

# 铜陵电大

试卷代号:1016

中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 高级职业英语 试题

2009 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指定的位置上,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。

Information for the examinees:

This examination consists of three sections. They are:

Section I : Listening Test (30 points, 20 minutes)

Section II : Reading Test (50 points, 40 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 90 minutes.

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## Section I : Listening Test

30 points

### Instructions:

- The Listening Test will take approximately 20 minutes.
- There are two parts to the test and you will hear each part twice.
- There will be a pause of 30 seconds after each part to allow you to think about your answers.
- You can first write your answers on this test paper. You will have a few 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

Listen to this conversation in which two friends are looking around a school. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks 1—10 in the following summary.

Teaching Technology	Definition
Language laboratory	Classroom with (1) _____ equipment
Visualiser	(2) _____ version of an overhead projector
Interactive (3) _____	Combination of PC, projector and a screen
Virtual learning environment	Online (4) _____
E-Learning	Includes mobile (5) _____ and MP3 players
(6) _____ dictionary	More portable but not as reliable as traditional dictionaries
Google picture search	Images to use for (7) _____ items
Email pen pal	Someone in another (8) _____ you can write to and exchange views with
A multimedia class	Interesting and topical classes using (9) _____ materials
ICT	Information (10) _____ Technology

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

20 points

You are going to hear a description of chocolate making. As you listen, fill in the missing words.

Chocolate is made from cocoa beans. The process is a (11) \_\_\_\_\_ one and the quality of the chocolate produced can (12) \_\_\_\_\_ considerably. Vegetable fats are often used in the production of cheaper (13) \_\_\_\_\_ of chocolate. High quality chocolate is made from (14) \_\_\_\_\_ ingredients. First, the cocoa beans are scooped out of their pods. They are then fermented and dried. Next, they are roasted to bring out the flavour. This roasting stage creates a (15) \_\_\_\_\_ chocolaty aroma. After the cocoa beans have been roasted, they are shelled and then crushed to make a dark paste which is the all important (16) \_\_\_\_\_ for chocolate. The paste then is enriched with extra cocoa butter. Next, it is (17) \_\_\_\_\_ with sugar and usually flavoured with vanilla. After that, the (18) \_\_\_\_\_ is rolled and then conched to make it smooth. The longer it is conched, the (19) \_\_\_\_\_ it becomes. The chocolate is then cooled under controlled conditions. Finally, it is moulded to form the (20) \_\_\_\_\_ shapes.

Section II : Reading Test

50 points

**Instructions:**

- There are three parts to the test, each including one reading passage.
- The test will take approximately 40 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: Questions 21—30 are based on the following passage.

20 points

Passage 1

## New forms of imprisonment for criminals

Over the past twenty years some people who have been found guilty of committing a crime in the US, in England and in some states in Australia have been sentenced to a new form of imprisonment. They have been committed to Home Detention. Sometimes this is also called Home Imprisonment. This means that instead of going to gaol, which is an institutional prison, they have to spend their period of detention at home. Their home becomes their prison.

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The form of home imprisonment varies in each country or state. Sometimes the prisoner goes straight to home detention after leaving the court. This is called front end detention. Sometimes the prisoner goes to gaol for the first three quarters of his or her sentence, and then spends the last few months of imprisonment at home. This is called a back end form of home imprisonment.

Usually, home based prisoners wear electronic tags so that their movements can be monitored. If they move more than 150 metres from their telephone, the police are informed, the prisoner is arrested and sent to gaol not only to finish their sentence but also to serve extra time for breaking the conditions of their home imprisonment contract.

There are usually four reasons given for the introduction of the new punishment of home detention. First, it is cheaper than gaol, the cost of keeping a prisoner in gaol in Australia, for example, is about 60,000 dollars. Second, the prisoner is less likely to lose his or her job and can keep paying the family's bills. Third, gaols are sometimes called 'universities of crime' because prisoners learn how to become more skilful criminals by talking with other prisoners. Finally, it is argued that imprisonment in gaol is a punishment for the family of the prisoner because the children are deprived of contact with their imprisoned parent, and because the children, partners and parents of prisoners have to pay too much out of their income to visit gaols.

