

## 2024 年浙江省 9+1 联盟高考英语模拟试卷（3 月份）

第一部分 听力 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 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。

1. (1.5 分) Where are the speakers?
  - A. At school.
  - B. On the field.
  - C. In a hospital.
2. (1.5 分) What should the woman do first?
  - A. Arrange a meeting.
  - B. Finish the reports.
  - C. Order some paper.
3. (1.5 分) What are the speakers discussing?
  - A. A reader.
  - B. A book.
  - C. An author.
4. (1.5 分) How does the man probably feel now?
  - A. Anxious.
  - B. Confused.
  - C. Pleased.
5. (1.5 分) What is the total value of the toy cars?
  - A. £50.
  - B. £130.
  - C. £150.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

6. (3 分) (1) What is the man going to do?

- A.Do an experiment.
  - B.Have a class.
  - C.Play sports.
- (2) Who will record the time?
- A.Galileo.
  - B.Leonardo.
  - C.Alessandro.
7. (4.5 分) (1) Why does the woman grow her own garden?
- A.To kill time.
  - B.To develop a new hobby.
  - C.To eat healthy food.
- (2) What is the woman mainly growing in her garden?
- A.Fruits.
  - B.Vegetables.
  - C.Grains.
- (3) What's the woman doing?
- A.Picking strawberries.
  - B.Watering plants.
  - C.Eating vegetables.
8. (4.5 分) (1) What did the man do during the conversation?
- A.He signed his name.
  - B.He paid some money.
  - C.He parked the car.
- (2) Who will drive to the airport?
- A.The man.
  - B.The man's wife.
  - C.A taxi driver.
- (3) Where does the man come from?
- A.America.
  - B.Canada.

- C.Australia.
9. (6分) (1) What have the speakers been doing up until now?
- A.Eating.
- B.Hiking.
- C.Dancing.
- (2) Which color can be seen in the waterfall?
- A.Green.
- B.Blue.
- C.Red.
- (3) What is the relationship between the speakers?
- A.Waiter and customer.
- B.Guide and tourist.
- C.Co - workers.
- (4) What do the speakers plan to do first?
- A.Have lunch.
- B.Make sandwiches.
- C.Go back to the town.
10. (4.5分) (1) Who is the speaker probably?
- A.The headmaster.
- B.A student.
- C.A teacher.
- (2) Where do all of the students have to go at 10: 00 a.m.?
- A.To the parking lot.
- B.To the cafeteria.
- C.To the library.
- (3) What will the following speaking be about?
- A.A lack of money for school spending.
- B.An emergency fire preparation drill.
- C.A serious storm and a game.

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。

11. (7.5 分)

### Bruce Museum

Consistently voted the "Best Museum" by area media, the Bruce Museum in Greenwich is an educational institution which, through its varied exhibitions and collections in the arts and sciences, provides programs for diverse audiences.

#### Bruce Beginnings

Tuesdays, 11: 00 to 11: 45 am

Bruce Beginnings programs are designed for children from 2.5 - 5 years of age and their adult caregivers, who will explore the museum's collections and exhibitions through picture books and hands - on activities. Space for these programs is limited; participants must see the Visitor Service desk upon arrival to the museum.

#### Science Solvers or Art Adventure

Select Sundays, 1: 00 to 3: 00 pm

Drop - in monthly programs are designed for children over the age of 4 and their families to explore simple science and art concepts while taking part in kid - friendly experiments, projects, or crafts inspired by the museum's exhibitions and collections.

#### Family Studio Workshops

Select Sundays, 1: 00 to 2: 30 pm

A program for children over the age of 4 with their families. Participants will create a work of art inspired by the museum's collections and exhibitions! This program is \$7 per person for members and \$15 for non - members, plus the cost of Museum admission.

#### Afternoons at the Bruce

Select school vacation days, 2: 00 to 4: 30pm

Spend the afternoon off from school discovering, learning and creating! Workshops are designed for grades K - 5 and explore the museum's collections and exhibitions. Members \$15, and \$25 for non - members. Snacks included! Advanced registration is required at [brucemuseum.org/site/events](http://brucemuseum.org/site/events).

(1) What is special about the programs lasting less than an hour? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Providing hands - on activities.
- B. Taking place at weekends.
- C. Limiting the number of participants.
- D. Targeting kids of different age groups.

(2) What do the second and the third programs have in common? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. They cost nothing.
- B. They include art appreciation.
- C. They are designed for kids only.
- D. They are hosted on school holidays.

(3) Which of the following requires early registration? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Bruce Beginnings.
- B. Afternoons at the Bruce.
- C. Family Studio Workshops.
- D. Science Solvers or Art Adventure.

