

# 金山区 2020 学年第一学期质量监控

## 高三英语试卷

(考试时间 120 分钟，总分 140 分)

2020 年 12 月

### 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 a 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. A journalist.                      B. An astronaut.                      C. A writer.                      D. A worker.
2. A. In a restaurant.                      B. On a train.                      C. On a plane.                      D. In a cigarette shop.
3. A. She's dependable.                      B. She's time-conscious.  
C. She's frequently late.                      D. She's good at sports.
4. A. She will help the man pay for the opera tickets.  
B. She would like to go with the man to the opera.  
C. There is no time left to order opera tickets.  
D. Going to the opera is time-consuming.
5. A. Go out to eat when the museum closes.  
B. Check if the museum cafeteria is open.  
C. Meet each other later in the day.  
D. Leave the museum temporarily.
6. A. The man will find a job if he perseveres.  
B. The man should keep his current job.  
C. The man can get a job where the woman works.  
D. The man should look for a job in a different field.
7. A. She will get her money back from the shop.  
B. She will have to talk to the manager about it.  
C. She can exchange the T-shirt for a larger one.  
D. She can complain to the after-sale service department.
8. A. It is a hot and smoggy day.                      B. There is a traffic jam on King Street.  
C. A vehicle is polluting the air.                      D. The man is reading a report online.

9. A. The price for rent is beyond them. B. The neighborhood is not near enough.  
C. They can rent it as soon as possible. D. They don't need a new apartment.
10. A. They are its regular customers. B. They like the Italian food best.  
C. They prefer the new chef there. D. They are disappointed at its changes.

## Section B

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on each of the passages and the conversation. 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. There is not enough parking space. B. Parking on the street is not allowed.  
C. New drivers may not find the museums. D. It is not environmental-friendly to drive.
12. A. 8:30. B. 9:00. C. 9:30. D. 10:00.
13. A. By attending school. B. By using the Internet.  
C. By conducting studies. D. By arranging activities.

**Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.**

14. A. Coffee beans. B. Unique coffee drinks.  
C. Excellent service. D. A comfortable atmosphere.
15. A. Offering high quality coffee to customers.  
B. Introducing European brands to America.  
C. Giving customers a complete satisfying experience.  
D. Selling expensive coffee to make the brand unique.
16. A. The current worth of Starbucks. B. The development of Starbucks.  
C. The co-founder of Starbucks. D. The first branch of Starbucks.

**Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following longer conversation.**

17. A. Because he needs a luxury car to show off.  
B. Because his own car is not available.  
C. Because the meeting place is far away.  
D. Because he cannot drive a manual car.
18. A. 3,600 yuan. B. 4,000 yuan. C. 7,600 yuan. D. 10,000 yuan.
19. A. Refill the tank of the gas. B. Present a valid credit card.  
C. Mail the key to the rental company. D. Drive the car back to where he rents it.
20. A. Driving skills. B. Car rental. C. Insurance policy. D. Car brands.

## II. Grammar and vocabulary

### Section A

**Directions:** Read the following passage. Fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word. For the other blanks, fill in each blank with one proper word. Make sure that your answers are grammatically correct.

#### Melbourne: So lovely. So... livable.

Every year, the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) releases a list of 140 cities and ranks them in terms of their “livability”. Melbourne (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (top) the list for the fifth year running.

The rankings rate “relative comfort” for more than 30 factors across five categories: stability, health care, education, *infrastructure* (基础设施), and culture and environment. The final scores (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (calculate) as a percentage ranging from 1 (“intolerable”) to a perfect score of 100 (“ideal”).

Take a look at the top 10 cities, and you will find that half of (23) \_\_\_\_\_ are in Australia and New Zealand, three in Canada, and two in Europe. They’re all medium-size cities in prosperous countries, (24) \_\_\_\_\_ relatively low population densities. It’s an *equation* (平衡，制衡局面) that leads to low crime rates and a functional infrastructure.

Does that mean non-Melbournians should all pack up and move to the world’s (25) \_\_\_\_\_ (livable) *metropolis*? Not necessarily.

(26) \_\_\_\_\_ the top 10 cities in the EIU’s rankings may be pleasant to live in, they’re not high on most people’s lists of top cities to visit. After all, they are not cities (27) \_\_\_\_\_ (describe) as *dynamic* (充满活力的). Before Melbourne assumed the No. 1 ranking, it was Vancouver (28) \_\_\_\_\_ came out on top for almost a decade its incredible stability.

