

安徽省合肥一中 2024 届高三最后一卷

英语

(考试时间: 120 分钟 满分: 150 分)

注意事项:

- 1.答题前, 务必在答题卡和答题卷规定的地方填写自己的姓名、准考证号和座位号后两位。
- 2.答题时, 每小题选出答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。
- 3、答题时, 必须使用 0.5 毫米的黑色墨水签字笔在答题卷上书写, 要求字体工整、笔迹清晰。作图题可先用铅笔在答题卷规定的位置绘出, 确认后再用 0.5 毫米的黑色墨水签字笔描清楚。必须在题号所指示的答题区域作答, 超出答题区域书写的答案无效, 在试题卷、草稿纸上答题无效。
- 4.考试结束, 务必将答题卡和答题卷一并上交。

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1 How does the woman check the weather?

A. She uses her phone. B. She listens to the radio.

C. She watches television.

2. Why does the man prefer to go by car?

A. It is fast. B. It is cheap. C. It is convenient.

3. How much should the man pay for the T-shirt?

A. \$30. B. \$45. C. \$60.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. George's works. B. George's application. C. George's list of samples.

5. Why did the boy come back early?

A. He was hungry. B. The class finished early. C. He had a stomachache.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

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

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What do the speakers think of Mr. Scott's idea?

A. It's reasonable. B. It costs much money. C. It takes time and effort.

7. What activity will the speakers organize probably?

A. A concert. B. A quiz. C. A cake sale.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. When does the man want to check out?

A. Tomorrow. B. In 2 days. C. In 3 days.

9. What does the woman advise the man to do?

A. Change the room. B. Cancel the reservation. C. Join the tour groups.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man think of self-help books?

A. They're dramatic. B. They're unappealing. C. They're practical.

11. What is the book about?

A. Campus life. B. Technical advance. C. Personal experience.

12. What is the probable relationship of the two speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Colleagues. C. Neighbors.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the woman?

A. An athlete. B. A hostess. C. A coach.

14. Who influenced Brad to start horse riding?

A. His brother. B. His sister. C. His friends.

15. How has Brad benefited from horse riding?

A. He is fitter. B. He is happier. C. He is more patient.

16. What will Brad probably choose to do when he gets older?

A. Teach children. B. Train horses. C. Take part in more races.

听第 10 段材料， 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which is the most popular among visitors?

A. The 19th century paintings.

B. The sculpture gallery

C. The 20th and 21st century paintings.

18. What do we know about the museum?

A. It started by ordinary people's discovery.

B. It was opened in the middle of the 19th century.

C. Fine sculptures are on display now.

19. What does the speaker say about the collection of coins?

A. It is a special part in the museum.

B. It has coins made 2,000 years ago.

C. It has coins from all over the world.

20. What will the speaker probably talk about next?

A. The museum's repair work.

B. The museum's long history.

C. The museum's public facilities.

第二部分 阅读(共两节， 满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 小题； 每小题 2.5 分， 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文， 从每题所给的 A、 B、 C、 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

CHINATOWN WALKING GUIDE
A Cultural Feast

Get a quick insight into its culture and heritage religion and cuisine delights at Chinatown Heritage Centre, THK Temple (one of the nation's oldest temples) and Chinatown Food Street. Then pick up some great ethnic souvenirs at Pagoda Street.

Life in Chinatown

As the descendants of the nation's early immigrants, today's Chinese still keep many of the traditions and practices of their ancestors. A unique blend of old and new awaits you at one of the nation's oldest ethnic settlements.

Against a background of towering skyscrapers, you'll see rows of carefully preserved historic shop houses from decades-old family-run businesses and family associations, to CD stores, spas and high-tech companies.

Souvenirs of Chinatown

Lacquerware, woodcrafts and masks
Chinese silk, calligraphy and seal carvings

The Routes

Chinatown extends over a fairly large area, and so, a main route has been planned to help you capture the soul of Chinatown, while an extension offer a more in-depth perspective.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Main Route

1. The majestic
2. Chinatown Street Markets
3. Chinatown Heritage Centre
4. SM Temple
5. Chinatown Complex, Market and Food

Centre

6. T Park
7. Tea Chapter

Extension

1. Chinese Weekly Entertainment Club
2. FTC Museum

Best Time of Week to go

Weekdays — set out early around 10 a. m. or later in the afternoon, when it's cooler. Many places of interest close from 5 p. m., so don't set off too late.