However, there are concerns about home imprisonment. People are worried that prisoners will find it easy to escape. Civil rights representatives say that prisoners who have no family will not have an equal chance to avoid gaol. Others say if the home is a prison, then the family of the prisoner might have two problems; they might have to act as a kind of unpaid prison officer to control the offender. Secondly, a home in which one family member is imprisoned is likely to become a very stressful place and they will suffer that stress.

**Questions 21—30: Mark the following statements as being T(true) or F(false) according to the passage on the Answer Sheet:**

21. Home Detention is also called Home Imprisonment.
22. Gaol is an institutional prison.
23. Home Detention systems have not yet been introduced in England.
24. The US, England and Australia have all introduced exactly the same form of Home Detention.

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25. Home Detention is usually seen to be more expensive than institutional imprisonment.

26. Gaols are sometimes called 'universities of crime'.

27. Offenders in Home Imprisonment programmes often wear electronic tags so that their movements can be monitored.

28. In the back end system of Home Detention the offender goes to gaol for part of the punishment.

29. There are no criticisms of the Home Detention system.

30. Families of prisoners can find life difficult when offenders are imprisoned at home.

**Part 2; Questions 31—35 are based on this part.**

**10 points**

## Passage 2

### Junk food diet still served up at schools

A survey has found that children between the ages of 10 and 15 are surviving on a diet of crisps, chips and chocolate bars washed down with soft drinks. Fruit and vegetable consumption is inadequate, and many of them are not getting vital nutrients.

Around 45% of all schoolchildren eat school meals each day but nutritional standards introduced in 2001 to improve their diets have had little impact, the survey shows.

Although menus from the schools indicated that caterers are meeting the standards specifying how frequently certain foods must be offered, children are still choosing the least healthy options.

The survey asked 246 children aged between 10 and 15 at eight primary and nine secondary schools to keep detailed food diaries. The school meals reported in the diaries were repetitive and often read like fast food menus. Pizza, chicken nuggets, and fishcakes were among the most popular main courses.

The children ate an average of just two portions of fruit or vegetables a day, despite government advice that they should eat five to reduce the risk of cancer or heart disease. The older boys in the sample managed only one portion.

School meals contributed less than one portion of fruit and vegetables a day to the children's diets, which were high in fat, sugar and salt, and low in fibre, iron, zinc and other nutrients essential to growth.

"Children's eating habits are a real cause for concern. Today they eat 30 times more soft

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drinks and 25 times as much confectionery as they did in 1950," said researcher Rachel Clemons. "For many children their main meal of the day is the school meal. If they are not eating the right food there, it has a real impact on their health."

The survey also makes clear that health education is not enough to change children's habits. Most of those who kept diaries were able to identify foods that were good for them, naming fruit, vegetables, pasta and fish as things they should eat more often.

They also knew that poor diets could lead to weight problems and damage their teeth. Some gave examples of diseases with dietary links such as diabetes, heart disease and cancer. Nevertheless they chose fatty and sugary foods first.

A Consumers' Association policy review says the food industry is responsible for encouraging children and parents to make unhealthy choices through the irresponsible marketing of some of their products.

British children see the highest number of television commercials in Europe, watching on average 17 adverts an hour, of which 10 are likely to be for food. Of those adverts, nine are likely to be for products which are high in fat, sugar, and/or salt.

**Questions 31—35: Choose the best answer among the choices given according to the meaning in the text. Write down the letter representing your chosen answer in the space provided on the Answer Sheet.**

31. According to the passage, children between the ages of 10 and 15 \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have sweet tooth and like fast food      B. like to eat fruit and vegetables  
C. get adequate nutrients                      D. like to wash with soft drinks
32. Children always eat the food \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the nutritional standards specify  
B. they themselves choose  
C. caterers like to provide themselves  
D. that is most healthy
33. \_\_\_\_\_ were high in fat, sugar and salt, and low in fiber, iron, and zinc.
- A. Children's diets at school  
B. Two portions of fruit and vegetables a day  
C. The nutrients needed by children  
D. Children's diaries at school

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34. According to the survey, health education is not enough to change children's eating habits because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they didn't go to health education classes
- B. they couldn't understand health education classes
- C. most of them knew what they should eat more often
- D. they didn't know what poor diets could lead to

35. According to the review, what is NOT responsible for encouraging children to make unhealthy food choices?

- A. The food industry.
- B. TV commercials in Europe.
- C. Marketing of unhealthy food.
- D. Consumers' Association.

