

A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times.

7. How does Dick like the East Park?

A. Not interesting. B. Too old. C. Not very big.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题

8. When does this conversation take place?

A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon. C. In the evening.

9. Why does the woman ask David to take an umbrella?

A. Because it is raining now.

B. Because it is snowing now.

C. Because it will rain today.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题.

10. Why does the woman suggest going by ship?

A. It's faster. B. It's cheaper. C. It's more comfortable.

11. What do we know about the man's wife?

A. She is not in good health.

B. She is busy with her work.

C. She always worries too much.

12. What will the man and his wife probably do in the end?

A. Go to Egypt. B. Stay at home. C. Go to the seaside.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How did the girl learn most of the computer skills?

A. By herself. B. From school. C. From her parents.

14. What kind of computer does the girl have now?

A. A laptop. B. A PC. C. An iPad.

15. What does the girl want to get?

A. A new personal computer. B. A new laptop. C. A new iPhone.

16. What can be known from the conversation?

A. The girl is a college student.

B. The girl had her computer for about two years.

C. Young people communicate often through the Internet.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How old are the speaker's parents?

A. Under 60. B. About 65. C. Over 70.

18. What happened at the speaker's home village?

A. A big rainstorm.

B. An earthquake.

C. A car accident.

19. What can the speaker do to help?

A. Do some repair work.

B. Call the police.

C. Buy a new house.

20. What is the listening text?

A. A public speech.

B. A phone message.

C. A news report.

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）

阅读下列四篇短文，从每小题后所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

An earthquake is one of the most common natural disasters. It may cause great damage. So it is wise to learn some simple safety tips to protect yourself or your family members.

Fragile items, like those made of glass are easily broken and should usually be placed on a lower surface, near the ground instead of placing them on cupboards higher up. Never place them near your bed, sofas and other furniture where you would be sitting or lying down. When there is a strong movement, these pieces will fall on the floor directly and not on you.

There is a strong chance of short circuits (短路) and fire breakouts during an earthquake. Make sure you turn off electrical connections and gas immediately when an earthquake happens.

During an earthquake, lie beneath an object that is not easily damaged. Do not go near objects that could directly fall on you. Never use the elevator to go down. Stay inside until the shaking stops and it is safe to go outside. Research has shown that most injuries happen when people inside buildings try to go out. Use the stairs at all times.

If you are outdoors, do not take shelter under a tree, streetlights, electric poles or tall buildings. If you are driving, stop your car and stay in a safe place. Do not park your car under a tree or any tall object.

If trapped in debris (瓦砾堆), cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing. Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can find you. Use a whistle (哨子) if one is available. Never shout for help. Shouting can cause you to breathe in dangerous amounts of dust. Do not light a match because you may burn yourself. Do not move about or kick up dust.

21. The underlined word "Fragile" in Paragraph 2 probably means _____.

A. easily broken

B. easily found

C. expensive

D. heavy

22. During the earthquake, people are advised to _____.

A. go out the building at once

B. turn off electricity and gas immediately

C. take shelter under a tree

D. drive to a safe place quickly

23. What should people NOT do when they are trapped in debris?

A. Cover their mouth with a handkerchief.

B. Tap on a pipe or wall for help.

C. Use a whistle for help.

D. Light a match for help.

B

The iPhone, the iPad: each of Apple's products sounds cool and has become a fad(一时的风尚). Apple has cleverly taken advantage of the power of the letter "i"—and many other brands are following suit. The BBC's iPlayer—which allows Web users to watch TV programs on the Internet—used the title in 2008. A lovely bear—popular in the US and UK—that plays music and video is called "iTeddy". A slimmed-down version(简装本) of London's Independent newspaper was started last week under the name "i".

In general, single-letter prefixes(前缀) have been popular since the 1990s, when terms such as e-mail and e-commerce(电子商务) first came into use.

Most "i" products are targeted at (针对) young people and considering the major readers of Independent's "i", it's no surprise that they've selected this fashionable name.

But it's hard to see what's so special about the letter "i". Why not use "a", "b", or "c" instead? According to Tony Thorne, head of the Language Center at King's College, London, "i" works because its meaning has become ambiguous(含糊). When Apple uses "i", no one knows whether it means Internet, information, individual or interactive, Thorne told BBC Magazines. "Even when Apple created the iPod, it seems it didn't have one clear definition(定义)," he says.

"However, thanks to Apple, the term is now connected with portability(轻便)." adds Thorne.

Clearly the letter "i" also agrees with the idea that the Western World is centered on the individual. Each person believes they have their own needs, and we love personalized products for this reason.

