

绵阳南山中学 2022 年秋绵阳一诊热身考试英语试题

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考生注意：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的准考证号、姓名填写在答题卡上。
2. 第 I 卷每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。第 II 卷用黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上书写作答，在试题卷上作答，答案无效。

第 I 卷(100 分)

第一部分 听力 (共两节，满分 30 分)

回答听力部分时，先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前，你将有两分钟的时间将你的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题并阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In an elevator. B. On a bus. C. In a taxi.
2. What will the man do in Edinburgh?
A. Do business with Justin.
B. Tell Justin his new address.
C. Give Justin some medicines.
3. Why does the man ask the woman to turn down the music?
A. Because it affects his work efficiency.
B. Because he wants to listen to jazz.
C. Because he doesn't like the music.
4. What month is it now?
A. February. B. April. C. September.
5. Whose advice did the woman follow?
A. The shop assistant's. B. Her mother's. C. Her sister's.

第二节 (共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. How long did the boy spend on his English homework?

A. 35 minutes. B. 40 minutes. C. 45 minutes.

7. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Teacher and student. C. Mother and son.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What information did the man get from the Internet?

- A. It's good for babies to drink soy milk.
- B. Soy milk helps kids grow strong.
- C. Milk has some side effects.

9. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She makes a change in drinking milk.
- B. She will limit her kids to milk.
- C. She is doubtful about experts' opinions.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What can we learn about the restaurant?

- A. It was newly opened.
- B. It had a pleasant smell.
- C. It offered a reasonable price.

11. How did the woman find the service?

- A. Perfect.
- B. Just so-so.
- C. Disappointing.

12. What do the speakers decide to do at last?

- A. Never come to the restaurant.
- B. Come to the restaurant in a few months.
- C. Order some meat when they settle down.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Where did the girl see the job ad?

- A. On the Internet.
- B. On the window.
- C. In the newspaper.

14. What's the main duty of the job?

- A. To help people buy clothes.
- B. To find shoppers online.
- C. To teach busy people to relax.

15. What does the man say about his customers?

- A. They have high expectations.
- B. They are easy to be satisfied.
- C. They have big families.

16. When will the man begin the interviews?

- A. On Wednesday.
- B. On Thursday.
- C. In a few days.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Which subject is proper this year?

- A. My bedroom.
- B. My favorite animal.
- C. My hometown.

18. What is the maximum age limit to enter?

- A. 8 years old.
- B. 12 years old.
- C. 15 years old.

19. What can the winners get this year?

- A. Membership in the club.
- B. A family trip to London Zoo.
- C. Free *Countryside* magazines.

20. What's the purpose of the talk?

- A. To encourage children to join the club.
- B. To inform children of the competition.
- C. To apologize for the changes this year.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分40分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项。并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

Competition Judges Needed

Anyone with relevant knowledge or skills is encouraged to sign up to judge Sigma Xi's Student Research Showcase (SRS), an online science communication competition in which students compete for awards and recognition of outstanding virtual research presentations. The competition is open to high school, undergraduate, and graduate students and most worldwide research disciplines (学科) are represented across the following categories.

- agriculture, soil, and natural resources
- cell biology and biochemistry
- human behavioral and social sciences
- math and computer science
- physics and astronomy

Information for Judges

Professional researchers and science communicators from the above-listed disciplines are needed to evaluate and interact with contestants by posting comments and questions on presentation websites. Each judge assesses up to 10 websites where students submit their presentations containing mainly a research abstract and a slide presentation. Sigma Xi membership is preferred, but not required, to judge. Judging takes place from April 26 to May 10, 2022, allowing flexibility with each judge's personal schedule as no travel is required.

Click here to download the SRS Judges Manual for more information and judging criteria.

Information for General visitors

General visitors to the presentation websites can also watch the personal videos of the presenters and vote for the People's Choice Award winner, who will receive a prize money of up to \$ 250. Visitors of general science background can also read the abstracts and comment in the discussion forums. Locate the link on the site that most likely appears as comments & reactions.