“I find Melbourne a really boring town, so more livable means really dull,” said a policeman in Australia. “I live in Sydney because it’s interesting, not because it’s comfortable.”

Raised is the question whether you want to live in a livable city or a dynamic one. Big cities like Tokyo, London and New York suffer in the rankings because of higher crime rates and overburdened infrastructure, (29) \_\_\_\_\_ drags down the rating of how “comfortable” they are. Yet they’re hard (30) \_\_\_\_\_ (beat) — when it comes to recreational offerings, including nightlife, culture and entertainment.

## 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. developed	B. roughly	C. standards	D. inseparable	E. awareness	F. sustainable
G. definitely	H. transform	I. vegetarian	J. inform	K. imported	

### How Big is the Ecological Footprint of Your Food?

There is no doubt that eating less meat is good for our planet. However, if you are not ready to give up meat entirely, how to make a more (31) \_\_\_\_\_ choice? Or have you ever thought about where the fish in your soup comes from? Or have you ever wondered how to reduce environmental impact of your meals?

‘We are what we eat!’ confirms the important notion that food and human are (32) \_\_\_\_\_. Food is culture, a sense of identity and a personal preference. But globally, our food system accounts for (33) \_\_\_\_\_ a quarter of manmade greenhouse gas emissions. That’s why we should rethink our food consumption and include “the good food for the planet Earth” into our next recipe!

An expert from *WWF Sweden* (瑞典世界自然基金会) discussed the role of *WWF* at one meeting about future food. *WWF Sweden* aims to (34) \_\_\_\_\_ production and consumption of food to increase sustainability. There are three interesting tools (35) \_\_\_\_\_ by *WWF Sweden* that can help you to make the right choice on food consumption.

“Our Planet Plate” is a campaign with which *WWF Sweden* hopes to raise climate change (36) \_\_\_\_\_ about food consumption. Aiming to address the goal of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees, *WWF* provides information on how much greenhouse gases a meal should release to achieve the goal.

*WWF Food Calculator* is a tool that gives you an idea of how much greenhouse gas emissions your breakfast, lunch or dinner leads to. This tool can (37) \_\_\_\_\_ how much carbon dioxide is released from the ingredients you use to cook. If you want to reach the goal of 1.5 degrees emission reduction, you are looking at having approximately 11 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent food per week. You do not have to be (38) \_\_\_\_\_ to reach this goal, but you have to be creative with your recipes. For instance, you could choose free-range meat or opt for local fish over mass-produced meat or (39) \_\_\_\_\_ fish.

Initiated by *SLU*, a ‘Meat-Guide’ has been taken up and expanded by *WWF Sweden* since 2015. The Meat-Guide bases on five (40) \_\_\_\_\_ of climate, biodiversity, chemical pesticides, animal welfare and antibiotics. You can download the Meat-Guide app onto your phone and use it the next time you do your groceries.

### 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.

Ecotourism is often regarded as a form of nature-based tourism and has become an important alternative source of tourists. It is broadly defined as low \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ travel to endangered and often undisturbed locations. It is different from traditional tourism because it allows the traveler to become educated about the areas. And it often provides funds for conservation and \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ the economic development of places that are frequently poverty-stricken.

Ecotourism and other forms of sustainable travel have their \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ with the environmental movement of the 1970s. Ecotourism itself did not become *prevalent* (流行的) as a travel concept until the late 1980s. During that time, increasing environmental awareness and a desire to travel to natural locations as \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ to built up tourist locations made ecotourism desirable.

Since then, several different organizations specializing in ecotourism have developed and many different people have become experts on it. Martha D. Honey, PhD, a co-founder of the Center for Responsible Tourism, \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_, is just one of many ecotourism experts.

Opportunities for ecotourism exist in many different locations worldwide and its activities can vary \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_.

Madagascar, for instance, is famous for its ecotourist activity as it is a biodiversity hotspot, but also has a high priority for environmental conservation and is devoted to reducing poverty. Conservation International says that 80% of the country's animals and 90% of its plants are \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ to the island. *Madagascar's lemurs* (马达加斯加狐猴) are just one of many \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ that people visit the island to see.

Because the island's government is \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ to conservation, ecotourism is allowed in small numbers because education and funds from the travel will make it easier in the future. \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_, this tourist revenue also aids in reducing the country's poverty.

