

黄浦区 2020 学年度第一学期高三年级期终调研测试

英语试卷

(完卷时间：120 分钟 满分：140 分)

2020 年 12 月

第 I 卷 (共 100 分)

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. Brother and sister.
C. Husband and wife.
 2. A. A waiter. B. A manager.
 3. A. He enjoys eating it.
C. He prefers fried seafood.
 4. A. The goods there were on sale last weekend.
B. It's the woman's favourite shopping mall.
C. It sold out 50% of the goods last weekend.
D. It's the cheapest shopping mall nearby.
 5. A. The woman isn't satisfied with her clothes' style.
B. The woman is most probably pregnant.
C. The woman doesn't like the new family member.
D. The woman is trying her best to lose weight.
 6. A. It is the only property she has.
B. Her father asked her not to sell it.
C. She inherited it from his father.
D. She has nowhere to live after selling it.
 7. A. Call a repairman to come at once.
B. Check the sink in the kitchen first.
C. Clear up the kitchen right now.
D. Stop the water from running immediately.
 8. A. She lost her purse.
C. She failed to attend the concert.
 9. A. Finish checking her reference.
C. Put the material in order.
 10. A. The woman enjoyed the movie very much.
B. The woman didn't sleep well because of the movie.
C. The man asked the woman to be careful at night.
D. The man invited the woman to go to the theatre together.
- B. Father and daughter.
D. Mother and son.
C. A salesman. D. A barber.
B. He cares little for it.
D. He doesn't want to taste it.
B. She forgot to bring cash.
D. She was unable to get the student discount.
B. Complete the research.
D. Start typing the paper.

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation. After each passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. She wrote several books. B. She managed a farm.
C. She was a business woman. D. She worked as a nurse.
12. A. 101 years. B. 76 years. C. 25 years. D. 22 years.
13. A. Pictures in plain style. B. A successful art collector.
C. A great American artist. D. The secret of living longer.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. To concentrate for our quiet thought.
B. To give full attention to the driving.
C. To avoid being caught by the police.
D. To be as casual as possible in the driving.
15. A. In an elevator. B. At a special hall.
C. In a bathroom. D. At a concert.
16. A. By listening comprehensively and analytically.
B. By taking a sonic bath thoroughly.
C. By attending classical concerts frequently.
D. By listening to an emotional piece of music.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

17. A. Inquiring about the details of a trade fair.
B. Booking rooms at a hotel.
C. Complaining about the hotel room service.
D. Giving suggestions on receiving guests.
18. A. It's a busy season for international tourism.
B. There aren't many hotels available in the city.
C. An important economic event will occur.
D. There is a big conference to be held.
19. A. For five days altogether.
B. From Dec.11th to Dec. 13th.
C. From morning to night on Dec.15th.
D. A whole day on the fourth day of their stay.
20. A. The woman wants to reserve rooms either on the 1st or 6th floor.
B. The woman has to pay 1200 dollars for all the rooms she has booked.
C. Whether the rooms are accessible by wheelchair will affect the woman's choice.
D. Twelve people are most likely to attend the conference to be held on Dec.13th.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Consider the Mechanical Pencil

If you used to collect small objects, I'm sure(if you were anything like my younger self) that you used to collect mechanical pencils.

In one of the math preparatory classes I (21) _____ (go) to in elementary and middle school, we used to receive mechanical pencils as prizes for doing well on the in-class exams or answering questions in class. This was (22) _____ I built up my collection of Cadoozles, which are short mechanical pencils decorated with brightly colored spaceships and ice cream bars. But I've long since used up all my Cadoozles and a majority of the mechanical pencils that I (23) _____ (hide) in an empty mooncake tin so many years before, which makes me reflect fondly back on those old days, when receiving a mechanical pencil was as easy as drinking a glass of water.

Mechanical pencils are not only more convenient than your traditional Ticonderoga in the sense that they never need (24) _____ (sharpen); they also produce thinner, cleaner lines, which is extremely important for drawers and drafters. Furthermore, they are environmentally friendly, since you don't have to buy (25) _____ wooden pencil whenever you run out of lead(铅芯). You can simply refill your mechanical pencil! There is only one slight negative I must remark on, (26) _____ is that as someone who calls mechanical pencils "lead pencil" in casual conversation, the term "lead pencil" is confusing. Mechanical pencil lead is actually not made from the chemical element lead. It is made from a mixture of graphite and clay, which (27) _____ not give you lead poisoning. This is contrary to what my third-grade teacher said when she saw my classmate John clicking his mechanical pencil against his index finger out of boredom: "John, stop that! You're going to get lead poisoning!" I think all the third-graders (and teachers) in the world would feel much (28) _____ (safe) if they knew what really made up the pencils they use every day.