Visit <http://sigmaxishowcase.tumblr.com/> for a sample Student Showcase presentation site.

21. Who is the most likely candidate for the judge of the competition?

A. A professor of western literature. B. An expert in psychology.
C. A specialist in human social sciences. D. An undergraduate of cell biology.

22. What is the judge expected to do?

A. Assess science presentation websites.
B. Interview the contestants at a given time.
C. Vote for the People's Choice Award winner.
D. Evaluate personal videos given by presenters.

23. Where is this text probably taken from?

A. A magazine. B. A website.
C. An advertisement. D. An academic article.

B

The idea of climbing Everest disgusted me. The mountain came to represent the opposite of everything that I loved and respected about climbing. What had once been the final mountain climbing goal became the focus of a commercial guiding industry. Over the years, the crowds at Base Camp grew, leaving behind tons of trash. Whenever I was asked whether I'd climb Everest, my answer was always the same: not interested.

That's probably where my personal Everest story would have ended, were it not for an old friend and his obsession (执念) with one of the greatest mysteries. In 1999, Thom Pollard began to explore and found the remains of George Mallory, the celebrated British climber who disappeared while attempting to be the first to climb Everest. But Mallory's partner, Sandy Irvine, and the camera he had likely carried, were not found. The mountain climbing world has been wondering whether they might have reached the top in 1924.

Pollard's story moved me. I began to pack for the climb and expected that our advanced equipment would make it manageable, perhaps easy. I was wrong. On the highest point on the planet, I was more tired than I'd ever been in any climbing. Along the way, I continuously tipped my hat, not just to Mallory and Irvine but to anyone who has the drive to push himself or herself up this route. My search was in vain, but I began to reconsider Everest.

I witnessed many climbers, who were much more than just self-centered tourists. We shared route information, weather forecasts, and family photos — all united around common goals.

I went to Everest to seek Irvine. But in the end, I found something more difficult to get: the spirit that Irvine and Mallory shared. It was hiding in plain sight, right where it has always been: inside the brave souls who risk so much to follow in storied adventurers' footsteps up Everest.

24. What is the main reason why the author hated climbing Everest?

- A. He changed his climbing goal.
- B. Everest was seriously polluted by trash.
- C. Everest became an industry to make money.
- D. The mountain was too crowded with climbers.

25. Why did the author climb Everest later?

- A. Because he desired to challenge himself.
- B. Because he got motivated by Thom Pollard.
- C. Because his old friend persuaded him to climb again.
- D. Because he wanted to follow the footsteps of Mallory and Irvine.

26. Why did the author continuously "tip his hat" along the way?

- A. To express his gratitude to the climbers.
- B. To prove his determination to the top of the Everest.
- C. To relieve his tiredness.
- D. To show his respect for the climbers.

27. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. Admiration for the climbers.
- B. Concern about the risk.
- C. Confidence about the journey.
- D. Hope for Everest's future.

Companies like Google, Apple and Intel offer some of California's most cutting-edge-and highest-paying-jobs. Last year, those three companies alone brought in more than 10,000 people from other countries to take those jobs.

Surely it'd be simpler for them to hire closer to home. Among the key reasons they don't is that too few Californians have the skills in particular, the deep understanding of mathematics to qualify. It's something the state's new proposed math framework seeks to change.

The current system of mathematics teaching in the U. S. invites few students into the richness of thought and of learning. We blunt our children's possibilities nearly from the start, telling far too many of them at a very early age that math isn't for them. Sometimes those communications are clear and direct; they're planted in decisions, by schools or districts, to put students on different tracks as early as third or fourth grade and teach them that math often limits how far they can go.

My first assignment as a mathematics teacher was to teach 13-year-olds who had been assigned to the lower-level tracks. One girl understood the message of that ability grouping all too well. She caught me up short with the question, "Why should I bother?"