12. (10分) In 1975, a San Diego homemaker named Marjorie Rice came across a column in Scientific American about tiling ( 瓷砖 ). There is a problem which has interested mathematicians since ancient Greek times. After Rice's chance encounter with tiling, family members often saw her in the kitchen constantly drawing shapes. "I thought she was just drawing casually ( 随意 )," her daughter Kathy said. But Rice who took only one year of math in high school, was actually discovering never - before - seen patterns.

Born in Florida, she loved learning and particularly her brief exposure to math, but tight budget and social culture prevented her family from even considering that she might attend college. "For Rice, math was a pleasure," her son David once said.

Rice gave one of her sons a subscription to Scientific American partly because she could read it carefully while the children were at school. When she read Gardner's column about tiling as she later recalled in an interview: "I thought it must be wonderful that someone could discover these beautiful patterns which no one had seen before." She also wrote in an essay, "My interest was engaged by the subject and I wanted to understand every detail of it. Lacking a mathematical background, I developed my own symbol system and in a few months discovered a new type."

Astonished and delighted, she sent her work to Gardner, who sent it to Doris, a tiling expert

at Moravian College. Doris confirmed that Rice's finding was correct.

Later, Rice declined to lecture on her discoveries, citing shyness, but at Doris's invitation, she attended a university mathematics meeting, where she was introduced to the audience. Rice still said nothing of her achievements to her children, but they eventually found out as the awards mounted.

(1) Why did Rice often draw shapes in the kitchen? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. To become a mathematician.
- B. To explore the secret of tiling.
- C. To fill her leisure time.
- D. To show her passion for drawing.

(2) What can we learn about Rice from Paragraphs 2 and 3? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. She longed to start a column.
- B. She was rejected from a college.
- C. She was good at designing patterns.
- D. She succeeded in developing a system.

(3) What is the text mainly about? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The magic of math.
- B. The efforts of Rice.
- C. The humility of Rice.
- D. The patterns of tiling.

(4) What can we learn from the Rice's experience? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Nothing is impossible to a willing mind.
- B. Actions speak louder than words.
- C. Every cloud has a silver lining.
- D. Practice makes perfect.

13. (10分) Researchers have long known that the brain links kinds of new facts, related or not, when they are learned about the same time. For the first time, scientists have recorded routes in the brain of that kind of contextual memory, the frequent change of thoughts and emotions that surrounds every piece of newly learned information.

The recordings, taken from the brains of people awaiting surgery for epilepsy (癫痫), suggest that new memories of even abstract facts are encoded (编码) in a brain - cell order that also contains information about what else was happening during and just before the memory was formed.

In the new study, doctors from the University of Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt University took recordings from a small piece of metal implanted in the brains of 69 people with severe epilepsy. The implants allow doctors to pinpoint the location of the flash floods of brain activity that cause epileptic happening. The patients performed a simple memory task. They watched a series of nouns appear on a computer screen, and after a brief disturbance recalled as many of the words as they could, in any order. Repeated trials, with different lists of words, showed a predictable effect: The participants tended to remember the words in groups, beginning with one and recalling those that were just before or after.

This pattern, which scientists call the contiguity effect, is similar to what often happens in the card game concentration, in which players try to identify pairs in a row of cards lying face - down. Pairs overturned close are often remembered together. The way the process works, the researchers say, is something like reconstructing a night's activities after a hangover: remembering a fact (a broken table) recalls a scene (dancing), which in turn brings to mind more facts, like the other people who were there.

Sure enough, the people in the study whose neural (神经) updating signals were strongest showed the most striking pattern of remembering words in groups. "When you activate one memory, you are reactivating a little bit of what was happening around the time the memory was formed, and this process is what gives you that feeling of time travel," said Dr Michael J. Kahana.

(1) What does "contextual memory" refer to according to the text? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Memories about the past facts.
- B. Unrelated facts linked together.
- C. Ideas and feelings around new facts.
- D. New facts encoded into brain alone.

(2) What is the purpose of studying patients with epilepsy? \_\_\_\_\_

- A.To track the brain activity of contextual memory.
- B.To find the brain activity causing epilepsy.
- C.To show the formation of memory.
- D.To test the new cure for epilepsy.

(3) What do the underlined words "contiguity" mean in paragraph 4? \_\_\_\_\_

- A.Implication.
- B.Similarity.
- C.Contrast.
- D.Neighborhood.

(4) What is paragraph 5 mainly about? \_\_\_\_\_

- A.The feature of the research method.
- B.The category of the research subjects.
- C.A brief summary of the research process.
- D.A further explanation of the research results.