It used to be so easy to grab a mechanical pencil whenever I needed one, but (29) _____ the mooncake tin has become increasingly lighter, I have learned to appreciate my writing instruments more. Perhaps I should have collected a few more Cadoozles when I was younger; perhaps I should have appreciated the feeling of holding up the mooncake tin when it was three-quarters full, hoping that there would always be a new pencil for me (30) _____ (use) tomorrow.

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. threatened	B. designed	C. preferences	D. typically	E. experimental	F. theoretical
G. abandoned	H. instruments	I. constantly	J. extensive	K. persuasive	

Science Isn't Always Perfect— But We Should Still Trust It

From environment pollution to climate change, we make decisions every day that involve us in scientific claims. Are genetically modified crops safe to eat? Is climate change an emergency? In recent years, many of these issues have become politically polarized, with people rejecting scientific evidence that is opposite their political ____31____. When Greta Thunberg, the youthful climate activist, was asked by one member why we should trust the science, she replied, "because it's science!"

For several decades, there has been a(n) ____32____ and organized campaign intended to produce distrust in science, funded by regulated industries and libertarian think-tanks whose interests and beliefs are ____33____ by the

findings of modern science. In response, scientists have tended to stress the success of science. After all, scientists have been right about most things, from the structure of the universe to the relativity of time and space.

That answer isn't wrong, but for many people it's not 34. After all, just because scientists more than 400 years ago were right about the structure of the solar system doesn't prove that a different group of scientists are right about a different issue today.

An alternative answer to the question—Why trust science?—is that scientists use “the scientific method.” If you've got a high school science textbook lying around the house, you'll probably find that answer in it. But this answer is wrong. But what is 35 declared to be the scientific method—develop a hypothesis(假设), then design an experiment to test it—isn't what scientists actually do. Historians of science have shown that scientists use many different methods, and these methods have changed with time. Science 36 changes: new methods get invented, old ones get 37, and any particular point in time scientists can be found doing many different things. And that's a good thing, because the so-called scientific method doesn't work. False theories can produce true results, so even if an experiment works, it doesn't prove that the theory it was 38 to test is true. There also might be many different theories that could produce that same 39 result. On the contrary, if the experiment fails, it doesn't prove the theory is wrong; it could be that the experiment was badly conducted or there was a fault in one of the 40.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Travelling, at least travelling any considerable distance, means dealing with airports. I've seen my share of airports. They come in several 41. The smallest I have been through was in the African town of Hoedspruit where the main waiting area was smaller than many school classrooms, security and ticket checking were both 42 by one person who was also controlling the gate onto the airfield and you had to walk out to the plane and climb the stairs to get in. It was even smaller than Canada's Moncton airport where the person taking the tickets was also one of the two 43 on our flight.

At the other extreme are the 44, modern airports in the world's major cities. LAX, in Los Angeles has two parallel runways and provides the unusual opportunity to watch out the window of your landing aircraft as another one lands right beside you. Some, such as Beijing's Capital International Airport, SeaTac in Seattle and the International Airport in San Francisco, like those in Hong Kong and Shanghai, have 45 terminals connected by different buses or underground trains. Finding a connecting flight often means changing terminals, which can be a little 46.

Heathrow airport in London, England, 47 that bigger is not always better. Heathrow consists of terminals used by various 48 and is centered around an area that contains stores and restaurants. At Heathrow the tired traveller gets the 49 that they want you to spend your time in the stores because they won't announce the gate from which your flight will leave until about an hour before flight time. Given that they start to get people onto the planes half an hour before takeoff that leaves just 30 minutes to find and 50 your gate, some of which are a 25-minute walk from the store area. There is absolutely no 51 for this because the airport authorities know even before the day begins how many flights are arriving and departing and where they plan to put them. If I have just come off one long flight and I'm waiting for another, what I want is a quiet place, not an area 52 bright lights and noisy shoppers.