Despite the popularity of ecotourism in the above-mentioned examples, there are several \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ of ecotourism as well. The first of these is that there is no one definition of the term so it is difficult to know which trips are \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ considered ecotourism.

Critics of ecotourism also cite that increased tourism to \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ areas or ecosystems without proper planning and management can actually harm the ecosystem and its species because the infrastructure needed to sustain tourism such as roads can contribute to environmental

degradation (恶化).

Ecotourism is also said by critics to have a negative impact on \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ communities because the arrival of foreign visitors and wealth can shift political and economic conditions and sometimes make the area \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ tourism instead of the domestic economic practices.

Regardless of these criticisms though, ecotourism and tourism, in general, are increasing in popularity all over the globe and tourism plays a large role in many worldwide economies.

- |                      |                 |                 |                |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. impact        | B. frequency    | C. standard     | D. profit      |
| 42. A. undergoes     | B. supervises   | C. benefits     | D. ignores     |
| 43. A. agencies      | B. impacts      | C. obstacles    | D. origins     |
| 44. A. addicted      | B. opposed      | C. reduced      | D. attached    |
| 45. A. in particular | B. in a sense   | C. as a result  | D. for example |
| 46. A. widely        | B. accordingly  | C. respectively | D. naturally   |
| 47. A. subject       | B. fatal        | C. peculiar     | D. close       |
| 48. A. residents     | B. species      | C. properties   | D. locations   |
| 49. A. restricted    | B. accustomed   | C. connected    | D. committed   |
| 50. A. After all     | B. On occasion  | C. By contrast  | D. In addition |
| 51. A. perspectives  | B. consequences | C. criticisms   | D. methods     |
| 52. A. briefly       | B. truly        | C. luckily      | D. carefully   |
| 53. A. sensitive     | B. inaccessible | C. cultivated   | D. vast        |
| 54. A. agricultural  | B. remote       | C. local        | D. divided     |
| 55. A. depend on     | B. differ from  | C. deal with    | D. dig into    |

## 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 just read.

### (A)

One rainy afternoon, I was on a crosstown bus when a young woman jumped on. She had a child with her who must have been about 3 or 4 years old.

The bus was full, bumpy, and it soon got noisy as her kid began crying because he couldn't sit next to his mother. There were a couple of open seats, but they weren't together. She was **flustered** and looked embarrassed.

Then another woman, a little older, stood up and moved so that the mother and child could sit together. The mom smiled as a thank-you. And then three words came out of the older woman's

mouth that elevated the entire energy of that bus ride: “I’ve been there”.

Simple, undramatic and honest. In that moment, it seemed to unite people. Why? Because almost all experiences are shared human experiences. We forget that, as we *forge* (前进) through life, focused on our own troubles and needs—which are actually less unique than we think. How can these three words create more connection in your life? Ask yourself: “Where am I holding back?”

One thing I know for sure is this: Healing others helps heal yourself. I noticed this recently with my friend, Tracy, who took a new friend who had suffered a miscarriage under her wing. Tracy had three of them before having her daughter two years ago. Our intellect needs a doctor to explain the medical side of things, yes. But our souls need human connection to help us along. No one can do that better than someone who has been exactly where you are.

Can the essence of these three words help you make a small difference right now? It can be as simple as volunteering your seat, sharing some helpful advice or even lightening the mood with a joke when you notice that someone’s uncomfortable—because we’re all in this together.

56. The underlined word “**flustered**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. angry                      B. anxious                      C. scared                      D. upset

57. What does the woman mean by saying “I’ve been there” in the third paragraph?

- A. The woman was on the bus and saw what had happened to the boy.  
B. The woman got to her destination and was ready to get off the bus.  
C. The woman once had the similar experience with that mother.  
D. The woman took the exact seat that the boy was on just now.

58. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Everyone has his or her own unique problem that is difficult to solve.  
B. Doctors can help us get through when we have mental or physical problems.  
C. The author’s friend Tracy felt better after she was comforted by her new friend.  
D. One can indeed make a difference to those in need of help by doing simple things.

59. The passage is intended to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show a harmonious world by telling some touching stories  
B. praise those who are willing to help others in emergencies  
C. appeal to readers to give timely help to those in need  
D. illustrate some ways of helping others in detail



(B)



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60. Walking in shoes made by Gravity Defyer Corp., one's pain can be relieved in the following parts **except** \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Ankle.                      B. Neck.                      C. Knee.                      D. Back.