Along with "Google" and "blog", readers of BBC Magazines voted "i" as one of the top 20 words that have come to define the last decade(十年).

But as history shows, people grow tired of fads. From the 1900s to 1990s, products with "2000" in their names became fashionable as the year was connected with all things advanced and modern. However, as we entered the new century, the fashion disappeared.

24. People use iPlayer to _____.

A. listen to music

B. make a call

C. watch TV programs online

D. read newspapers

25. We can infer that the Independent's "i" is designed for _____.

A. young readers

B. old readers

C. fashionable women

D. engineers

26. Nowadays, the "i" term often reminds people of the products which are

A. portable

B. environmentally friendly

C. advanced

D. recyclable

27. The writer suggests that _____.

- A. “i” products are often of high quality
- B. iTeddy is alive bear
- C. the letter “b” replaces letter “i” to name the products
- D. the popularity of “i” products may not last long

C

Why do we always want to go faster when talking about travel? We want our cars, trains and planes to get us to places more quickly. This century, there's been a rise in high-speed rail travel as people have seen the benefits of this form of transport.

Spain recently joined the railway revolution with its AVE ultra-modern high-speed train that has a top speed of 310 kilometers per hour. Its service from Madrid to Barcelona took 20% of passengers away from Spain's national airline. In Japan, a magnetic train is being developed that will run at 500 kilometers per hour. Britain has one high-speed line from London to France-HS1, but now it is planning to construct a new line called HS2 which will connect London with the north of England. The UK government's transport secretary, Patrick McLoughlin, says it is essential to make sure that the great cities are actually connected and people get the right benefits.

But not everyone agrees. The idea of fast train travel may appeal (有吸引力) but not if it's going to be built in your backyard. It's causing disagreement and people are arguing over the benefits and cost of having shorter journey time and less traffic on the roads. John Kelleher, who is a farmer and lives on the proposed site of the new line, says that the government is not considering the amount that HS2 will destroy on its construction and route through the countryside. Some people are worried the financial and environmental cost will be too high to save just half an hour on a journey.

But other countries have shown that high-speed rail is good for the economy. It has helped poorer parts of the country, reduced the need to fly and has made train travel cool. For me, there's nothing better than drinking a cold beer and watching the world go by from the comfort of a train seat. - In fact if it's that good, what is the rush?!

28. What kind of transport has been more and more popular with travelers in this century?

- A. The car.
- B. The slow train.
- C. The plane.
- D. The high-speed rail.

29. What can we learn from the second paragraph?

- A. Patrick McLoughlin is against the construction of HS2.
- B. The magnetic train in Japan now runs at a speed of 500 km/h.
- C. The high-speed train in Spain has affected the national airline.
- D. Britain has built two high-speed lines from London to France.

30. What's mainly talked about in the third paragraph?
- A. The construction of HS2.
 - B. The popularity of the high-speed rail.
 - C. The development of the high-speed rail.
 - D. The disadvantages of the high-speed rail.
31. Which of the following it Not True about high-speed rail?
- A. It can help poorer parts of a country develop rapidly.
 - B. It can save some fare for people's journey.
 - C. It has a bad effect on the animals along the way.
 - D. It can make a journey cool.

D

For centuries people have hunted animals for food and pleasure. The invention of the gun made it so easy for humans to hunt that some animals were killed by the thousands and even became extinct(绝种的). This brings up some serious problems since breaks in the food chain upset the balance of nature.

Large animals like tigers are being killed by the hundreds every year in India. The Royal Bengal tiger is the only type that exists in India and their number is greatly reduced every year because of poaching(偷猎). The present number is about 2,000, all of which live in tiger reserves. Two hundred years ago the population was 23,000 or more.

During the British rule of India, many of the so-called English gentlemen killed tigers for pleasure and to show their bravery. This seems stupid because killing an innocent(无辜的) creature with a gun is not a brave deed.

Today the tiger skin is very popular. Rich people and fashion designers have no idea what they are doing. Competition between the rich to show off makes them blind to the serious effects. People persuade villagers to kill tigers to get money, and they do it because they are poor and need to feed their families. We must educate **them**, and the government should give them proper jobs to help solve this problem.

The people to blame are those who buy animal products like ivories, furs, tiger bones for medicine and handbags made of animal skins. They must be put behind bars to stop this kind of trade. The earth is home for everyone on it. The trees, animals, birds, and fish of all kinds belong here as much as we do. Only we have the power to change their fate.

32. What is the main idea of Paragraph 1?
- A. The balance of nature has long been broken by human beings.
 - B. It is a tradition for people to hunt animals for food and fun.
 - C. The gun is the leading cause of the extinction of many animals.
 - D. Overhunting can lead to a series of problems in nature.