Travel, for me, is interesting but when I have to fly, getting there is 53 not half the fun. Airplanes are a very efficient way to move people long distances and airports are a(n) 54 part of the process. Most airports do their best to provide a good travelling experience but they are to be 55, not really enjoyed.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. types | B. cities | C. areas | D. sizes |
| 42. A. identified | B. handled | C. promoted | D. processed |
| 43. A. guards | B. astronauts | C. pilots | D. passengers |
| 44. A. tremendous | B. crowded | C. international | D. fashionable |
| 45. A. flexible | B. multiple | C. available | D. irregular |
| 46. A. exciting | B. astonishing | C. confusing | D. encouraging |
| 47. A. regulates | B. emphasizes | C. encounters | D. demonstrates |
| 48. A. functions | B. departments | C. airlines | D. authorities |
| 49. A. recreation | B. presentation | C. announcement | D. impression |
| 50. A. look for | B. get to | C. meet at | D. check out |
| 51. A. exception | B. doubt | C. apology | D. excuse |
| 52. A. filled with | B. dominated by | C. decorated with | D. recognized by |
| 53. A. increasingly | B. permanently | C. attentively | D. definitely |
| 54. A. effective | B. optional | C. necessary | D. suitable |
| 55. A. simplified | B. endured | C. declared | D. paralleled |

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have read.

(A)

Sometimes when she felt bored, she would pick up one of the numerous biographies(传记) about herself and begin to note on it. “I never did that” or “simply not true” she would write roughly in the margins at the sides of pages. Since journalists, biographers and more recently even “bloggers” had been writing about her since the day she was born, there was plenty of material to edit. Not that her notes or corrections were ever shared with the authors. Lately, however, she even seemed to have lost her appetite for correctness. Did it matter anymore if things were not right?

She knew that sitting alone chewing away on downbeat thoughts would not get her anywhere and would leave those around her confused and upset, should they ever catch her out. After all she was the decisive one, always on top of her game. A printed timetable for the following day lay on the table. A full day of openings and presentations, of smiling and nodding and flowers.

Shaking herself out of her gray mood, she stepped over towards the computer where a sudden burst of energy gave her an idea. The screen flashed up in front of her but instead of clicking on the familiar icons which would lead her to the emails Randolph had considered she needed to read, she simply went to visit Mr. Google and began her search for train timetable.

A dish heaped with multi-coloured jellies and plenty of ice cream, served by a white-gloved train waiter with a perfect moustache. So many years had passed but she still remembered the jelly dissolving on her tongue in small but delicious mouthfuls. Each spoonful had to be lifted delicately to her mouth under the watchful eye of her grandmother, who was a stickler for good manners. It was unlikely that they served jelly on the trains these days, what with all the concern about childhood fatness, but even a *Spartan menu* could not kill the romance of a train journey. As the timetable for Linehurst line flashed in front of her, she remembered that the Mayor of Alwoy would be expecting her to make a short, predictable speech at the opening of the new bridge.

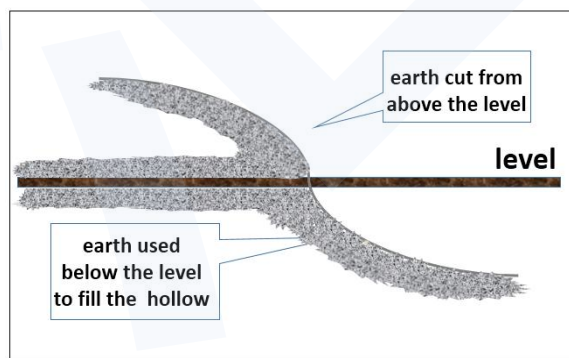
56. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- A. The main character is probably a journalist writing blogs about royal members.
 - B. The main character is always busy editing plenty of material about herself.
 - C. The authors probably had chances to get the notes or correctness from the main character.
 - D. Randolph is probably an assistant or a secretary to the main character.
57. Why does the main character recall the time she ate jellies and ice cream?
- A. She wishes that she were still a child so that she could eat jellies and ice cream.
 - B. She is reminded of these foods because the thought of a train journey reminds her of them.
 - C. She wishes she still knew where the handsome train waiter was.
 - D. Today's children aren't allowed to eat the same things that she ate as a child.
58. A "*Spartan menu*"(paragraph 4) would most likely _____.
- A. have mainly low fat, healthy foods
 - B. be suitable for a romantic dinner
 - C. include a range of sweets, but no jelly
 - D. include foods which are easy to transport
59. What is most likely to happen next in this passage?
- A. The main character will practise her speech for greeting the Mayor of Alwoy.
 - B. The main character will decide to take a rail journey.
 - C. Randolph will send some emails to the main character.
 - D. The main character will update her blog on the internet.