Dress Code

Most places of worship require modest dressing. Women are advised to wear long skirts or trousers and tops with sleeves

1. Tourists can enjoy cuisine delights and shopping at _____.
 - A. Tea chapter and family association
 - B. T Park and family-run businesses
 - C. Chinatown Food Street and Pagoda Street
 - D. Chinatown Street Markets and Pagoda Street
2. From the walking guide, an example of “a unique blend of old and new” is _____.
 - A. CD stores and skyscrapers
 - B. skyscrapers and shop houses
 - C. temples and family associations
 - D. spas and high-tech companies
3. Which one of the following statements is TRUE according to the advertisement?
 - A. Chinatown is ideal for visits 24 hours a day.
 - B. Women for places of worship are advised to wear shorts and long-sleeved blouse.
 - C. A local museum can be visited along the Main Route.
 - D. “A cultural feast” refers to sights and food of different ethnic groups in Chinatown.

B

At the beginning of graduate school, I knew that if I wanted to get tenure (长期聘用), I had to be productive. However, when my first three papers were rejected by major journals, a leading expert told me my projects were hopeless, and I wondered if I should drop out.

We all get rejected at work, whether it's having our suggestions shot down or getting fired from a job. It causes pain. Neuroscientists (神经系统科学家) have scanned the brains of people who have cruelly been excluded from an online game. The physiological (生理学的) response looks fairly similar to processing physical pain.

Apparently, this was adaptive in our evolutionary past. If rejection didn't hurt, you might have been perfectly comfortable leaving your tribe, which would not be good for your survival. But it's left us nervous and likely to overreact to everyday rejections. If you've ever given a presentation and felt upset by the one unfriendly face in a room full of smiles, you know what I mean.

That's the bad news. The good news is that we can learn to accept rejection calmly. “When you're insecure in one, you rely on the other one that's doing better at that time. Pliability (柔韧性) is the definition of strength,” said filmmaker M. Night Shyamalan.

When my work got rejected early in my academic career, pliability became my source of strength. My identity

as a researcher was under threat, but that wasn't what had drawn me to graduate school in the first place. I had another, stronger identity: I wanted to be a teacher. However, I hadn't had the chance: The first two years of my program were supposed to focus entirely on research.

I realized that if I wanted to bounce back from the research rejections, I had to find a way to teach. I convinced an adviser to sign off on independent study projects for a group of students, and I started meeting with them weekly to teach my own little class. The conversations with the students gave rise to my first two major papers, which gave me a head start toward tenure.

4. What was the author's reaction to the leading expert's words?

- A. He took his advice.
- B. He felt discouraged.
- C. He paid no attention.
- D. He consulted another expert.

5. What have neuroscientists found out?

- A. Rejection really hurts.
- B. Rejection is important to survival.
- C. People tend to overreact to rejection.
- D. Physical pain grows because of rejection.

6. What does the author advise us to do when facing rejection?

- A. Find out the reasons behind it.
- B. Forgive those who reject us.
- C. Turn to our stronger identity.
- D. Learn a lesson from past failures.

7. What happened to the author at last?

- A. He left graduate school.
- B. He turned into a middle school teacher.
- C. He worked on practicing his physical pliability.
- D. He accomplished some research work successfully.

C

From students to executives, intelligence is shown to be a key factor in better leadership, as it is vital for navigating through complex situations like market changes and legal obstacles. But new research on leadership suggests that having a higher IQ can be viewed as harmful.

Past studies indicate that groups led by smarter individuals tend to perform better objectively, yet some

research suggests followers perceive extremely intelligent leaders as less effective. Dean Simonton from the University of California, proposed that such leaders' complex ideas might be difficult for people to grasp, their solutions harder to carry out, and followers might find it harder to relate to them. Recently, Simonton and his team put this theory to the test.

The researchers looked at 379 male and female business leaders, across fields that included banking, retail (零售) and technology. The managers took IQ tests, and each was rated on leadership style and effectiveness by an average of eight co-workers. IQ positively correlated with ratings of leader effectiveness, strategy formation, vision and several other characteristics — up to a point. The ratings peaked at an IQ of around 120, which is higher than 8 percent of office workers. Beyond that the ratings declined. The researchers suggest the “ideal” IQ could be higher or lower in various fields, depending on whether technical versus social skills are more valued in a given work culture.

“It’s an interesting and thoughtful paper,” says Paul Sackett, a psychology professor at the University of Minnesota. “To me, the right interpretation of the work would be that it highlights a need to understand what high-IQ leaders do that leads to lower opinions by followers. The wrong interpretation would be, ‘Don’t hire high-IQ leaders.’”