61. Which of the following is TRUE of the shoes?

- A. Women have more choices of shoe colour than men.  
B. One can enjoy \$30 off if his order is more than \$100.  
C. Consumers can return shoes within 30 days for full refund.  
D. Those who place orders in California don't need to pay extra sales tax.

62. Where does this passage most probably appear?

- A. A science journal.    B. A travel brochure.  
C. An advertisement column.    D. An entertainment magazine.

(C)

A recent survey conducted by the Pew Research Centre showed that a mere 16% of Americans think that a four-year degree course prepares students very well for a high-paying job in the modern economy. But technology also seems to be complicating the picture.

A paper published by a *trio* (三人小组) of Canadian economists, Paul Beaudry, David Green and Benjamin Sand, questions optimistic assumptions about demand for non-routine work and shows that since 2000 the share of employment accounted for by high-skilled jobs in America has been falling. This analysis supports the view that technology has come as a blow to employment. Skilled and unskilled workers alike are in trouble. Those with a better education are still more likely to find work, but there is now a fair chance that it will be unenjoyable. Those who never made it to college face being squeezed out of the workforce altogether. This is the argument of the techno-pessimists.

There is another, less pessimistic possibility. James Bessen, an economist at Boston University, finds that since 1980 employment has been growing faster in occupations that use computers than in those that do not. Partial automation can actually increase demand by reducing costs. But even though technology may not destroy jobs in all, it does force change upon many people.

In many occupations it has become essential to acquire new skills as established ones become out-of-date. Burning Glass Technologies, a Boston-based startup that analyses labor markets by obtaining data from online job advertisements, finds that the biggest demand is for new combinations of skills—what its boss, Matt Sigelman, calls “hybrid jobs”. The composition of new jobs is also changing rapidly.

A college degree at the start of a working career does not answer the need for the continuous acquisition of new skills, especially as career *spans* (持续时间) are lengthening. Vocational training

is good at giving people job-specific skills, but those, too, will need to be updated over and over again during a career lasting decades. Vocational training has a role, but training someone early to do one thing all their lives is not the answer to lifelong learning.

Add all of this up, and it becomes clear that times have got tougher for workers of all kinds. A college degree is still a *prerequisite* (必备条件) for many jobs, but employers often do not trust it enough to hire workers just on the strength of that, without experience. In many occupations workers on company payrolls face the prospect that their existing skills will become outdated, yet it is often not obvious how they can gain new ones.

63. We can learn from the paper conducted by the Canadian economists that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. employment has been shaken by technology
- B. college degree is a necessity in career success
- C. skilled workers are no longer required in most American industries
- D. techno-pessimism paves the way for future technology development

64. James Bessen believes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. increased demand can bring about cost reduction
- B. progressive automation is beneficial to companies
- C. technology advancement has a positive impact on most people
- D. computer has always been an essential factor in employment

65. Burning Glass Technologies is mentioned as an example to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. online job advertisements require a precise data analysis
- B. acquisition of new skills is essential in current job market
- C. the composition of new jobs is shaped by technology
- D. Matt Sigelman predicts a bright future of job market

66. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Lifelong Learning: an Economic Priority
- B. Technology Revolution: the Way to Success
- C. College Degree: a Guarantee for Career Change
- D. Vocational Training: a Blessing for Job Seekers

### 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. That makes not being distracted by work a major challenge.
- B. This gives them a more generous time period to wrap items up.
- C. A flexible schedule allows employees to work hours that differ from the normal company time.
- D. But if you work flexible hours, you need to think through when you want to be on and off the clock.
- E. People have this mindset because this time can seem like the few precious hours when they are not interrupted.
- F. The important point is that you're not lying in bed at night trying to remember everything on your mental to-do list.

### How to Leave Work at Work

Some jobs have very clear lines between when you're "on" and when you're "off," while in others the lines are vague — or potentially nonexistent. (67) \_\_\_\_\_

As a time management coach, I've found these three steps can help. I encourage you to challenge yourself to gradually implement these changes and see how much you can leave your work at work—both physically and mentally—in 2020.

#### Step 1: Define "After Hours"

If you have a traditional 9-to-5 job, your hours are set for you. (68) \_\_\_\_\_ If your employer has a certain number of hours that you're expected to work each week, start by seeing how to fit those hours around your fixed personal commitments, like taking your kids to school or extracurricular activities. When do you need to start and stop to put in the proper work time?

