

Listening C1

1. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
 - A. A paper the woman is writing about a philosopher
 - B. A disagreement between two philosophers about a term
 - C. The interpretation of a term used in a philosopher 's work
 - D. The professors opinion about a philosopher

2. Why does the professor ask the woman about the early Middle Ages?
 - A. To elicit an example of a grand narrative
 - B. To make a point about changes in tech no logy
 - C. To encourage her to compare two grand narratives
 - D. To present an example that contradicts Lyotard 's ideas

3. What points does the professor make about scientific progress?
Click on 2 answers.
 - A. Historically: people have believed that it improves the world.
 - B. According to Lyotard, it has caused more harm than good
 - C. It is part of a grand narrative that has changed over time
 - D. According to Lyotard it's benefits should be questioned

4. Why does the woman mention pollution?
 - A. To demonstrate the problem with Lyotard 's claim
 - B. To ask how important it is in Lyotard 's argument
 - C. To illustrate the negative effects of technology
 - D. To introduce another grand narrative

5. What does the professor mean when he says this:
 - A. He is going to change the topic of the conversation
 - B. He is going to challenge the woman's belief.
 - C. He wants to clarify the time period in question.
 - D. He wants to correct a statement he made earlier.

Listening L1

1. What is the lecture mainly about
 - A. Advantages that countries can gain by making their own goods
 - B. "equalities that lead to trade imbalances between countries
 - C. Cost and efficiency concepts that help determine trade decisions
 - D. Ways in which local surpluses can affect international trade

2. Why does the professor talk about growing bananas in countries with tropical climates?
 - A.To show how opportunity costs affect agricultural production
 - B.To explain how demand for a product determines its cost
 - C.To decide how domestic shortages are created
 - D.To illustrate the concept of absolute advantage

3. According to the professor, what indicates that a country has an absolute advantage in trade?
 - A.It can produce an item more efficiently than other countries.
 - B.It is wealthy enough to import everything that it needs.
 - C.It consistently exports more than it imports
 - D.It does not have to import any goods from other countries

4. The professor gives an example of two countries that produce televisions and chairs. What does she predict will happen if the economic decisions of both countries are based on the principle of comparative advantage? Click on 2 answers
 - A.The prices of televisions and chairs will go down in both countries
 - B.More chairs and televisions will be manufactured in each country.
 - C.Imports of televisions and chairs will decrease in each country
 - D.The total supply of televisions and chairs will increase in both countries

5. Why does the professor talk about going to the movies?
 - A.To demonstrate the difference between absolute and comparative advantage
 - B.To provide an example to help explain the concept of opportunity costs
 - C.To illustrate the advantages of specialization in the entertainment industry
 - D.To show that economic theories do not always apply on a personal level

6. Why does the professor say this
 - A.To reassure the students that the example will help illustrate her point
 - B.To apologize to the students for using an example that is difficult to understand
 - C.To prepare the class for a shift to a new topic
 - D.To return to a point she made earlier

Listening L2

1.What does the professor mainly discuss?

- A.A weather phenomenon associated with continental polar air masses
- B.A recent study comparing snowfall statistics in different regions
- C.Ways in which air masses interact to create different types of precipitation
- D.The formation of continental polar air masses in northern and Arctic regions

2.According to the professor, what is true of a continental polar air mass when it forms?Click on 2 answers.

- A.It s temperature is fairly consistent
- B.It has low levels of humidity.
- C.It is somewhat turbulent.
- D.It moves north toward cold regions.

3.Lake Superior is the northernmost Great Lake Compared with the other Great Lakes, what can be inferred about Lake Superior based on its location?

- A.It does not produce as many clouds that can rise into a polar air mass.
- B.The cities on its downwind shores receive more snow compared to cities near other lakes.
- C.There is a greater difference between its temperature and that of the land surrounding it.
- D.The lake-effect snowstorms that it produces tend to be less intense than storms near other lakes

4. The professor describes the process by which someone in the Middle Ages became a master of a trade Put the steps in the correct order.

Click on a phrase Then drag it to the space where it belong

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4. Heavy snowstorms occur when the polar air mass hits land. Answer Choices

- A.The polar air mass becomes unstable
- B.The lakes absorb large amounts of energy from the Sun and air.
- C.The polar air mass acquires heat and moisture from the lakes

5.Why is Thunder Bay not very affected by lake-effect snow?

- A.It is located close to a lake that protects it.
- B.It is located on the northwestern shore of a lake.
- C.It is located in a region that is too warm to receive much snow
- D.It is located near a lake that is too small to produce much snow

6.What is the professor's opinion about the future of lake-effect snowfalls?

A.They will vary greatly from year to year.

B.They will definitely become more frequent

C.They will begin occurring earlier in the year.

D.It is possible they will occur less often than they do now



Listening C2

1. Why does the student go to see the art gallery coordinator?

- A. To borrow some equipment for a show
- B. To find out when a student art exhibition will open
- C. To discuss the theme of a senior art exhibition
- D. To arrange a suitable location for a work of art

2. What has the student created for her senior art project? Click on 2 answers

- A. An oil painting
- B. A picture frame
- C. A software program
- D. Abstract images

3. What does the student imply about the use of a projector?

- A. It is necessary to achieve a particular visual illusion.
- B. It may interfere with visitors' ability to see other artworks.
- C. The projector will need to be hidden from view
- D. The projector has to be attached to the wall at a particular height.

4. How does the man intend to respond to the student's worries about lighting?

- A. By lowering the lights in the whole gallery
- B. By adding lights over the student's work
- C. By turning spotlights in a different direction
- D. By putting a stronger lightbulb in a projector

5. Why does the man say this:

- A. To find out if the student needs assistance
- B. To express doubt about the project's practicality
- C. To return the discussion to the original topic
- D. To suggest a solution to the student's problem

Listening L3

1. Why does the professor discuss Gila monsters?

- A. As an example of an animal that is highly venomous
- B. As an example of an animal that has adapted to living in deserts
- C. As an example of an animal that might seem difficult to classify
- D. As an example of an animal whose behavior is not well understood

2. What reason does the professor give for classifying Gila monsters as lizards?

- A. Their venom is more dangerous than snake venom.
- B. Their colors blend with the desert surroundings
- C. They have skeletal features common to all lizards.
- D. They reproduce the same way as lizards do

3. According to the professor, when do Gila monsters use their venom?

- A. When their efforts to hide from danger fail
- B. When they are hunting large prey
- C. When they are digesting their food
- D. When they are invading the territories of other Gila monsters

4. Why does the professor mention chemical compounds in Gila monster venom?

- A. To support her argument that Gila monsters must be protected
- B. To cite a practical use of Gila monster venom
- C. To support the idea that snakes and Gila monsters should be classified together
- D. To compare the strength of snake and Gila monster venom

5. Why does the professor say this:

- A. To determine whether the students are familiar with Gila monsters
- B. To introduce a personal story about her hometown
- C. To challenge a statement from one of the students
- D. To encourage the students to do more research on animals from the Southwest

6. Why does the student say this:

- A. To make sure that he is looking at the right picture
- B. To suggest that the professor's explanation needs to be clarified
- C. To give an example that supports what the professor has just said
- D. To point out that the professor's description differs from the book's description

参考答案

C A AD C B

C D A AD B A

A AB C BCA B D

D BD A C C

C C A B A B

