

Listening C1

1. Why does the student say this:
 - A. To correct a misunderstanding
 - B. To apologize for interrupting the man
 - C. To thank the man for the information he has provided
 - D. To show her surprise at what the man just said

2. Why does the student go to the housing office?
 - A. To request a telephone for her dormitory room
 - B. To turn in the key to her dormitory room
 - C. To ask about an unexpected bill she received
 - D. To request an explanation about a bill she had already paid

3. What mistake did the student make?
 - A. She forgot to pay her housing fee.
 - B. She did not cancel her telephone service
 - C. She failed to clean out her dormitory room.
 - D. She forgot to return her dormitory key to the housing office

4. What does the man imply about the student with regard to her contract for telephone service?
 - A. The student needs to show him the contract
 - B. The student failed to pick up a copy of the contract from the housing office.
 - C. The student forgot to sign a copy of the contract.
 - D. The student did not read the contract carefully

5. What does the man imply about the telephone bill?
 - A. It might have been sent to the student by mistake.
 - B. It may be larger than the student expects.
 - C. The student may need to pay it
 - D. The student should send it back to the telephone company

Listening L1

1. What does the professor imply when she says this:
 - A. Warming up air may not be as important a function as many scientists believe
 - B. Cold-blooded animals may use a different mechanism from warm-blooded animals.
 - C. it is possible that dinosaurs had another way to warm up air they breathed
 - D. Warm-blooded dinosaurs were probably very different from warm-blooded animals today
2. What is the main purpose of the lecture?
 - A. To explain the differences between dinosaurs and modern-day animals
 - B. To present evidence for a theory that dinosaurs were warm-blooded
 - C. To describe the body structures of recently discovered dinosaurs
 - D. To compare the fossils of warm- and cold-blooded dinosaurs
3. There is evidence that some dinosaurs had feathers. According to the professor, why does this support the theory that dinosaurs were warm-blooded?
 - A. Feathers prevented dinosaurs' body heat from escaping
 - B. Feathers show that dinosaurs were capable of flight.
 - C. Dinosaurs and birds descended from the same evolutionary ancestor.
 - D. Dinosaurs used feathers to absorb heat from the sun's rays
4. What does the professor imply about regions that now have arctic climates?
 - A. They can probably support both warm- and cold-blooded modern animals
 - B. They might have been warmer in the past than they are now
 - C. They are areas in which dinosaurs were never able to live.
 - D. They are good sources of fossils of feathered dinosaurs
5. Why does the professor mention ostriches?
 - A. To point out that not all birds are able to fly
 - B. To cite evidence that dinosaurs were cold-blooded
 - C. To show that not all birds have respiratory turbinates
 - D. To give an example of an animal with upright posture
6. What is the professor's opinion of the theory that dinosaurs were warm-blooded?
 - A. has changed our understanding of the term "warm-blooded."

- B. Thirty years ago it was not convincing, but today most evidence supports it.
- C. It needs more evidence in order to be convincing
- D. Most of the evidence we have supports a different theory



Listening L2

1. Why does the professor say this:
 - A. To share how she felt about negative experiences in her own life
 - B. To indicate how people normally feel under challenging circumstances
 - C. To suggest a question that leads to a deeper understanding of oneself
 - D. To illustrate an important concept by describing its opposite
2. What is the main purpose of the lecture?
 - A. To discuss the relationship between a person's personality and his or her age
 - B. To describe a set of personality traits that are helpful in dealing with problems
 - C. To explain recent findings about personality formation
 - D. To describe some personality traits that are mainly genetic in nature
3. Why does the professor mention online courses being offered by the psychology department?
 - A. To give an example of a problem faced by the psychology department
 - B. To contrast two ways of responding to a challenge
 - C. To point out that online courses can lead to a career in health psychology
 - D. To encourage students to register for courses
4. What point does the professor make about natural mentors?
 - A. They are usually parents.
 - B. They do not necessarily have resilient personalities.
 - C. They appear to be born with resilient personality traits.
 - D. They can help young people deal with negative situations
5. According to the professor, how do the demands of working at a regular job affect a person?
 - A. They often test a person's resilience.
 - B. They can lead to positive personality change
 - C. They may lead a person to change jobs frequently.
 - D. They provide perfectionists with opportunities for job satisfaction
6. According to the professor, what can people do to become more resilient? Click on 2 answers
 - A. Become aware of their positive and negative personality traits
 - B. Take an online psychology course
 - C. Ask others for help
 - D. Avoid setting goals that are overly ambitious

Listening C2

1. Why does the professor say this :
 - A. To correct a mistake in the course syllabus
 - B. To assure the student that the class will discuss the plays he likes
 - C. To reject the student's objection concerning the reading assignments
 - D. To indicate that she understands why the student is confused

2. Why does the student go to see the professor?
 - A. To request a suggestion for the topic of his first paper
 - B. To ask a question about the history of drama
 - C. To complain that a course is not meeting his expectations
 - D. To drop out of a course the professor is teaching

3. What is a view expressed by the student about early and mid-twentieth-century playwrights?
 - A. Their works were quite conventional.
 - B. Their plays are often very similar to one another.
 - C. They had a negative influence on contemporary writers
 - D. Their works have become outdated

4. Why does the professor mention Mamet's play The Cryptogram ?
 - A. To show that Mamet's language and rhythm are original and unique
 - B. To give an example of earlier playwrights' influence on Mamet
 - C. To illustrate the difference between modern and contemporary plays
 - D. To argue that Mamet's plays are not typically modern

5. What is the professor's suggestion for the student's first paper?
 - A. An essay comparing two plays by Chekhov
 - B. A paper on plays written by playwrights from different time periods
 - C. An essay focusing on the characteristics of contemporary drama
 - D. A paper on The Cryptogram and its influence on contemporary playwrights

Listening L3

1. Why does the professor say this:
 - A. He is preparing to change the topic
 - B. He does not want the students to interrupt him
 - C. He is about to contradict what he just said
 - D. He feels that further explanation is necessary

2. What is the lecture mainly about?
 - A. A description of the first technique used to achieve perspective in art
 - B. The influence of three-dimensional set design on the stories told in Renaissance plays
 - C. The development and use of perspective in theater set design
 - D. The influence of new construction materials on theater set design

3. Why does the professor mention a picture of a road?
 - A. To describe typical Renaissance theater set decoration
 - B. To illustrate how the illusion of depth can be achieved
 - C. To explain how the chariot-and-pole system works
 - D. To explain why three-dimensional images are difficult to create

4. What limitation did angled wings help to overcome?
 - A. Theaters had a limited number of seats that offered a good view of the stage.
 - B. Theater stages had a limited number of places from which actors could enter a scene.
 - C. Theater stages had limited space for which painters could create wings
 - D. Painters had limited skills in representing perspective in paintings

5. What was an advantage of flat wings over angled wings?
 - A. Flat wings could be used on smaller stages.
 - B. Flat wings were easier to change
 - C. Flat wings were made of a lighter-weight material
 - D. Flat wings could be viewed better by the audience

6. How did the invention of the chariot-and-pole system change theater productions?
 - A. Fewer people were needed to complete set changes
 - B. Set designs could use a greater number of wings per production
 - C. Both angled and flat wings could be used in the same production.
 - D. Sets could convey the illusion of depth without the need for skilled paint

参考答案

A C B D C
C B A B D C
D B B D B AC
C C D B B
D C B D B A