**Part 3: Questions 36—40 are based on this part.**

**20 points**

**Passage 3**

## **Hospital crisis mounts**

Concern is mounting over the increasing number of hospital casualty units that have been forced to close down around the country. The Department of Health has received reports of a 'catastrophic situation' from representatives of casualty units. They attribute the problem to increasing numbers of patients and fewer doctors than ever before.

General staff shortages, a change in the rules for training junior doctors and abuse of the health service by both doctors in general practice (GPs) and patients have been identified as major contributory factors.

Managers of one Welsh hospital blame the crisis on the shortage of junior doctors while consultants at the same hospital suggest the roots of the problem are more complex. The recent closure of some accident and emergency units (A&E) has given rise to the great pressure on those which are treating the extra patients.

The reduction in bed numbers in many hospitals often means that patients who are treated in A&E cannot be admitted to the main hospital wards. London hospitals frequently have to send patients elsewhere because they cannot take any more admissions. The pressure on A&E units is worsened by GPs sending patients there unnecessarily in order to avoid having to pay for services such as X-rays from general practice funds.

In recent weeks, several hospitals have had to appeal to patients to stay away from casualty units unless they genuinely have no other alternatives. As a result of the very

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stressful working conditions, junior doctors' motivation to work in A&E has decreased, leaving casualty units—which require high staffing levels for 24-hour cover — short of doctors. The long working hours and stress that doctors now experience is also causing more and more of them to leave the profession. Hospitals report difficulties in recruiting junior doctors and say that they are often unable to fill posts despite nation-wide advertising.

Francis Lockley, a member of the British Association of Accident and Emergency Medicine has described the situation as catastrophic. "Units all over the country will be forced to close down at night, or for several hours during the day. Some will simply be unable to function."

Government representatives will meet representatives from the British Medical Association later this week to discuss the matter.

**Questions 36—40: Answer the following questions based on the text you have just read.**

36. Why have the increasing number of hospital casualty units been forced to close down?
37. Who are blamed for the abuse of the health service?
38. Why do the GPs send patients unnecessarily to A&E units according to the writer?
39. Do the junior doctors want to work in A&E units? Why?
40. In what ways will A&E units all over the country function?

## Section III : Writing Test

20 points

### Instructions:

- This test will take 30 minutes.
- Write your essay on the Answer Sheet.
- You may use the space below to write an outline or a draft.
- Your essay should be about 150 words.

Write a description of your job. You may write about your roles and responsibilities, your working environment, and the stress levels of your work. You may use "My Job" as the title of the composition, but you may also make a title of your own if it reflects better of what you choose to write on the topic.

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试卷代号:1016

座位号

中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

## 高级职业英语 试题答题纸

2009 年 1 月

题号	Section I	Section II	Section III	总分
分数				

### Section I Listening (20 minutes)

得分	评卷人

#### Part 1 (10 points)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

得分	评卷人

#### Part 2 (20 points)

11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_

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## Section II Reading (40 minutes)

得分	评卷人

### Part 1 (20 points)

21. \_\_\_\_\_ 22. \_\_\_\_\_ 23. \_\_\_\_\_ 24. \_\_\_\_\_ 25. \_\_\_\_\_  
26. \_\_\_\_\_ 27. \_\_\_\_\_ 28. \_\_\_\_\_ 29. \_\_\_\_\_ 30. \_\_\_\_\_

得分	评卷人

### Part 2 (10 points)

31. \_\_\_\_\_ 32. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. \_\_\_\_\_ 34. \_\_\_\_\_ 35. \_\_\_\_\_

得分	评卷人

### Part 3 (20 points)

36. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
37. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
38. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
39. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
40. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

得分	评卷人

## Section III Writing (30 minutes) (20 points)

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中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级职业英语 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2009 年 1 月