(B)

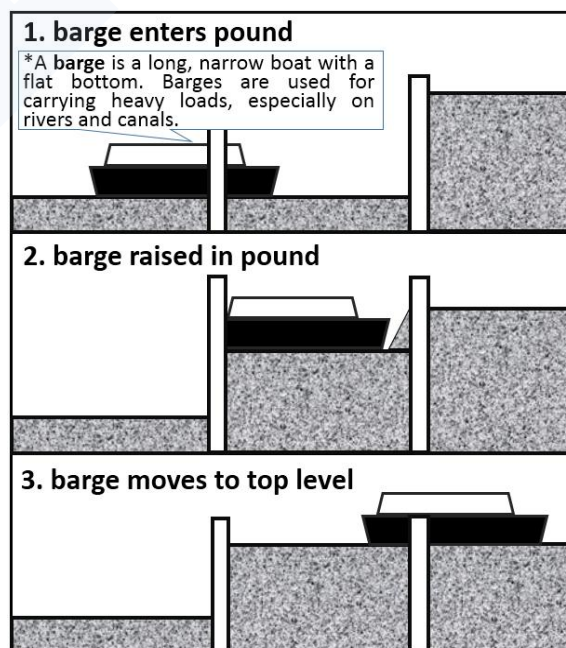
Canals have to be built on a level, otherwise the water drains out of them and the canal becomes useless. This was the great problem facing the early canal builders, and they overcame it in different ways. The early engineers like James Brindley simply followed the outlines of the countryside and kept their canals level even though it often meant choosing very roundabout routes.

Later engineers, such as Thomas Telford, developed a new technique known as 'cut and fill' in which they fixed a level through very accurate surveying. This allowed them to fill in the hollows on a route with the exact amount of soil they took from the higher ground. By this method, very direct routes could be taken, which cut down the time of a journey very considerably. A good example of this type of canal is Telford's Liverpool and Birmingham Junction Canal, which he began in 1826 to provide a direct route from the Midlands to the River Mersey.

It was seldom possible to build a completely level canal, of course, whichever method was used, and most canals were provided with locks in which barges were raised or lowered to new levels. If you look at the diagram on the right, you can see a barge being raised in a lock by means of water which was allowed into the lock basin, or pound, from the upper level of the canal. When a barge had to be lowered, water was allowed out of the pound into the lower level of the canal.



▲ Cut and fill



▲ A lock

60. Brindley's canals were less efficient, most likely because _____.
A. he was not a good canal engineer
B. the techniques and skills available at the time were useless
C. his canals were built to keep the water drains out
D. they had too many roundabout routes
61. According to this passage, why was the 'cut and fill' technique designed?
A. The outlines of the land could not be followed directly.
B. It could make travelling distances shorter and save journey time.
C. New surveying techniques had been invented successfully.
D. The distance between the Midlands and River Mersey is great.
62. Locks are needed in canals to _____.
A. help boats to travel in both directions
B. keep water levels changing all the time
C. allow large ships to travel in canals
D. transfer boats across differing water levels

(C)

In the ancient world, the practice of medicine was inescapably linked to supernatural belief and magic. That was until the Greeks made advances in the field and brilliant figures such as Hippocrates laid the foundations for our medicine today. Recognized as the father of modern medicine, Hippocrates realised what seems obvious to us today—that the observation and noting of symptoms is primary. He travelled across Greece teaching medicine, encouraging the view that disease had physical, not supernatural, explanations.

Medical students still take the Hippocratic Oath, a formal promise made by new doctors that they will follow the standards set by their profession and try to preserve life, swearing to use their skills to heal and do no harm. One of Hippocrates' theories was of the 'four humours', a belief that disease was caused by an imbalance of the four liquids supposedly contained in the human body—blood, phlegm, and black and yellow bile(a liquid produced by your organ which helps you to digest fat).

Blood-letting was a common response to illness and was used until only 150 years ago in the mistaken belief that it would restore the body's internal balance. But while the Greeks may have been wrong about the bleeding and the bile, they were still the first civilization to understand that diseases could be treated by using careful observation and logical thought.