The study’s lead author, John Antonakis, a psychologist at the University of Lausanne, suggests leaders should use their intelligence to generate creative metaphors (隐喻) that will persuade and inspire others — the way former U.S. President Obama did. “I think the only way a smart person can signal their intelligence appropriately and still connect with the people,” Antonakis says, “is to speak in appealing ways.”

8. Why are some high-IQ leaders regarded as less effective?

- A. Followers assess them irresponsibly.
- B. Followers lack understanding power.
- C. They fail to express themselves properly.
- D. They perform better by objective measures.

9. What does the IQ tests indicate?

- A. IQ isn't related to leader effectiveness.
- B. IQ tests are useless and imperfect.
- C. IQ is related to people's social status.
- D. IQ can be affected by certain factors.

10. What can be inferred from what Paul Sackett says?

- A. High-IQ leaders can't be employed.
- B. He was not involved in the research.
- C. The research can be interpreted differently.
- D. The research is interesting and accurate.

11. The "Obama" example in the last paragraph illustrates _____.

- A. how to be a high-IQ leader in the future
- B. how to communicate with people effectively
- C. what is the appealing way to speak to voters
- D. what is the best way to generate creative metaphors

D

In the late 19th century Yellowstone became the first great National Park, described as America's "best idea." But the park was **devastating** for the Native Americans who had lived or hunted within their borders and who were displaced.

The U. S. has taken one small step to compensate by returning the National Bison Range to its Native owners as a first step. Next, at the 2021 UN Biodiversity Conference, the government should ensure new conservation plans support Indigenous (本土的) and local communities for their conservation achievements.

In 2016 biologist Edward responded to the biodiversity crisis by calling for half of Earth to be left to wilderness, birthing the "30×30" campaign to protect 30 percent of Earth's land and sea surface by 2030. Backed by many scientists, major conservation organizations, the target is likely to be adopted by the CBD.

Critics argue that the "30×30" initiative, aimed at conservation, could become a tool for exploitation (剥削). They claim it may unjustly burden those least responsible for environmental issues like climate change and biodiversity loss. There's concern that powerful entities could use the proposal as an excuse for seizing land from disadvantaged groups. Indigenous territories, which host 80% of Earth's remaining biodiversity, are particularly at risk of being targeted in the name of protection. Tragically, the very communities that bravely protect nature against exploitation could face displacement, with estimates suggesting up to 300 million people could lose their homes.

There is a way to do global conservation right. Indigenous communities are as good as or better than governments at protecting biodiversity and already conserve a quarter of Earth's land surface. The CBD needs to ensure that they get secure rights to their territories, as well as the resources to defend them.

The National Park could lead the way in this effort by helping rescue nature and its most passionate defenders

from the militarized (军事化) conservation model it pioneered one and a half centuries ago. That is a crucial step toward a relief for the incredible life forms that share our planet, as well as their Indigenous guardians.

12. What does the underlined word “devastating” in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. innovative B. beneficial C. promising D. disastrous

13. Which of the following is true about the “30×30” campaign?

- A. A biologist’s advocate to conserve nature.
B. CBD’s ambition to empower Indigenous.
C. The compensation made by the United States.
D. An excuse to seize land from dominant groups.

14. What is an ideal way to handle global conservation?

- A. Precautions against reducing Pygmy people to poverty and misery.
B. Relying on the governments to displace locals from their homeland.
C. Militarized conservation model pioneered by the United States.
D. Returning the land in the care of the Indigenous communities.

15. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

- A. Conservation or Modernization?
B. Where Is the Next Yellowstone?
C. Protect Biodiversity’s Protectors.
D. Government as Nature’s Guardian.

第二节(共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to Make Your Writing Flow?

Writing flow refers to how smoothly text flows from one sentence to the next and one paragraph to another.

___16___ On the other hand, choppy (不连贯的) writing lacking flow disrupts the reading experience. Luckily, you have the tips below to improve the flow of your writing.

1. Vary your sentence structure.

Using only short, choppy sentences creates a disconnected rhythm that disrupts the flow, while a series of long, complex sentences overwhelm readers. ___17___ Varying sentence structure keeps readers engaged and creates natural movement from one idea to the next.

2. Use transition words and phrases.

Transition words and phrases act like bridges between sentences and paragraphs. They create logical connections between ideas. Use transitions like “however,” “therefore,” “similarly,” and “in contrast” to glue sentences and paragraphs together smoothly. 18

3. Structure paragraphs around a central idea.

19 The supporting sentences in the paragraph should work together to explain, develop, or argue that central idea. This creates cohesion within paragraphs and connects them to each other logically. Use topic sentences to introduce the main idea of each paragraph. Paragraphs structured around a singular focus improve writing flow and readability.