#### Step 2: Have Mental Clarity

Next, make sure you have mental clarity on what needs to get done and when you will complete it. This includes having a place where you write down the many tasks that you need to do, whether that's in a notebook, a task management app, a project management system, or in your calendar. (69) \_\_\_\_\_ Then once you have this list, plan out your work. This planning reduce anxiety that something will fall through the cracks or that you'll miss a deadline. The final part of increasing your mental clarity is to have an end-of-workday wrap-up.

#### Step 3: Get Work Done at Work

It may seem crazy to say this, but I want to encourage you to give yourself permission to do work at work. For many, they perceive "real work" as something they reserve for post-5 or 6 pm, after everyone else has left the office or after they've tucked their kids in bed for the night. (70) \_\_\_\_\_ But if you want to stop feeling distracted by work after hours, you need to actually do your work during the day.

As individuals, we need a mental break to do our best work, and taking time for ourselves without the distraction of work can help us become our best selves. I can't guarantee that thoughts about work will never cross your mind, but with these four steps, you can reduce how much you're distracted by work after hours.

#### IV. Summary Writing

**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.

71.

##### **Will people reduce car use in 20 years?**

Nowadays, the ownership of cars is no longer being recognized as a symbol of one's wealth and social position. Tracking back to the past when only the rich were qualified to possess private cars, we couldn't help marveling at the historic change such a convenient invention brought to people's daily lives. Nevertheless, the increase in the number of car owners is spelling many negative effects. These rising problems also cause some people to predict that the use of cars might be reduced in two decades.

Above all, the use of cars remarkably threatens our environment, if such a tendency is not brought under control in time, the Earth will no longer be a suitable place for humans to survive in the future. People have to face the consequence. It is a reality from which no one is able to escape. Every day, thousands of private cars are emitting tons of exhausted gas that seriously pollutes the air. The carbon dioxide leads to the worldwide greenhouse effect, which causes the sea level to rise and produces negative impacts on weather. In addition, more energy is being wasted because of the production of private cars. In order to build a resource-conserving and environment-friendly society, people ought to reduce the use of cars.

In fact, diversified measures are being taken by the government to limit the use of cars. If such a tendency continues, the effect will be shown in the near future. For example, to reach the goal of building a safe and harmonious society, Beijing Traffic Management Bureau has restricted regional traffic in rush hours on working days. A number of private cars are prohibited on no-driving-days.

Last, the advancement of public transportation systems also helps change car owners' way of travelling. Efforts are being made to construct more agreeable networks of buses, subways, trains and airplanes. In the meanwhile, advances in technology might help cut down the cost of travelling in public vehicles.

## V. Translation

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

72. 仅仅靠旅游来拓宽我们的视野是远远不够的。(far)
73. 很多白领要先喝上一杯咖啡，才能开始工作。(without)
74. 科学家们想弄清楚的是：经常与动物接触是否能帮助人们有效减轻压力。(What)
75. 很多学生意识到学习语言的主要目的不是为了考试，而是为了让自己有更好地认识世界的能力。(equip)