33. According to the writer, the English gentlemen who played hunting games were _____.

- A. brave B. cruel C. confident D. careless

34. What does the underlined word “them” in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. Rich people. B. Fashion designers.
C. Poor villagers. D. Government officials.

35. What is the writer’s opinion on poaching?

- A. No buying, no killing.
B. Keep wildlife in the wild.
C. Cage the cruelty, not animals.
D. Shoot animals with cameras rather than guns.

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。

Healthy habits are important to all of us. Here are a few tips that can help you improve your healthy habits.

● Compulsory(强制的) breakfast. 36 There is a saying like “our lifetime gets reduced when we don’t eat breakfast”. Breakfast is important to keep a healthy and a problem-free stomach.

● Good sleep. A good sleep is necessary for a healthy body and mind. Good sleep not only means sleeping for a long time (8 hours preferably) but also sleeping with a peaceful mind. 37

● Drink lots of water. Water is the best medicine for most diseases. We need to drink a lot of water every day, almost 8 glasses per day. Water helps us keep our body clean and fit.

● Relationships. 38 This causes your mind and heart to be more fresh and peaceful. This in turn leads to a healthy life. Speak to your children or old people at least for an hour every day, which reduces your burden(负担) greatly. Healthy relations lead to a healthy life.

● 39 Take a good walk every day, which is a very good habit regardless of the age group and gender(性别). Walking helps you keep your mind at peace and helps in keeping a healthy body.

● Have a hobby. A hobby could be running, reading or making something with your hands.

40 Hobbies bring us joy. Everyone could get a little more joy in their lives!

A. Eat an apple each day.

B. Hobbies help people to relax and rest.

C. Take a good walk.

D. The first is to eat our breakfast every morning.

E. Don’t drink wine and smoke cigarettes.

F. Always keep healthy relationships with other people.

G. A sound peaceful sleep is important for a good healthy life.

第三部分:英语知识运用 (共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出适合填入对应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

As a young boy my family was very poor. I would often help do something for the neighbors to 41 a little pocket money. One day I 42 on the door of an elderly woman and asked 43 she needed me to clean the yard. She asked why I was not in 44 and I showed her my worn coat, 45 no longer kept me warm. She 46 me to work in the yard. When I finished, she looked at me and said, "I suppose you want to be 47 now." She then 48 a jar filled with dollar bills and said, "I'm glad you've done a 49 job today but that is not something you should be doing again. I want you to 50 new clothes and get back to school.

I also want you to come back to 51 me with your report card and I will 52 you when I see you have worked hard and have some good 53. Now reach out your little hands and take out as much 54 as you can."

I put my hands in the jar and 55 so much money that it was 56 for me to buy what I badly needed. Later, I returned several times to see the woman and she did just as she 57. She looked at my report card and gave me a handful of dollars and some delicious food every time I 58 her that I had an "A".

I was twelve years old when I moved from that neighborhood. I will never forget the huge 59 this wonderful lady made over my life with her 60. This is something I hope to do myself in this life time over and over again.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 41. A. save | B. give | C. earn | D. change |
| 42. A. turned | B. knocked | C. worked | D. looked |
| 43. A. how | B. when | C. why | D. if |
| 44. A. school | B. time | C. trouble | D. bed |
| 45. A. that | B. who | C. which | D. where |
| 46. A. allowed | B. forced | C. helped | D. stopped |
| 47. A. punished | B. tested | C. praised | D. paid |
| 48. A. set up | B. took out | C. talked about | D. put away |
| 49. A. boring | B. new | C. fine | D. terrible |
| 50. A. keep | B. buy | C. remove | D. make |
| 51. A. visit | B. forgive | C. welcome | D. serve |
| 52. A. recognize | B. reward | C. understand | D. protect |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 53. A. goals | B. stories | C. marks | D. ideas |
| 54. A. room | B. money | C. food | D. time |
| 55. A. grabbed | B. lost | C. borrowed | D. charged |
| 56. A. rare | B. enough | C. simple | D. special |
| 57. A. promised | B. discovered | C. knew | D. broken |
| 58. A. asked | B. required | C. showed | D. wrote |
| 59. A. decision | B. progress | C. mistake | D. difference |
| 60. A. courage | B. kindness | C. honesty | D. happiness |

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Each different part of China has its own special forms of traditional art. These usually try to show the things 61. _____ are important in life, such as love, beauty and family. The most common things, from paper to clay to bamboo, are turned into objects of beauty.