14. (10分) Nowadays, the world is slowly becoming a high - tech society and we are now surrounded by technology.Facebook and Twitter are innovative tools; text messaging is still a somewhat existing phenomenon and even e - mail is only a flashing spot on the screen when compared with our long history of snail mail.Now we adopt these tools to the point of essentialness, and only rarely consider how we are more fundamentally affected by them.

Social media, texting and e - mail all make it much easier to communicate, gather and pass information, but they also present some dangers.By removing any real human engagement, they enable us to develop our abnormal self - love without the risk of disapproval or criticism.To use a theatrical metaphor (隐喻), these new forms of communication provide a stage on which we can each create our own characters, hidden behind a fourth wall of tweets, status updates and texts.This unreal state of unconcern can become addictive as we separate ourselves a safe distance from the cruelty of our fleshly lives, where we are imperfect, powerless and insignificant.In essence, we have been provided not only the means to be more free, but also to become new, to create and project a more perfect self to the world.As we become more reliant on these tools, they become more a part of our daily routine, and so we become more restricted in this fantasy.

So it is that we live in a cold era, where names and faces represent two different levels of

closeness, where working relationships occur only through the magic of email and where love can start or end by text message. An environment such as this reduces interpersonal relationships to mere digital exchanges.

Would a celebrity have been so daring to do something dishonorable if he had had to do it in person? Doubtful. It seems he might have been lost in a fantasy world that ultimately convinced himself into believing the digital self could obey different rules and regulations, as if he could continually push the limits of what's acceptable without facing the consequences of "real life."

(1) What can we know about new communication tools? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Destroying our life totally.
- B. Posing more dangers than good.
- C. Helping us to hide our faults.
- D. Replacing traditional letters.

(2) What is the potential threat caused by the novel communication tools? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Sheltering us from virtual life.
- B. Removing face - to - face interaction.
- C. Leading to false mental perception.
- D. Making us rely more on hi - tech media.

(3) What can be inferred from the last two paragraphs? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Technologies have changed our relationships.
- B. The digital world is a recipe for pushing limits.
- C. Love can be better conveyed by text message.
- D. The digital self need not take responsibility.

(4) Which of the following is a suitable title for the text? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Addiction to the Virtual World
- B. Cost of Falling into Digital Life
- C. Interpersonal Skills on the Net
- D. The Future of Social Media

第二节 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。

15. (12.5 分) One of my bad habits is saying "busy" when people ask me how I'm doing. Sometimes it's because I actually am busy, but other times it's because that's what I think I'm supposed to say. That's what important or promoted people say. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ So why are we so proud to talk about how busy we are all the time?

In 2016, researchers conducted a study to figure it out. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ And interestingly, these status attributions (归属) are heavily influenced by our own beliefs. In other words, the more we believe that one has the opportunity for success based on hard work, the more we tend to think that people who always skip leisure and work are of higher standing.

That's why we feel like we have to appear busy, and there's a real perception that if someone is knee-deep in meetings, emails, and stress, then they're probably a big deal. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ According to a recent study, one in five highly engaged employees is at risk of burnout.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ It sounds self-righteous (自以为是) and sets the wrong tone. Phrases like "I have limited access to email" and "I'll respond as soon as I get back" sound like you're being held against your will from working as opposed to making the most of your time off.

That's why we recently launched the Out of Office Email Generator, a free tool you can use before your next long weekend or trip. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Managers need to think twice about emailing their teams on the weekend and talking about how busy they are, and so do leaders.

- A. Actually, leading a busy life can be avoidable.
- B. But working long hours doesn't drive better results.
- C. A person of high status feels tired when promoted.
- D. Busy people are found to be those with high social rank.
- E. You can share you won't be checking the mailbox till you return.
- F. This culture of busyness is making it hard to find work-life balance.
- G. Personally, I'm going to stop saying "busy" when people ask me how I am.

第三部分 语言运用 第一节 阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

16. (15 分) Last year, my friend, Kydee Williams, and I started a non-profit project because we wanted to do charity work differently. Thus, The Pop-Up Care Shop was (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

TPUCS is a traveling shop of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ donated goods for people in need. During the holidays, we (3) \_\_\_\_\_ clothing drives and then went to women's shelters. Our main goal was to help inspire women who were (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with hope as well as bring a little holiday cheer to our local communities. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ any project or movement wasn't easy. Brainstorming and coming up with cool ideas was the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ part, but actually bringing those ideas to life can seem almost (7) \_\_\_\_\_ at times. However, there were lessons about (8) \_\_\_\_\_ that we didn't fully realize until we started this journey.