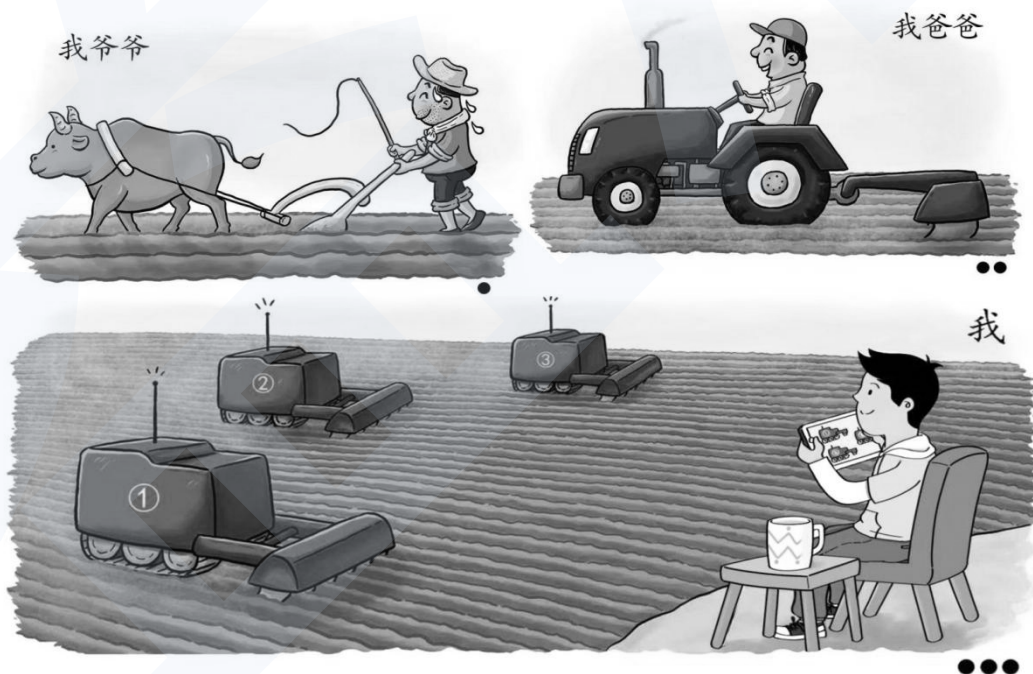
## VI. Guided Writing

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

76. 请仔细阅读以下三幅图片《三代农夫》(Three Generations of Farmers) 并完成写作。

在写作中，你必须：

- 1) 简要描述三幅图片中的内容；
- 2) 分析其背后所反映的现象及原因；
- 3) 对你的启示。



**金山区 2020 学年第一学期质量监控  
高三英语试卷参考答案**

**I. Listening Comprehension**

1-5 CBCDD      6-10 AACAD

11-13 ADB

14-16 ACB

17-20 BCAB

**II. Grammar and Vocabulary**

**Section A**

21. has topped      22. are calculated      23. them      24. with      25. most livable  
26. Though/ Although/ While      27. described      28. that      29. which      30. to beat

**Section B**

31-40 FDBHA EJKC

**III. Reading comprehension**

**Section A**

41-55 ACDBD ACBDD CBACA

**Section B**

56-59 DCDC

60-62 BAC

63-66 ABBA

**Section C**

67-70 ADFE

**IV. Summary**

71. Despite its symbolization of wealth in the past and great changes to people's life, cars have caused many negative effects. First, by emitting greenhouse gases, they threaten the environment. Besides, energy-consuming cars are not sustainable to the society. Therefore, the government has taken various measures like restrictions. Last, public transport is a good remedy thanks to the high-tech. (58words)

**V. Translation**

72. It's far from enough to broaden our horizons only by traveling.



73. Many white-collar workers cannot start their work without having a cup of coffee.
74. What scientists want to figure out is whether constant exposure to animals can help people effectively reduce their stress.
75. Many students are aware that the main purpose of learning a language is not to take tests, but to equip oneself with the ability to know the world better.

## VI. Guided Writing (共 25 分)

### 金山区 2020 学年第一学期质量监控

#### 高三英语试卷听力录音文字

#### 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 a 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. W: I have read most of your fictional works. I enjoyed them, especially the one that has come out recently.  
M: Thank you. In that piece of work, I just imagined myself being a journalist who traveled to space.  
Q: What is most probably the man?
2. M: Can't I just open a window, or go to the buffet car?  
W: I'm sorry, but you must put out your cigarette. Otherwise, I'll have to ask you to get off at the next station.  
Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?
3. W: What time are we setting off on the mountain-climbing trip, Dad?  
M: Perhaps around ten o'clock. Depends on what time Angela arrives. She's usually behind schedule.  
Q: What do we know about Angela?
4. M: I wish I could afford season tickets to the opera.

W: Well, just think of how much time you have to do other things.

Q: What does the woman imply?

5. M: I know the museum cafeteria isn't open yet, but these paintings of food are so realistic that they are making me hungry!

W: Me too. Let's go out and find a restaurant and come back later.

Q: What are the speakers most likely to do?

6. M: I've been looking for a job for months. I can't find anything in my field.

W: I know how you feel, but you should keep at it. Eventually something will come up.

Q: What does the woman mean?

7. W: I'd like to talk to someone about the T-shirt. It has shrunk to half its original size.

M: Sorry, madam, we've had a lot of complaints about the T-shirts. Don't worry. You will receive a full refund.

Q: How will the woman's problem be settled?