The question became our shared challenge. I gave her more difficult work so she could do well on the national mathematics exam. She passed that exam, which allowed her to train to become a sound engineer.

She had been told she was not good enough for mathematics and it was not true. Too many students in California are given the same message and it is one of the reasons the U. S. has relatively few students who are proficient in math. That's why California's new mathematics framework has been introduced.

28. What does the author intend to show by mentioning some companies?

- A. Their competing advantage.
- B. Their hires in foreign countries.
- C. Their benefits from high tech.
- D. Their demand for staff qualification.

29. What does the underlined word "blunt" mean in Paragraph 3?

A. Reduce.	B. Explore.
C. Test.	D. Accept.

30. What was the girl's attitude towards the ability grouping?

A. Tolerant.	B. Neutral.
C. Disapproving.	D. Unconcerned.

31. What will be talked about next?

- A. Need for framework change.
- B. Contents of the new framework.
- C. Comments on the existing framework.
- D. Challenges from the framework making

D

Every year thousands of people come to the city of Pamplona, in north-eastern Spain, for the opportunity to run for their lives as six fighting bulls are released to charge through the town. There are injuries and deaths every year, but the event is of interest to many people. A paper just published in *Science* describes the insight the event offers into the psychology of panicked crowds.

That is a useful topic to explore. Architects, civil engineers and urban planners must try to work out how people will behave in the event of a disaster like a fire, a flood or a terrorist attack so they can design their creations to avoid potentially deadly collisions (碰撞). Unfortunately, solid information is hard to come by. Daniel Parisi, the paper's lead author, realized that the Pamplona bull-runs offered the perfect natural experiment.

Dr Parisi and his team went to two different rooftop locations in Pamplona in July 2019, and filmed the runners as the animals were released. Later in the lab, they calculated the speed of the runners, the density (密度) of the crowd, the probability of a runner tripping and falling and the relationship between runner-group density and speed.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the researchers found that runners picked up speed when the bulls drew near. Less expected was the finding that the speed of individual runners increased with the density of the crowd, which was contrary to a long-held assumption in architectural and urban-design circles that people will slow their pace as group density goes up, in order to lower the risk of a collision, which could lead to a fall and, perhaps, injury or death.

Yet it seems that, in the heat of the moment, people pay little attention to the danger of colliding with each other, and do not slow down. The responsibility therefore falls upon urban designers to work out how best to plan the construction of future tunnels, bridges and other passages that restrict flow. The only option may well be to make them broad enough.

32. What did Dr Parisi and his team do in Pamplona?

- A. They recorded a bull-run.
- B. They proved their theory.
- C. They watched a thrilling bull-fight.
- D. They designed a psychological experiment.

33. What was the unexpected finding in the study?

- A. People slowed down in crowded areas.
- B. Collisions posed a danger to bull-runners.
- C. Bulls coming near made people running faster.
- D. People tended to speed up in high-density crowds.

34. What is implied in the last paragraph?

- A. People lose their mind in disasters.
- B. Future tunnels and bridges may be wider.
- C. Panicked crowds are aware of the danger of collision.
- D. Restricting flow helps to prevent people colliding each other.

35. Which is the best title for the text?

- A. How crowds react to panic
- B. Bull-runs caught on in Spain
- C. Dr Parisi's finding shocks the world
- D. What architects can learn from a bull-run

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

September 23 marks the start of a new season. 36 In Great Britain, the third season of the year usually has only one name: autumn. But if you travel across the Atlantic, you'll find that people use both fall and autumn interchangeably when referring to this time of year, making it the only season in the English language with two widely accepted names. 37.

According to *Dictionary.com*, fall isn't a modern name that followed the more traditional autumn. The two terms are actually first recorded within a few hundred years, with the term fall being used even a bit earlier.

38 The word is of Germanic origin and meant “picking” or “collecting”, a nod to the act of gathering and preserving crops in the field before winter. In the 1500s, English speakers began referring to the season separating the hot and cold months as either the fall of the leaf or the spring of the leaf, or fall and spring for short. 39 By the end of the 1600s, autumn, from the French word “automne” and the Latin “autumnus”, had overtaken fall as the standard British term for the third season.