## Section I KEY TO LISTENING TEST

Total = 30 points

1.	audio (One point for each correct answer in Questions 1—10)
2.	Modern
3.	whiteboard
4.	classroom
5.	phones
6.	Electronic
7.	vocabulary
8.	country
9.	downloaded
10.	Communication
11.	complex (Two points for each correct answer in Questions 11—20)
12.	vary
13.	brands
14.	superior
15.	delicious
16.	base
17.	sweetened
18.	mixture
19.	smoother
20.	required

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## Section II KEY TO READING TEST

Total = 50 points

21.	T	(Two points for each correct answer in Questions 21—35.)
22.	T	
23.	F	
24.	F	
25.	F	
26.	T	
27.	T	
28.	T	
29.	F	
30.	T	
31.	A	
32.	B	
33.	A	
34.	C	
35.	D	
36.		Because there are increasing numbers of patients and fewer doctors than ever before. (Four points for each correct answer in Questions 36—40. NB ideas more important than exact words.)
37.		Both the doctors and patients.
38.		They want to avoid having to pay for services such as X-rays from general practice funds.
39.		No. Because they have to work long hours and under stress.
40.		They will be forced to close down at night, or for several hours during the day. Some will simply be unable to function.

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## Section III 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,用词有变化。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。

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试卷代号:1015、1016

中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级时事英语、高级职业英语 口试题签(1A)

2009 年 1 月

## Instructions for A:

You (as A) and another student (as B) will have 10 minutes to prepare a conversation. The conversation will be divided into 2 parts, each part taking about 5 minutes. In Part 1, A will ask the questions, and B will respond. In Part 2, B will ask the questions, and A will respond. Your instructor will indicate when to change parts.

## Note:

Final grades will be determined by the accuracy, fluency and appropriateness of your conversation. The two parts of your conversation should be naturally connected. You will be judged not only on your ability to ask and answer questions, but also on your ability to keep the conversation going smoothly. Your conversation should flow as naturally as possible.

## Situations:

You and B are going to make up a conversation. You will be first talking about listening to the radio, and then moving on to the topic of information technology in the office. Your conversation will be in two parts. Each takes about 5 minutes. Your examiner will indicate when to change to the second part.

### PART ONE Listening to the radio

A starts the conversation by asking the first question, followed by more questions.

B mainly answers questions. This part of your conversation should last about 5 minutes.

**You are A.** Your questions should be related to the topic of listening to the radio. Here are some suggestions:

- Ask B to describe the different kinds of radio programmes available to listeners.
- Ask B his/her understanding of the usefulness of radio.

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- Ask B to compare radio and television as forms of media.
- Ask B his/her views about the ways in which radio programmes could be improved.

## **PART TWO Information technology in the office.**

B is now going to ask questions. A mainly answers questions. This part of your conversation should last about 5 minutes.

*You are A.* Now it is your turn to answer questions. B will be trying to talk about information technology in the office by asking you some related questions. You may answer his/her questions by giving opinions or relating your own experiences.

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试卷代号:1015、1016

中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级时事英语、高级职业英语 口试题签(1B)

2009 年 1 月

## Instructions for B:

You (as B) and another student (as A) will have 10 minutes to prepare a conversation. The conversation will be divided into 2 parts, each part taking about 5 minutes. In Part 1, A will ask the questions, and B will respond. In Part 2, B will ask the questions, and A will respond. Your instructor will indicate when to change parts.

## Note:

Final grades will be determined by the accuracy, fluency and appropriateness of your conversation. The two parts of your conversation should be naturally connected. You will be judged not only on your ability to ask and answer questions, but also on your ability to keep the conversation going smoothly. Your conversation should flow as naturally as possible.

## Situations:

You and A are going to make up a conversation. You will be first talking about listening to the radio, and then moving on to the topic of information technology in the office. Your conversation will be in two parts. Each takes about 5 minutes. Your examiner will indicate when to change to the second part.

## PART ONE Listening to the radio

A starts the conversation by asking the first question, followed by more questions.

B mainly answers questions. This part of your conversation should last about 5 minutes.

**You are B.** In this part of the conversation, A is going to ask you some questions about listening to the radio. You may answer his/her questions by giving opinions or relating your own experiences.

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## **PART TWO Information technology in the office**

B is now going to ask questions. A mainly answers questions. This part of your conversation should last about 5 minutes.