Aristotle, political theorist, philosopher and teacher, also studied the natural world from a scientific point of view. He was the first to classify organisms, and although his method may seem simple now, he divided them into two basic categories, as either plant or animal—he was the first to do so. Aristotle valued experimentation and discovered that evaporation, the process of becoming a vapour, turned salt water into fresh water. He was also a believer in the theory that all matter is composed of four elements—fire, earth, water and air.

Hippocrates believed the four humours, related to the four liquids in the body, were each in line with an organ, a season and with different moods. The four were based on the Greeks' idea of four base elements (air, water, fire, earth). Although discredited now, the humours formed the basis of western medicine until the 18th century. They were:

- Blood from the liver: associated with Spring; with courage and hope
- Phlegm from brain and lungs: Winter; calm and unemotional
- Yellow bile from gall bladder (胆囊): Summer; anger and bad temper
- Black bile from spleen(脾脏): Autumn; with blue and dark mood

63. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage?
- A. It was the Greeks that made advances in the field of practice of medicine in the ancient world.
 - B. The Hippocratic Oath is a formal promise made by new doctors to swear their responsibilities.
 - C. Hippocrates thought disease was caused by an imbalance of the four liquids contained in the human body.
 - D. Hippocrates was the first to believe diseases could be treated by careful observation and logical thought.
64. The practice of blood-letting was based on the belief that _____.
- A. the blood was polluted by viruses
 - B. the human body was not evenly balanced
 - C. the patient was in a bad humour
 - D. too much blood was bad for people
65. How did Aristotle find out that salt water can be turned into fresh water?
- A. He studied many books from a scientific point of view.
 - B. He drew the conclusion according to the two basic categories.
 - C. He made the discovery based on conducting experiments himself.
 - D. He believed that all matter consists of four base elements.
66. Why is Hippocrates considered the founder of modern medicine?
- A. He proved that there are four base elements in all matter in the world.
 - B. He showed the procedure of how the four bodily liquids affected moods.
 - C. He insisted that almost all diseases had supernatural explanations.
 - D. He recognized the importance of the observation and noting of symptoms.

Section C

Directions: Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. Current evidence suggests that many of these benefits continue into adulthood.
- B. To increase physical activity for adolescents, the authors need to identify the many causes and inequities.
- C. The authors say that levels of insufficient physical activity in adolescents continue to be extremely high.
- D. To improve levels of physical activity among adolescents, the study provides some recommendations as follows.
- E. The authors note that adolescents' participation in physical activity will continue into adulthood.
- F. The study highlights that young people have the right to play and should be provided with the opportunities to realize their right to physical and mental health and wellbeing.

Adolescents Worldwide Not Sufficiently Physically Active

New WHO-led study says majority of adolescents worldwide are not sufficiently physically active, putting their current and future health at risk. 67 “Urgent policy action to increase physical activity is needed now, particularly to promote and keep up girls’ participation in physical activity,” says study author Dr Regina Guthold, WHO.

The health benefits of a physically active lifestyle during adolescence include improved heart and lungs fitness, bone health and positive effects on weight. There is also growing evidence that physical activity has a positive impact on cognitive development and socializing. 68

To achieve these benefits, the WHO recommends for adolescents to do moderate or vigorous physical activity for an hour or more each day. The authors estimated 80 percent of teens do not meet this recommendation by analysing data collected through school-based surveys on physical activity levels.

69 Urgent scaling up is needed of known effective policies and programmes to increase physical activity in adolescents. Multisectoral action is needed to offer opportunities for young people to be active, involving education, urban planning, road safety and others. The highest levels of society, including national, city and local leaders, should promote the importance of physical activity for the health and well-being of all people, including adolescents.

70 Strong political will and action can address the fact that four in every five adolescents do not experience the enjoyment and social, physical, and mental health benefits of regular physical activity. Policy makers and stakeholders should be encouraged to act now for the health of this and future young generations.

IV. Summary Writing

71. Directions: Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.

Singapore's Information Technology Strategy

Singapore's information technology strategy rests on two major legs. The first leg is world-class basic facilities. Being a city-state, it is relatively easy to connect every home, office and hotel room. Our objective is to provide broad-band everywhere, either wired or wireless. We will make it a readily available utility like water, electricity, gas and telephone. We are well on our way there. We now require, by regulation, every new home to be equipped with broad-band in the same way as it is required to have water and electricity.