Around the same time England adopted autumn, the first-ever British American colonists (殖民者) were voyaging to North America. 40 While the former fell out of fashion overseas, it established itself in the local vocabulary by the time America won its independence. Today, using both words to describe the season before winter is still a unique American behavior.

- A. With them they brought the words fall and autumn.
- B. The Americans prefer using fall to using autumn.
- C. However, what exactly you should call that season depends on where you are.
- D. But for some reason, only spring had staying power in Britain.
- E. It is time to gather apples, rice and other things for the farmers.
- F. So what is it about the season that makes it so special?
- G. Before either word appeared, the season between summer and winter was known as harvest.

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完型填空 (共20小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I wrote a letter to my kids a few years ago. It's three pages long, and it sums up what I've learned in four 41 of life. My kids are too 42 to understand now, but by the time they reach 43, they will have heard most of the advice in that letter: Live in the moment, do not 44 yourself to physical things and follow your dreams, etc.

I sealed the letter in a plain white envelope and wrote 45 not to open it unless something horrible happened to me. As a police officer, I've seen life put to an end or irrevocably(不可逆地) 46 in an instant. I realized that could happen to me at 47 time. If something does happen to me, my children will get that 48. In it, they will read about my love for them and about the advice that I want to 49 on to them.

Every day, when I open my locker, I see the letter. It 50 me to be careful at work, and to show my children and the people I come into contact with that I 51 understand and practice everything I've written. If that day comes and my children 52 read the letter, I hope that because of my actions, they will take my written beliefs to heart and improve upon my 53.

But for me, it's not enough to write down my beliefs. I try to be the 54 person I can be every day—even in very difficult circumstances, even with 55 people. I also get depressed, or 56 my kids occasionally, and sometimes I'm not as 57 or as considerate as I should be. In fact, I am 58 perfect, but I hope my children will eventually realize that 59 is an illusion (错觉、幻觉). What really matters is that, instead of just writing about our beliefs, we all take 60 to be the best humans we can be.

41. A. years	B. months	C. decades	D. seasons
42. A. young	B. active	C. curious	D. naughty
43. A. childhood	B. marriage	C. motherhood	D. adulthood
44. A. take	B. attach	C. support	D. guide
45. A. agreements	B. instructions	C. guidelines	D. preparations
46. A. improved	B. enriched	C. changed	D. saved
47. A. some	B. no	C. every	D. any
48. A. envelope	B. advice	C. letter	D. locker
49. A. pass	B. present	C. send	D. give
50. A. allows	B. turns	C. informs	D. reminds
51. A. truly	B. hardly	C. merely	D. slightly
52. A. firstly	B. finally	C. suddenly	D. accidentally
53. A. expectation	B. thought	C. example	D. wish
54. A. best	B. cleverest	C. kindest	D. happiest
55. A. strange	B. aggressive	C. friendly	D. familiar
56. A. look after	B. respect for	C. depend on	D. yell at
57. A. polite	B. strict	C. loving	D. tolerant
58. A. tired of	B. different in	C. free with	D. far from
59. A. perfection	B. attention	C. passion	D. conclusion
60. A. reaction	B. action	C. chance	D. manner

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Have you ever paid attention to your school's security guards? Would you say "good morning" to the cleaners? For Ding Jiacheng, a boy from Hangzhou Entel Foreign Language School, 61._____ is a problem that many students ignore the important jobs done by these non-teaching staff. He wanted to make 62._____ change.

Ding worked on a project called "The Invisible Are Significant", hoping 63._____ (many) students would respect the "invisible" staff. The project won a prize at China Thinks Big, a competition 64._____ (hold) by Harvard and Tsinghua University to encourage teenagers

to explore important 65. _____ (globe) issues and focus on solutions.