*You are B.* Now it is your turn to ask questions. Your questions should be about information technology. Here are some suggestions:

- Ask A to name some forms of information technology used in office work.
- Ask A to consider why information technology has been introduced into offices.
- Ask A to discuss the consequences for office workers of the introduction of information technology in the office.
- Ask A to consider the consequences for the relationship between home and work as information technology is increasingly introduced into office work.

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中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级时事英语、高级职业英语 口试题签(2A)

2009 年 1 月

## Instructions for A:

You (as A) and another student (as B) will have 10 minutes to prepare a conversation. The conversation will be divided into 2 parts, each part taking about 5 minutes. In Part 1, A will ask the questions, and B will respond. In Part 2, B will ask the questions, and A will respond. Your instructor will indicate when to change parts.

## Note:

Final grades will be determined by the accuracy, fluency and appropriateness of your conversation. The two parts of your conversation should be naturally connected. You will be judged not only on your ability to ask and answer questions, but also on your ability to keep the conversation going smoothly. Your conversation should flow as naturally as possible.

## Situations:

You and B are going to make up a conversation. You will be first talking about income inequality, and then moving to the topic of music. Your conversation will be in two parts. Each takes about 5 minutes. Your examiner will indicate when to change to the second part.

### PART ONE Income inequality

A starts the conversation by asking the first question, followed by more questions.

B mainly answers questions. This part of your conversation should last about 5 minutes.

**You are A.** Your questions should be related to the topic of 'income inequality'. Here are some suggestions:

- Ask B to define the term 'income inequality'.
- Ask B to list some of the reasons for income inequality.
- Ask B to compare the differences between incomes across any two societies.

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■ Ask B to discuss the benefits and disadvantages of income inequality in any one society.

## **PART TWO Music**

B is now going to ask questions. A mainly answers questions. This part of your conversation should last about 5 minutes.

*You are A.* Now it is your turn to answer questions. B will be trying to talk music by asking you some related questions. You may answer his/her questions by giving opinions or relating your own experiences.

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中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级时事英语、高级职业英语 口试题签(2B)

2009 年 1 月

## Instructions for B:

You (as B) and another student (as A) will have 10 minutes to prepare a conversation. The conversation will be divided into 2 parts, each part taking about 5 minutes. In Part 1, A will ask the questions, and B will respond. In Part 2, B will ask the questions, and A will respond. Your instructor will indicate when to change parts.

## Note:

Final grades will be determined by the accuracy, fluency and appropriateness of your conversation. The two parts of your conversation should be naturally connected. You will be judged not only on your ability to ask and answer questions, but also on your ability to keep the conversation going smoothly. Your conversation should flow as naturally as possible.

## Situations:

You and A are going to make up a conversation. You will be first talking about income inequality, and then moving to the topic of music. Your conversation will be in two parts. Each takes about 5 minutes. Your examiner will indicate when to change to the second part.

### PART ONE Income inequality.

A starts the conversation by asking the first question, followed by more questions.

B mainly answers questions. This part of your conversation should last about 5 minutes.

**You are B.** In this part of the conversation, A is going to ask you some questions about income inequality. You may answer his/her questions by giving opinions or relating your own experiences.

### PART TWO Music

B is now going to ask questions. A mainly answers questions. This part of your conversation

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should last about 5 minutes.

**You are B.** Now it is your turn to ask questions. Your questions should be about music.

Here are some suggestions:

- Ask A to list different kinds of music.
- Ask A to describe different instrumental occupations.
- Ask A to consider the influence of other cultures on music in China.
- Ask A to discuss the benefits that music bring to people.

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中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级时事英语、高级职业英语 口试题签(3A)

2009 年 1 月

## Instructions for A:

You (as A) and another student (as B) will have 10 minutes to prepare a conversation. The conversation will be divided into 2 parts, each part taking about 5 minutes. In Part 1, A will ask the questions, and B will respond. In Part 2, B will ask the questions, and A will respond. Your instructor will indicate when to change parts.

## Note:

Final grades will be determined by the accuracy, fluency and appropriateness of your conversation. The two parts of your conversation should be naturally connected. You will be judged not only on your ability to ask and answer questions, but also on your ability to keep the conversation going smoothly. Your conversation should flow as naturally as possible.