From our experience, we learned smaller shelters, especially those in less - commercialized areas were often (9) \_\_\_\_\_ when it came to getting community support. Actually, they were typically more (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to new and creative ideas and would greatly welcome (11) \_\_\_\_\_ who offered help. Under our inspiration, many (12) \_\_\_\_\_ people devoted themselves to non - profit work. Many shelters are understaffed and the staff overworked. Working directly with them helped us (13) \_\_\_\_\_ the specific needs of the shelter.

While material things like food, clothes, money, and shelter can help people survive, what (14) \_\_\_\_\_ helps people live is the intangible (无形) necessities like love, presence, patience. Even though we can't help every single person in the world, we can (15) \_\_\_\_\_ a world of difference for at least one person.

- |      |                  |                 |               |                    |
|------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| (1)  | A. found         | B. donated      | C. born       | D. purchased       |
| (2)  | A. cheap         | B. free         | C. value      | D. messy           |
| (3)  | A. quit          | B. chose        | C. forbade    | D. held            |
| (4)  | A. homeless      | B. fearless     | C. guiltless  | D. restless        |
| (5)  | A. Ceasing       | B. Highlighting | C. Starting   | D. Monitoring      |
| (6)  | A. hard          | B. fun          | C. odd        | D. core            |
| (7)  | A. crucial       | B. unnecessary  | C. impossible | D. logical         |
| (8)  | A. breaking down | B. giving back  | C. keeping up | D. pulling through |
| (9)  | A. ignored       | B. emphasized   | C. mentioned  | D. estimated       |
| (10) | A. harmful       | B. relevant     | C. opposed    | D. open            |

- |      |              |            |              |              |
|------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| (11) | A.shoppers   | B.pioneers | C.officers   | D.volunteers |
| (12) | A.reliable   | B.selfless | C.creative   | D.courageous |
| (13) | A.understand | B.satisfy  | C.anticipate | D.illustrate |
| (14) | A.originally | B.slightly | C.truly      | D.barely     |
| (15) | A.identify   | B.detect   | C.reveal     | D.make       |

**第二节 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。**

17. (15 分) Every year in China, a day is set aside to honour, and show respect for, the elders and senior citizens in the entire nation. As China has more than 297 million people (1) (age) 60 and over, according to the latest statistics, this day (2) (grow) in popularity over the years.

In the early 1980s, the Chinese government declared that the Chongyang Festival would be the day on which (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) the lives of China's elder citizens. Of course, showing respect and admiration to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ old is a Chinese tradition dating back to ancient times, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ therefore the people easily and readily support this day. On this day, the government and local communities hold various activities for the elders, (6) free hair - cuts, cultural performances and health - care consultations.

However, respect for the elders should be kept in mind firmly and showing (7) (we) for them is not restricted to one special day only. According to historical records, elders over 70 years old enjoyed special treatment and anyone not showing respect to them (8) (punish), which proves that respecting the elders was set in law back then.

Apparently, respect for the elders is the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (found) of the Chinese moral system. Today, throughout China, we find many examples of young people (10) (carry) on this tradition of respect.

**第四部分 写作 第一节**

18. (15 分) 假定你是校英语俱乐部负责人李华，请你以俱乐部的名义写一则招募成员启事。

内容包括：

- (1) 俱乐部主要活动；
- (2) 加入俱乐部的益处；
- (3) 如何加入。

注意:

- (1) 写作词数应为 80 左右;
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

### New Members Wanted

Welcome to the English Club! \_\_\_\_\_

English Club

第二节 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。

19. (25 分) 阅读下面短文, 根据所给情节进行续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

It was a cold, snowy evening. Tommy was running as fast as he could, focused on nothing but his destination — the shop on the street corner. Two weeks ago he saw figurines (小塑像) of Marvel superheroes on the shelves and felt he had to have one. He's been walking the neighbor's dog ever since then to earn money to fulfill his little dream. He was so excited and barely noticing the world around him. Maybe that's why he tripped over the legs of a homeless woman, who was sitting on the pavement, her back against the wall. He murmured (低语) "sorry" and moved on to his destination.

Once he entered the shop, he went straight to the shelves with figurines. Hulk, Thor, Captain America, Iron Man, and many more — all of his admired heroes. With his heart pounding like crazy he reached for Spiderman.

"You like these, true believer? "

Tommy turned around. An old man was standing behind him with a wide smile on his face.

"Y - yes, ...Yes, they're awesome!" answered Tommy. "They're strong and fast and help other people a lot ..." the boy looked at figurines in admiration. "I wish I could be a superhero (超级英雄) too."