66. _____ (investigate) students' attitude to this group, he designed a questionnaire. "In one question, 56 percent of the students said they would greet those non-teaching workers, while only 17 percent 67. _____ (strong) believe that every student should do so," said Ding.

The main reason, according to Ding, is that students know little about the work done by them and have few 68. _____ (chance) to communicate with them. Therefore, Ding's team 69. _____ (shoot) videos to show staff working on campus. They also held a basketball match between students and non-teaching staff to increase their interaction.

"Explore and understand society in practice, and influence the people around us. That's 70. _____ the meaning of the project lies," said Ding.

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分35分）

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：

1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

Traffic congestion have become a great concern for the people in cities. Some major roads are regularly chocked with traffic in rush hour. Getting stuck in the traffic jam is common, where sometimes makes people unable to keep calmly. To make traffic flow smoothly, the following solutions may work.

To begin with, people should take buses and ride bikes instead driving cars. In addition, the government should have more money investing in improving public transportation, so as to make it convenient for people to get around. Most importantly, people's aware of obeying the traffic rules should be raised.

Hopeful, the effective combination of these solutions will be enable the urban areas to possess a smooth traffic.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你是李华，你的美国笔友 David 在准备组织一个“走进中国戏曲”(Into Chinese Opera) 的活动中遇到困难，写信向你求助。请你给他回信，内容包括：

1. 推荐某一剧种 (京剧、越剧或川剧等)；

2. 推荐理由:

3. 建议活动形式。

注意：

1.词数 100 左右；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 京剧 Beijing Opera 越剧 Shaoxing Opera 川剧 Sichuan Opera

Dear David,

How's everything going?

Yours
Li Hua

绵阳南山中学 2022 年秋绵阳一诊热身考试英语答案

听力

1-5 BCCAB 6-10 AACCA 11-15 CBBAA 16-20 BCCBB

阅读理解

21-23 CAB 24-27 CBDA 28-31 DACB 32-35 ADBD 36-40 CFGDA

完型填空

41-45 CADBB 46-50 CDCAD 51-55 ABCAB 56-60 DCDAB

语法填空

61. it 62. a 63. more 64. held 65. global
66. To investigate 67. strongly 68. chances 69. shot 70. where

短文改错

Traffic congestion have become a great concern for the people in cities. Some major
has

roads are regularly clogged with traffic in rush hour. Getting stuck in the traffic jam is
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Hopeful, the effective combination of these solutions will be enable the urban areas to
Hopefully

possess a smooth traffic.

作文 A possible version

Dear David,

How's everything going? Hearing you encounter some difficulty when planning to
hold an activity called Into Chinese Opera, I'm writing to recommend Beijing Opera to
you and offer some relevant suggestions.

Beijing Opera, the cream of the Chinese culture, enjoys great popularity in China
with its costumes and facial masks. It is the most representative of all Chinese traditional
operas. To hold the activity successfully, it is advisable to provide authentic performances,
thus exposing students to the charm of the ancient art. Besides, platforms can be offered
for students to try on opera clothes, and even participate in the performances.

Hope my suggestion will be helpful and wish you every success in your activity.

Yours,
Li Hua

书面表达评分细则

一. 三个要点：1. 推荐某一剧种；2. 推荐理由；3. 建议活动形式。

题干中出现的 David 组织活动遇到困难向你求助为隐形要点，可归为第一个要点，酌情给分。

二. 评分标准

第五档（很好）：（21~25分）

1. 完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语
言运用能力。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档（好）：（16~20分）

1. 完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉1、2个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档（适当）：（11~15分）

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文内容连贯。
6. 整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档（较差）：（6~10分）

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性。
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档（差）：（1~5分）

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。
2. 明显遗漏主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题要求。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。
5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。
6. 信息未能传达给读者。

听力文本

Text 1

M: At which stop will we get off?

W: We still have three more stops to go.

Text 2

M: Rosy, I'm leaving for Edinburgh on business the day after tomorrow. Would you like me to take anything to Justin?