## Situations:

You and B are going to make up a conversation. You will be first talking about “my education”, and then moving on to the topic of “alcoholic drinks”. Your conversation will be in two parts. Each takes about 5 minutes. Your examiner will indicate when to change to the second part.

## PART ONE My education

A starts the conversation by asking the first question, followed by more questions. B mainly answers questions. This part of your conversation should last about 5 minutes.

**You are A.** Your questions should be related to the topic of ‘my education’. Here are some suggestions:

Ask B to list the different schools and colleges he/she has attended.

Ask B his/her favorite areas of study and the teachers who have influenced him/her.

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Ask B to compare the differences between the various educational institutions he/she has experienced.

Ask B his/her views about ways in which education could be improved.

## **PART TWO Alcoholic drinks**

B is now going to ask questions. A mainly answers questions. This part of your conversation should last about 5 minutes.

*You are A.* Now it is your turn to answer questions. B will be trying to talk about alcoholic drinks by asking you some related questions. You may answer his/her questions by giving opinions or relating your own experiences.

# 铜陵电大

试卷代号:1015、1016

中央广播电视大学 2008—2009 学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级时事英语、高级职业英语 口试题签(3B)

2009 年 1 月

## Instructions for B:

You (as **B**) and another student (as **A**) will have 10 minutes to prepare a conversation. The conversation will be divided into 2 parts, each part taking about 5 minutes. In Part 1, A will ask the questions, and B will respond. In Part 2, B will ask the questions, and A will respond. Your instructor will indicate when to change parts.

## Note:

Final grades will be determined by the accuracy, fluency and appropriateness of your conversation. The two parts of your conversation should be naturally connected. You will be judged not only on your ability to ask and answer questions, but also on your ability to keep the conversation going smoothly. Your conversation should flow as naturally as possible.

## Situations:

You and A are going to make up a conversation. You will be first talking about “my education”, and then moving on to the topic of “alcoholic drinks”. Your conversation will be in two parts. Each takes about 5 minutes. Your examiner will indicate when to change to the second part.

### PART ONE My education

A starts the conversation by asking the first question, followed by more questions. B mainly answers questions. This part of your conversation should last about 5 minutes.

**You are B.** In this part of the conversation, A is going to ask you some questions about ‘my education’. You may answer his/her questions by giving opinions or relating your own experiences.

### PART TWO Alcoholic drinks

B is now going to ask questions. A mainly answers questions. This part of your conversation should last about 5 minutes.

**You are B.** Now it is your turn to ask questions. Your questions should be about alcoholic

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drinks. Here are some suggestions:

- Ask A to define alcoholic drink.
- Ask A to name some forms of alcoholic drink.
- Ask A to discuss the benefits and disadvantages of alcoholic drinks for individuals.
- Ask A to discuss the benefits and disadvantages of alcoholic drinks for the government and the economy.



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高级时事英语、高级职业英语 口试评分标准

(供参考)

2009 年 1 月

分 数	标 准
81—100	能够就所有有关话题进行有效交际,语言得体,语流自然流畅,语法基本无错误,具有足够的词汇量谈论涉及的有关话题,语音语调正确无误。
61—80	大部分情况下可以进行有效交际,只在少数情况下出现明显障碍或不得体语言,多数情况下能够正确使用各种语法结构,具有足够的词汇量谈论一般性话题,语音语调基本正确,基本没有严重影响交际的发音错误。
41—60	基本上能够就指定范围的常见话题进行有效交际,交际困难局限于比较特殊的交际内容;虽然采用了一些不规范的表达方式,严重影响交际效果的仍然较少;常用语法结构基本不出现错误,严重语法错误局限于较为复杂的结构;词汇量基本上不影响一般性的表达;语音语调基本可以识别,只有少量可能引起误解的语音和语调错误。
21—40	不能流利地进行一般性话题的谈话,产生许多不得体的说法,常用语法结构的应用也包含大量重复性错误,词汇贫乏,严重影响交际,语音语调经常不可识别。
0—20	对多数一般性话题都产生交际困难,语流十分不连贯,长时间停顿不语,语法多不正确,词汇贫乏使交际几乎无法进行,语音语调难以辨认。