4. 20

Revisiting writing with fresh eyes makes flaws in flow and transitions more noticeable. Let your drafts rest for a day or two to prevent getting stuck reworking the same passage repeatedly. Approaching writing anew allows you to evaluate flow and smooth out imperfections with distance and objectivity.

A. Don't leave out the revising process.

B. Let completed drafts rest before editing.

C. The key is to mix sentence lengths to create fluid variety.

D. Place them at the beginning of a sentence or between independent clauses.

E. Flowing writing maintains the continuity of ideas and transitions logically.

F. Each paragraph should have a controlling idea relating to your overall theme.

G. As a writer, it is your responsibility to present your readers with a central idea.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

It was in the cold midwinter, and the homeless couple struggled through the night snow, seeking shelter. The father-to-be 21 the roadside for some place where his struggling 22 might rest safely for the night.

That December night, Gus Kiebel, a county wildlife officer, was driving home from work when he 23 the pair in the flash of his headlights. He parked his truck and 24 the animals. Gus 25 out his hands to the beagles (比格犬), which made no effort to escape. Then, he placed the dogs in his truck. Gus 26 his phone, took a picture of the pair and sent it to his wife, Katie Kiebel before calling Katie.

“You cannot put them _____27_____ in the snow,” she said. “Bring them home.”

The Kiebels prepared a bed for the dogs on their warm home, where the _____28_____ animals lay together. However, already having a dog, the Kiebels couldn't _____29_____ to keep new ones. The next day, Katie took the dogs to the shelter — on one condition. “I'm not _____30_____ the dogs over to you if you're going to separate them,” she said. The shelter workers promised to keep the couple together. Soon after Christmas, the beagles were _____31_____ — as a _____32_____, to a loving family.

It's a simple story, but it speaks to the _____33_____ of our nature. And when _____34_____ and love triumph over cruelty and neglect, it can feel like the greatest _____35_____ of all.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 21. A. looked | B. headed | C. searched | D. figured |
| 22. A. companion | B. company | C. friend | D. effort |
| 23. A. scared | B. attracted | C. appealed | D. spotted |
| 24. A. scared | B. approached | C. attracted | D. appealed |
| 25. A. put | B. laid | C. made | D. stretched |
| 26. A. brought up | B. took out | C. warmed up | D. put down |
| 27. A. down | B. up | C. back | D. aside |
| 28. A. disappointed | B. lovely | C. unparalleled | D. exhausted |
| 29. A. afford | B. offend | C. intend | D. succeed |
| 30. A. turning | B. driving | C. signing | D. giving |
| 31. A. welcomed | B. received | C. adopted | D. presented |
| 32. A. pet | B. pair | C. family | D. reward |
| 33. A. bottom | B. basis | C. fundamental | D. best |
| 34. A. kindness | B. curiosity | C. generosity | D. patience |
| 35. A. achievement | B. miracle | C. career | D. job |

第二节(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。

On February 20, leading Chinese e-commerce platform JD.com reported that sales of traditional Hanfu clothing had surged over 300 percent year on year since January. This trend was mirrored on Taobao, _____36_____, over the Double 11 shopping festival sales topped 730,000 units. Sales and search data signal a widespread and growing _____37_____ (fascinate) with traditional Chinese clothing styles.

The horse face skirt is a traditional Chinese skirt 38 (feature) a distinct pleated (有褶的) design. It is 39 (occasional) referred to in a more generic sense as an apron. This type of skirt is 40 key component of Hanfu, serving as a lower garment (衣服). It is celebrated 41 one of the most emblematic styles of ancient Chinese skirts, showcasing a rich cultural heritage through 42 (it) unique appearance and historical significance.

Influencers and content creators play a significant role in promoting Hanfu and fostering a sense of community. To date, the horse face skirt on Douyin 43 (attract) more than 17.6 billion views across related topics and short videos. Meanwhile, on Xiaohongshu, 44 (search) for the same term have resulted in over 880,000 posts.

45 the horse face skirt's popularity reflects is the growing appetite for Hanfu-inspired designs as well as a deeper cultural revival for classical Chinese aesthetics.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是学校英语杂志社记者李华, 在上周三参加了你校图书馆外文书角的开幕仪式, 请你用英文为此次活动写一篇新闻报道。内容如下:

1. 活动的时间和地点;
2. 活动的经过;
3. 你的评价。

注意: 1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

第二节 (满分 25 分)

47. 阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Meles Mauro fled from his village near Addis Ababa to the Nigeria capital because he had nowhere else to go. He was five years old and both his parents were dead. He'd headed to his aunt's, but she had seven children and

couldn't take him in permanently. Soon Mauro was participating in the street economy, along with roughly 10,000 other orphaned kids in Addis. To survive, he shined shoes, sold peanuts and begged.

