that they need the money. These days, the cost of living is so high that most families need two salaries in order to make ends meet. The other reason why married mothers are working in larger and larger numbers is that they have more opportunities than they did 30 or 40 years ago. There are laws in the United States that give women the same opportunity as men to go to college and get jobs. As a result, women today are working in professions that were not as open to them 30 or 40 years ago. To give just one example, today more than half of the students in American medical schools are women. So, to summarize so far, we've seen that the American family has changed dramatically since the days of those old television shows. In the typical two-parent family today, both the father and the mother have jobs. This means that most American homes don't have a full-time homemaker anymore. And that creates new problems for families: problems like who takes care of babies and grandparents; who shops, cooks, and cleans; who volunteers at the children's school; and so on. (*)

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

1. Describe your family based on the answers to the following questions:
 - A. How many people are there in your family?
 - B. What do your parents do?
 - C. Who takes care of the housework, the child/children and the grandparents?
 - D. Who shops, cooks and cleans?
- ...
2. Do you think women should work? Why or why not?

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 口试

成绩单

2019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

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2018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)

2019年1月

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