The second leg is the education of our entire population in IT(information technology). Like reading, writing and arithmetic, computers are best learnt when we are young. Today's children can click the mouse faster than we can blink. In many countries, children of middle-class families have no difficulty with this new technology. But, without special effort, there is a danger that children of poorer families will miss out on the opportunity to learn IT. Like the piano and violin, one can still learn the computer as an adult. But rarely does one acquire the same facility. The strategy in Singapore is therefore to teach information technology to every child regardless of his family background. The Education Ministry now has a multi-billion dollar programme to provide one computer for every 2 schoolchildren in Singapore from first grade onwards. Every teacher will have a notebook.

Most Singaporeans now understand the importance of IT, if not for themselves, at least for their children and grandchildren. Over 40% of households in Singapore now own PCs. Over one-third of households in Singapore already enjoy access to Internet. What we want is for every Singaporean to be computer literate so that he can function effectively in any bank, factory or restaurant, just as one would expect an employee to be able to read, write and count. An employer in Singapore in the future should not have to worry that his employee does not know how to use a computer or the Internet.

第 II 卷 （共 40 分）

V. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

72. 如天公作美，周末我们就去郊游。(permit)
73. 端午时节吃粽子、赛龙舟是我们的习俗。(It)
74. 尽管该项目困难重重，但有当地政府和企业的共同努力定能取得进展。(progress)
75. 园艺使人们得以侍弄花草，通过与大自然的接触得到美的享受，能修身养性。(which)

VI. Guided Writing

Directions: Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

76. 假设你是明启中学高三学生张华，在某英语报上看到一则报道，说某偏远山区的贫困村庄盛产红茶，但由于交通不便、信息不畅，导致销售不利，影响了村民的收入。现号召广大读者出谋划策。请你写一封信给英语报。在信中，你必须：
- 1) 就如何帮助该村庄销售茶叶、脱贫致富提出建议；
 - 2) 说明你的理由。

黄浦区 2020 学年度第一学期高三年级期终调研测试

英语试卷参考答案

I. Listening Comprehension

1-5 CDBAB 6-10 CBDCB
11-13 BCC 14-16 BDA 17-20 BCDC

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

21. went 22. how/when 23. had hidden 24. sharpening/to be sharpened
25. another/a 26. which 27. can 28. safer 29. now that/in that 30. to use

Section B

31. C 32. J 33. A 34. K 35. D 36. I 37. G 38. B 39. E 40. H

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

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

Section B

56-59 DBAB 60-62 DBD 63-66 DBCD

Section C

67-70 CADF

IV. Summary Writing

71. Singapore's information technology strategy depends on two major ways. One is to construct world-class basic facilities by providing broad-band everywhere. The other is to teach each child information technology whatever his family background is, providing computers to students and teachers. The strategy has aroused the recognition of most Singaporeans and the employers will hopefully have computer literate employees.
(58 words)

V. Translation

72. If the weather permits/Weather permitting, we'll go for an outing this weekend.

73. It has been/is our tradition to eat rice dumplings and hold dragon boat races during the Dragon Boat Festival (season).

74. Although/Though there are many difficulties, the project is sure to make progress with the joint efforts of the local government and enterprises.

75. Gardening allows people/individuals to grow flowers and plants and gain enjoyment/appreciate the beauty through contact/a relation with nature, which can promote/promotes physical and mental well-being/cultivate morality and character.

黄浦区 2020 学年度第一学期高三年级期终调研测试

英语试卷听力原文

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. M: Oh, my god! My camera doesn't work. Who did it?
W: Don't you know our son is a trouble-maker?
Q: What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?
2. W: I must say, the new hairstyle looks great and I've never had better service.
M: Thank you, Miss. I'm glad you like it. And thanks a lot for the tip.
Q: What is most probably the man's job?
3. W: I like seafood. What about you?
M: I don't care much for seafood. Actually, I prefer fried chicken.
Q: How does the man like seafood?
4. M: Have you been to the nearby shopping mall recently?
W: Yes. I went there last Friday. They were having a 50% discount.
Q: What can we learn about the shopping mall?
5. W: Oh dear, none of my clothes fit me well now.
M: Just take it easy. Nothing is better than expecting a new family member.
Q: What can we learn from the conversation?
6. M: Have you changed your mind, Jessica?
W: Yes. I've decided not to sell the house. It is the only thing that my father left me.
Q: Why does the woman decide not to sell the house?
7. W: Thank you for coming so soon. The sink in the kitchen must have been blocked up and there is water everywhere.
M: Don't worry. I'll have a look at the sink and get everything under control.
Q: What will the man most probably do next?
8. M: I've been waiting all week for this concert. It is supposed to be excellent and with our student discount, the ticket will be really cheap.
W: Eh, I am afraid that I left my student ID card in another purse.
Q: What does the woman imply?
9. M: How are you getting along with your research paper?
W: I've finished all my research, but I haven't got time to organize the material yet.
Q: What should the woman do next?
10. W: I still can't get over the horrible scene in the movie. It appears quite often in my dream.
M: So next time you walk into a theatre, make sure you know what you are going to see beforehand.
Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation. After each passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