Then, when he was about nine, Mauro met Kelsey Golden. A year earlier, in 1996, Golden had flown from Germany to her hometown of Addis to visit her mother for the first time in well over a decade. Accompanying Golden were her husband, Scott Smillie (a social worker), and their two children. The family had come with the intention of helping street-involved children, but without a set target.

When they were walking on the street of Addis, their children found something confusing. "Why aren't they wearing any shoes?" "Why do they just sit there aimlessly on the street without going to school?" Golden was constantly asked about the kids in the street, bringing her back into the memories of her childhood. Golden had left Nigeria in 1981 on a scholarship to Germany, where she finished her bachelor of science degree at the University of Alberta, began teaching, met Smillie and started a family.

Deep in her heart was the words by her father, a general who had passed away. Her father's final wish was for his children to someday return to help their country and get orphaned street-involved children to class.

"Mom, do you see that boy, who seemingly looks hungry and wants my hamburger?"

Golden's mind was drawn back to the present. Following the direction of her son's finger, she noticed a boy, barefoot, in rags, sitting on the ground, eyes fixed on the hamburger.

Instantly she walked over to the boy, bent down and asked gently, "what's your name?"

"Mauro, Meles Mauro." the boy answered, eyes still on the burger.

"Would you like to have a lunch with us together?"

"Can I?" Mauro's eyes fell on Golden, wide open in disbelief.

With the firm nodding from the woman, the boy's face cracked a radiant smile and had the most delicious meal ever in his life.

注意： 1.续写词数应为 150 左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡得相应位置作答。

With the help of the couple, Mauro enjoyed a wonderful life.

Aged 29, Mauro had a job as a professor in a college and he still stayed in touch with Golden.

参考答案

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。

例： How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. How does the woman check the weather?

A. She uses her phone. B. She listens to the radio.

C. She watches television.

2. Why does the man prefer to go by car?

A. It is fast. B. It is cheap. C. It is convenient.

3. How much should the man pay for the T-shirt?

A. \$30. B. \$45. C. \$60.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. George's works. B. George's application. C. George's list of samples.

5. Why did the boy come back early?

A. He was hungry. B. The class finished early. C. He had a stomachache.

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6. What do the speakers think of Mr. Scott's idea?
A. It's reasonable. B. It costs much money. C. It takes time and effort.

7. What activity will the speakers organize probably?

A. A concert. B. A quiz. C. A cake sale.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. When does the man want to check out?

A. Tomorrow. B. In 2 days. C. In 3 days.

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听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man think of self-help books?

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11. What is the book about?

A. Campus life. B. Technical advance. C. Personal experience.

12. What is the probable relationship of the two speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Colleagues. C. Neighbors.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the woman?

A. An athlete. B. A hostess. C. A coach.

14. Who influenced Brad to start horse riding?

A. His brother. B. His sister. C. His friends.

15. How has Brad benefited from horse riding?

A. He is fitter. B. He is happier. C. He is more patient.

16. What will Brad probably choose to do when he gets older?

A. Teach children. B. Train horses. C. Take part in more races.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which is the most popular among visitors?

A. The 19th century paintings.

B. The sculpture gallery

C. The 20th and 21st century paintings.

18. What do we know about the museum?
- A. It started by ordinary people's discovery.
- B. It was opened in the middle of the 19th century.
- C. Fine sculptures are on display now.
19. What does the speaker say about the collection of coins?
- A. It is a special part in the museum.
- B. It has coins made 2, 000 years ago.
- C. It has coins from all over the world.
20. What will the speaker probably talk about next?
- A. The museum's repair work.
- B. The museum's long history.
- C. The museum's public facilities.

第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

CHINATOWN WALKING GUIDE
<p>A Cultural Feast</p> <p>Get a quick insight into its culture and heritage religion and cuisine delights at Chinatown Heritage Centre, THK Temple (one of the nation's oldest temples) and Chinatown <u>Food Street</u>. <u>Then pick up</u> some great ethnic <u>souvenirs</u> at <u>Pagoda Street</u>.</p> <p>Life in Chinatown</p> <p>As the descendants of the nation's early immigrants, today's Chinese still keep many of the traditions and practices of their ancestors. A unique blend of old and new awaits you at one of the nation's oldest ethnic settlements.</p> <p>Against a background of towering skyscrapers, you'll see rows of carefully preserved historic shop houses from decades-old family-run businesses and family associations, to CD stores, spas and high-tech companies.</p>

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