8. W: Good morning! This is Clean Air Hot Line. May I help you?

M: Yes, I'd like to report a smoking vehicle running on King Street.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

9. M: Helen told me about an apartment for rent in her building.

W: Everything in that neighborhood is out of our price range.

Q: What does the woman mean?

10. M: I used to eat at this place regularly. For years, they had the best Italian food in town.

W: I agree. It was one of my favorites too until they redecorated and hired a new chef.

Q: What do the man and woman say about the restaurant?

## Section B

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on each of the passages and the conversation. 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.*

With much to see and do at our museums, we have some tips to make your visit with us a memorable one.

Before you arrive, please plan ahead. Learn what exciting activities and exhibitions may be available during your stay, as well as hours and directions, by visiting our website, sending an e-

mail for information, or calling 202-633-1000. Wear comfortable shoes. Our museums cover an area from 3rd to 14th Street. Please ride, don't drive, or use the Metro to visit us as on-street parking is limited.

When you arrive, please start your visit at the Information Center. Located in the Castle, it is open daily from 8:30 AM to 5:30 PM, one and a half hours earlier than the museums. Here, you can ask questions and obtain various leaflets. Explore any exhibition or gallery that catches your attention and participate. Visit the Air and Space Museum, American Indian Museum. Visit the Museum Stores, see a film at the Air and Space Museum or Natural History Museum, or just have a walk through our gardens.

After your visit, talk about the things you see and connect them to what you are learning at home or at school. Keep your curiosity. You can continue your museum adventure with virtual activities by learning online.

**Questions:**

11. Why does the speaker suggest not driving to the museums?
12. When do the museums open?
13. How can visitors continue their exploration of the museums after the visit?

***Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.***

The United States didn't invent coffee but they did invent modern coffee shop culture. Coffee sales are generally worth more than \$100 billion now, compared with those decades ago. It all began with one business in particular — Starbucks, an American company that has become a global brand.

The first branch of Starbucks was opened in 1971 by three friends in Pike Place Market located in downtown Seattle. At that time, people made coffee at home or bought them at restaurants. So, in the 1970s, Starbucks was nothing more than a coffee bean supplier.

In 1983 Howard Schultz, one of the co-founders of Starbucks, traveled to Milan and was amazed by local coffee shops. He saw the opportunity to bring that concept to the U.S. By learning from the experience of European coffee shops, he found that what really mattered was not where people walked into but what customers could expect. He suggested that Starbucks' cultural value should rely on giving their customer a complete experience: quality coffee, excellent service and a unique atmosphere. Now everybody talks about experience, but Starbucks had that in mind in the 1980s. That was the secret that enabled Starbucks to charge more than \$3 for a cup of coffee at that time. And now, as we all know, based on Schultz's concept, Starbucks is one of the coffee giants in the world.

**Questions:**

14. What did Starbucks mainly sell in the 1970s?
15. What is the secret of Starbucks' success according to the passage?
16. What is this passage mainly about?

*Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.*

W: Good afternoon, Sir. Can I help you?

M: Oh, I do hope so. I'm going to Hangzhou to attend a meeting and my car just broke down. Do you happen to have a car available right now?

W: What sort of car do you have in mind and for how many days?

M: I prefer an automatic car of those luxury brands and I need it for three days.

W: We have a BMW 740 right now in the parking lot. It is a pretty new one and our price is 1,200 yuan per day with unlimited distance. We require a rental deposit of 4,000 yuan now, but you will get it back after the rental service is done.

M: Does that include everything?

W: We offer unlimited distance allowance and special insurance that pays for repair of any damage.

M: OK, I think I will have that one. Where can I return the car once the rental period is up?

W: Well, we have parking lots near every major airport and railway station. You just return the car there and leave the key to our staff in the parking lot. Or you can put the key in the drop box of our rental offices if you can't find our staff at the parking lot.

M: Do I have to return the car with a full tank of gas? I know that is the standard procedure with most rental companies.

W: Yes, unless you are willing to pre-pay for the gas now. Review the car please before you drive off the lot. If the gas tank is not full or if you see some damage, please inform us immediately.

M: Thank you for reminding me of that. I'm quite clear how this all works now.

W: Lovely! Now may I have your driver's license and credit card for a moment, please? And here is our rental agreement. Please carefully review it and then sign your name here.

M: OK.

**Questions:**

17. Why does the man want to rent a car?
18. How much does the man need to pay in total?
19. What should the man do when the rental period is over?
20. What are the two speakers talking about?