Few people would ever think of beginning a new career at the age of 76, but one of America's most famous artists did just that. Anna Mary Robertson, better known as "Grandma Moses", turned to painting because she could no longer take an active part in the fun of her farm. As she searched for something to do, she discovered painting—an activity she had loved as a child.

Grandma Moses painted in plain style, and her works are simple and basic — almost childlike in their composition. She first painted only for her own pleasure, and then began to sell her works for small sums of money.

In 1939, an art collector named Louis Caldor chanced to see several of Grandma Moses' works hanging in a drugstore. He liked them, bought them at once, and set out to look for more. Caldor held a show to introduce the works of Grandma Moses to the art world.

Grandma Moses passed away on December 13, 1961, at the age of 101. She was world famous then. Beginning at the age of 76, this amazing woman had enjoyed a second career that lasted a quarter of a century.

11. What did Grandma Moses do before she became an artist?
12. How long did Grandma Moses' art career last?
13. What is the story mainly about?

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

We may engage ourselves with music as a creator, that is, a composer, or as a re-creator, that is, a performer. But most of us engage ourselves with music as a receiver, or a listener. As a listener, we respond to music with different levels of receptivity. We may be very casual and careless about the way we hear music, paying almost no attention to it. Elevator or telephone music, for example, is not meant to be listened to devotedly. We have all used music as background sound to create a pleasant atmosphere for our own quiet thought. On the other hand, especially when we are on the road, an "easy" listening can create a dreamlike atmosphere, so we may deliberately turn off the music, so as to concentrate on the driving.

However, there are other times when music is the center of our focus, and we give it our full attention. This could be in a church, at a special event, or at a concert. But how are we supposed to listen, and what are we supposed to listen for? Basically, there are two ways to experience music. Some people let the sounds wash over them like a sonic bath, an emotional flood. This is the sensuous level. Other listeners respond on a comprehensive or analytical level, paying attention to various aspects of the music as they unfold. They listen for musical events. The first level of attending to music is purely emotive; the second, analytical. Ideally, we learn to listen more comprehensively in order to increase the emotional impact. The second way of comprehensive or analytical listening reveals the expressive power of the music composition so that we can enjoy it more fully.

14. Why do we sometimes deliberately turn off the music when we are on the road?
15. According to the passage, where is music most likely to be focused on?
16. How can we appreciate the music composition more fully?

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

W: Good morning. I'd like to book some accommodation for five nights, arriving on tomorrow, Dec.10th, and

departing on Dec. 15th.

M: Just one moment, madam. We are rather full at the moment, you know, because of the national trade fair. What kind of rooms would you like?

W: I'd like three single rooms, all on the same floor.

M: I have three double rooms but not three singles available, sorry.

W: What's the difference in price?

M: Single rooms are 60 dollars per night, doubles are 100 dollars.

W: I see, um... what kind of rooms are the double rooms?

M: Very nice rooms, madam. I can give you three doubles on the sixth floor overlooking the city. They have balconies and bathrooms.

W: Well, one of the guests is in a wheelchair. Are these rooms accessible by wheelchair?

M: No, madam. The lift goes to the 5th floor only. In this case you could have three rooms on the ground floor, one single and two doubles. No view of the city, but close to the garden.

W: And do you have a small conference room I can reserve for Dec. 13th all day?

M: Er... yes, we have a nice quiet room that will take about 12 people, and it's free, would that be suitable?

W: Wow, that would be perfect. And...are the public rooms all accessible without having to go up or down steps?

M: Yes, madam. The restaurant is on the first floor—there's a lift. Otherwise everything, including the conference room is on the ground floor.

W: All right, fine. Then I'd like to book the three rooms on the ground floor.

M: Thank you.

17. What is the woman most probably doing?

18. Why is the hotel rather full at the moment according to the conversation?

19. How long does the woman want to reserve the conference room?

20. Which of the following can be inferred according to the conversation?