According to Chinese history, sky lanterns were first used by Zhuge Kongming. He sent them out 62. _____ (ask) for help when in trouble. Today, sky lanterns are used at festivals and other celebrations. They 63. _____ (make) of bamboo and covered with paper. When the lanterns are lit, they slowly rise into the air like small hot-air balloons for all to see. They are seen as bright symbols of 64. _____ (happy) and good wishes.

Paper cutting 65. _____ (be) around for over 1500 years. Paper cutting sounds very easy 66. _____ it can be difficult to do. The paper, usually red, is folded before it is cut with scissors. The Most common pictures are flowers, animals, and things about Chinese history. During the Spring Festival, they are put on windows, doors and walls 67. _____ symbols of wishes for good luck and a happy new year. Chinese clay art is famous because the clay pieces are so small but they look very real. The pieces are usually cute children or lively characters from a Chinese fairy tale or historical story. The pieces are 68. _____ (careful) shaped by hand from a very special kind of clay and then allowed to air-dry. After 69. _____ (dry) they are fired at a very high heat. They are then polished and Painted. It takes several weeks 70. _____ (complete) everything. These small pieces of clay art show the love that all Chinese people have for life and beauty.

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)

假如英语课上老师要求同学们交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处错误。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(Λ),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。

My parents and I spent half a month in New York last year. We went to there in autumn. We think it is best season to visit America. The weather is usually cool or there aren't too many tourist in October. We stayed in a hotel in the centre of the city. It was conveniently as we travelled most on foot. We couldn't understand the bus routes, and my parents didn't like travelled by underground. I went to look at the places that all tourists went to see. We went shopping in Times Square and spend too much money. What we like most were going to the theatre. We don't have the chance to see so wonderful plays at home.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是李华,你的朋友 Tom 邀请你下周去他们学校参加文化交流活动并向外国朋友介绍中国的传统绘画,但你忙于准备期末考试,不得不谢绝邀请。根据下面的要点写一封信。

1. 感谢邀请,很想接受邀请向外国朋友介绍中国的传统绘画,但遗憾无法参加;

2. 说明理由;

3. 推荐(recommend)朋友 Mary 参加,并说明原因,如:Mary 从小即开始学画、对中国画很了解、个性活泼且口语极棒……是替代我的最好人选。

4. 再次致歉,预祝活动成功。

注意:1. 词数 70 左右;可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

2. 信的开头和结尾已为你写好(不计入总词数)。

Dear Tom,

Thank you very much. _____

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

白水县 2018 ~ 2019 学年度第一学期期末教学检测

高一英语试题参考答案及评分标准

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A

第二节 (共 15 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

6. B 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. B 11. C 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. A
16. C 17. C 18. A 19. A 20. B

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)

A) 21. A 22. B 23. D
B) 24. C 25. A 26. A 27. D
C) 28. D 29. C 30. D 31. C
D) 32. D 33. B 34. C 35. A

第二节 (共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

36. D 37. G 38. F 39. C 40. B

第三部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

41. C 42. B 43. D 44. A 45. C 46. A 47. D 48. B 49. C 50. B
51. A 52. B 53. C 54. B 55. A 56. B 57. A 58. C 59. D 60. B

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

61. that/which 62. to ask 63. are made 64. happiness 65. has been
66. but 67. as 68. carefully 69. drying 70. to complete

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)

My parents and I spent half a month in New York last year. We went ~~to~~ there in autumn. We think it is \wedge best season to visit America. The weather is usually cool or there aren't too many tourist in October. the and tourists
We stayed in a hotel in the centre of the city. It was conveniently as we travelled most on foot. We couldn't convenient
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spent

we like most were going to the theatre. We don't have the chance to see so wonderful plays at home.
was such

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

参考范文:

One possible version:

Dear Tom,

Thank you very much for your invitation. I'd like to accept it and take this opportunity to introduce the traditional Chinese painting to foreign friends, but I'm sorry to inform you that I can't. The reason is that I am busy preparing myself for the coming examination. I strongly recommend my friend Mary, who is the most suitable choice to take my place. She began to learn painting at an early age and has a good knowledge of the traditional Chinese painting which, together with her active personality and perfect spoken English, help to make your activity a success. Sorry again for any inconvenience caused by my absence. Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按五个档次给分。
2. 评分时,首先根据作文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 70 的,从得分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分的观察点为:写作要点、应用词汇和语法结构的多样性、准确性以及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差,影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档:(21 ~ 25 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有写作要点,陈述充分。

——应用恰当语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构和词汇方面有个别错误,主要表现在复杂语法结构或较高级词汇层面。具备较强的语言运用能力。

——语句间有效使用连接成分,全文结构紧凑。

完全达到预期规定的任务的写作目的。

第四档:(16~20分)