W: Yeah. Here's his address. Please take it with you. And please give him these medicines when you see him there.

Text 3

M: Jane, would you mind turning down the music?

W: Why? I thought you would like to listen to some music while working.

M: Yeah, but, you know, jazz and classical are not really my thing. I prefer folk.

Text 4

W: When does the school year start in Japan?

M: In April. Do you start in September?

W: No, in my country we start one month earlier than Japan.

M: That's next month!

Text 5

M: Wow, you wear a long coat.

W: Well, my mom said I ought to get a really warm coat, so I tried on this long one, but my sister said the short one was more fashionable and so did the shop assistant.

M: But you bought the long one in the end.

W: Yeah.

Text 6

M: Have you finished your English homework?

W: Yes. I spent forty minutes on it last night.

M: I didn't start it until nine thirty last night, and finished it at ten five.

W: What did you do before that?

M: I had to do my physics exercises first.

W: But we have no physics lesson today.

M: That's true. I'm weak in physics, so I have to follow our teacher's advice.

W: You are really a good boy. No wonder you are making progress in physics.

Text 7

W: Darling, you must have forgotten to buy milk on your way home.

M: No, actually, I bought some soy milk instead.

W: Why? Was all the milk sold out before you got there?

M: No. I went online today, and some experts said milk is not always good for people's health, because milk is high in calories and fat. So drinking too much of it may cause you to gain weight. Also, milk doesn't actually help kids grow tall and strong.

W: Uh, so you didn't buy any milk today? Listen, I've been drinking milk since I was a baby. Look at me... Am I healthy enough? Don't believe those so-called experts. Their opinions always change.

Text 8

M: Did you enjoy the meal at the restaurant, Emma?

W: I didn't really like it all that much.

M: What do you think the problem was?

W: Well, the restaurant is pretty new. I don't think it was ready to open, though there were many diners there. It had the unpleasant smell of paint.

M: You are right. How did you feel about the foods?

W: The foods weren't what we had expected. They were in such a hurry and the meat needed cooking a bit longer. Besides, it was too expensive.

M: I don't think the service was good, either.

W: Yes, the service certainly didn't add something good to this experience. The waiters didn't look experienced.

M: Would you like to return to this restaurant?

W: Certainly not. Maybe we could try it again in a few months when all things have settled down.

M: I couldn't agree more.

Text 9

M: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

W: I'm here to ask about the job you have posted on the window.

M: Yes. We are hiring personal shoppers. We posted the job on the Internet as well. Do you have any experience?

W: Well... I have a lot of experience helping people shop. I like to help people and I'm very good at finding things that they might like.

M: Who have you helped?

W: Let me see... I've helped my mother, my aunt, and many of my friends.

M: I see. Well, you should know that it is difficult to satisfy our customers. They are busy people who want nice clothes, but don't have time to do a lot of shopping themselves.

W: That sounds perfect for me. I don't mind spending my days in stores. I choose things very carefully.

M: You should know that our customers have high expectations. You may find working with them quite challenging.

W: I'm prepared for that. When will you be doing interviews?

M: Well, today is Wednesday... So, I think we'll start them from tomorrow. If you are chosen for an interview, we'll call you within a few days.

Text 10

M: We at the Countryside Club love the outdoors and we want young people to love it, too. That's why, once again, we are holding a writing competition. Last year, we asked children to write about their favorite animal from the British countryside. This year, the subject is different. We want you to write about your favorite place in Britain. It could be a beach, a forest, a park or a mountain. But it must be outdoors. You can't write about your bedroom! So, if you're between the ages of eight and fifteen, start writing! Last year, you had to be less than 12 years old, but we decided to change it this year. You must write between 200 and 400 words. The best ones will appear in our *Countryside* magazine. The winners will also get a free family ticket to London Zoo. If you want to enter, please send your entry to 25 Black Street, Portland — that's 25 Black Street, Portland. Your entry must arrive before the 14th October. We look forward to reading your entries.