完成了试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有写作要点,陈述较充分。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能够满足写作任务的要求。

——语法结构和词汇方面有些许错误,主要表现在较复杂语法结构或常用词汇层面。

——语句间应用简单的连接成分,全文结构比较紧凑。

达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档:(11~15分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有写作要点,陈述欠充分;仅覆盖部分写作要点。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能够满足写作任务的一般要求。

——语法结构和词汇方面有一些错误,主要表现在一般语法结构和基本词汇层面。

——语句间应用简单的连接成分,全文内容基本连贯。

整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档:(6~10分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

——漏掉或未描述清楚部分内容,含有一些无关信息。

——语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——有不少语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。

——内容缺少连贯性。

信息未能清楚地达给读者。

第一档:(1~5分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

——未理解试题要求,明显遗漏内容,含有不少无关信息。

——语法结构和词汇方面的错误较多,影响对写作内容的理解。

——仅个别句子或短语可读,内容不连贯。

未能传达信息。

0分

未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;写作内容与题目无关或无法看清楚。

三、说明

1. 写作要点可用不同方式表达。

2. 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

白水县 2018 ~ 2019 学年度第一学期期末教学检测

高一英语试题听力

第一节

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。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

Text 1

M: Can we have supper now? My stomach can't stop making noise.

W: In a minute. Help set the table, please.

Text 2

M: Here you are at last. We'll be late and Mary will be upset.

W: I'm sorry, John. I had to finish my work at hand, and then buy a birthday present for Mary on the way.

Text 3

M: Have we missed it? The man said it was only five blocks away opposite a restaurant.

W: Wait a minute, the bank, the tower... There it is, the Jackson Bookstore. Let's go.

Text 4

W: Which music style do you like better, rock & roll or rap?

M: Hmm, I like neither of them. But I love jazz.

Text 5

M: I think he deserved his gold.

W: Did you see his last dive?

M: Yes, it's perfect!

W: He's diving for the gold.

第二节

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。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。

Text 6

W: Dick, have you ever been to the East Park?

M: Yes, I have been there twice. What about you, Tina?

W: No, never. Will you go there with me this Sunday?

M: Oh, there is nothing interesting in that park. We can go to the West Park. I hear there are a lot of wonderful things in it.

W: Sounds good.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

Text 7

W: David, hurry. You finished breakfast half an hour ago. What keeps you in the room?

M: I can't find my pen.

W: Why didn't you prepare everything well last night?

M: I was too sleepy. I stayed up until midnight.

W: You shouldn't stay up before an exam. David, you are not studying in the right way. Are you sure you can pass the exam this time?

M: I don't know. Oh, I've found my pen. I must go now.

W: Take your umbrella.

M: Is it raining now?

W: No. It's fine now. But the weather report said it would rain this afternoon.

M: OK, I'll take it.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12小题。

Text 8

W: Egypt is an interesting country to see, and it's well worth travelling there.

M: But we can't make up our minds yet. You know, a round-trip ticket to Egypt costs a lot.

W: But you could go by sea.

M: You're right. It's cheaper, isn't it?

W: You may spend less than half of the money if you go by ship.

M: But don't you think it would take a long time and...

W: But you can enjoy the beauty of the sea and the rising sun.

M: Yes. I'll tell that to my wife.

W: You'll enjoy yourselves, I'm sure.

M: Don't be so sure. We most probably won't go anywhere. My wife always worries too much.

W: About what?

M: Well... Who's going to look after the house? And who's going to look after the garden? And who's going to look after the pets? We have these problems every year. And in the end we stay at home and look after everything ourselves.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

Text 9

M: Do you learn computers at school or on your own?

W: I learned most of the knowledge about computers by myself.

M: Do you have a laptop or a PC of your own?

W: Yes, I have a PC.

M: Do you like your present computer or do you want a new one?

W: I want to have a new one because my computer runs quite slowly now.

M: How long have you had your computer?

W: For about three years.

M: Oh, that's pretty old for a computer. By the way, do you often talk with your friends through the Internet?

W: Yes, I do.

M: Do high school students often communicate with each other through the Internet?

W: Yes, we do. Most young people do so.

M: OK. Thanks a lot, Alice.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

Text 10

Hi, Paul! This is Max speaking.

This morning I received a telephone call from my parents, who are both over seventy. They told me that there was a big rainstorm at my home village and their house was broken. As the only son of my parents, I should be back to help them to get over these difficulties. So I will have to stay there from June 23 to 27.

Though I cannot stay at home for too long a time. I should at least help with the repair work. I believe my relatives in the village and my neighbors will also come to help. I hope you won't worry about me when you get this message.