"Then become one!" said the old man.

"How? " Tommy asked in surprise. "I don't have any superpowers."

"And why would you need them? " the old man smiled. Seeing the confusion on the boy's face, he squatted (蹲下) and put his hands on Tommy's arms. "Did you know that shopkeeper lady over there has a disabled husband? She's been working hard and taking care of him for years. I've never heard a word of complaint from her. And this person —" he pointed at a redhead man, who just entered the shop. "He's a firefighter, he's saved countless lives. He never gives

up, no matter how dangerous the situation seems to be."

The old man looked Tommy in the eyes and smiled. "You don't need a superpower to be a hero for someone else. The path of a superhero starts not in the mind, not in the muscles, but in the heart."

注意：1.续写词数应为 150 左右；

2.请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

Tommy lowered his head and looked at his shoes thinking intensely. \_\_\_\_\_

The homeless woman was right there, where he saw her last time. \_\_\_\_\_

# 2024 年浙江省 9+1 联盟高考英语模拟试卷（3 月份）

## 参考答案与试题解析

第一部分 听力 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 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。

1. (1.5 分) Where are the speakers?

A. At school.

B. On the field.

C. In a hospital.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C

(Text 1)

W: How is your broken leg after the operation?

M: Oh, Dr. Smith, it's recovering well. Yesterday I managed to get to the school and go back. The medicine you gave me really works.

W: That's not bad. It's only a month since the accident on the field.

【点评】略

2. (1.5 分) What should the woman do first?

A. Arrange a meeting.

B. Finish the reports.

C. Order some paper.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】B (Text 2)

M: Jenny, after you finish those reports, can you start arranging a meeting and ordering some paper for the

company?

W: OK, no problem. I should be able to get started in a couple of hours.

【点评】略

3. (1.5 分) What are the speakers discussing?

A. A reader.

B. A book.

C. An author.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】B (Text3)

M: Have you seen this author's latest best - seller?

W: I've just finished it.

M: Oh, what do you think of it?

W: It was a great improvement over the last one.

【点评】略

4. (1.5 分) How does the man probably feel now?

A. Anxious.

B. Confused.

C. Pleased.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】A (Text4)

W: I'm sorry. When did you see her last?

M: We walked into the grocery store together. Then I followed someone I thought was her. But when I caught up

with her, I realized she wasn't my mother.

W: Don't worry. I'll make an announcement to call her to the front desk.

【点评】略

5. (1.5 分) What is the total value of the toy cars?

A. £50.

B.£130.

C.£150.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C (Text 5)

M: Hi, I'd like to make a toy donation.

W: Oh, great! Thanks. Wow, these are great toy cars!

M: Yeah, they were my son's. There are 30 of them in that bag. They cost £5 each, if you buy them new!

【点评】略

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

6. (3 分) (1) What is the man going to do?

A. Do an experiment.

B. Have a class.

C. Play sports.

(2) Who will record the time?

A. Galileo.

B. Leonardo.

C. Alessandro.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】AC (Text 6)

W: Why are you going to the top floor of the science building with a basketball and a volleyball, Leonardo? That looks very strange.

M: We have to recreate Galileo's famous study for physics class. Alessandro is standing at the bottom with a

watch

waiting for me to drop them.

W: Cool! Which one do you think will hit the ground first?

M: Don't you know? Galileo proved that they'll hit the ground at the same time, even though the basketball is

heavier. I did it once, but the watch fell, so I have to do it again.

【点评】略

7. (4.5 分) (1) Why does the woman grow her own garden?

A. To kill time.

B. To develop a new hobby.

C. To eat healthy food.

(2) What is the woman mainly growing in her garden?

A. Fruits.

B. Vegetables.

C. Grains.

(3) What's the woman doing?

A. Picking strawberries.

B. Watering plants.

C. Eating vegetables.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】BAB (Text 7)

W: Have you seen my garden yet? It's my first time growing one and, so far, it's going really well. I didn't have

any

time before, but I decided it was time to develop a new hobby.

M: That sounds interesting. What are you growing?

W: Mostly fruits and some grains because I don't like eating most vegetables. I know vegetables and grains are

healthier than fruits but they definitely don't taste as good.

M: That's true! So, what are you doing right now?

W: I'm just watering the strawberry plants and the orange tree. I also wanted to grow a pear tree, but the dry

climate

here is not right for it.

M: That sounds really cool.

W: Maybe you can have a try in your garden as well.

M: I'll consider it

【点评】略

8. (4.5分) (1) What did the man do during the conversation?

A. He signed his name.

B. He paid some money.

C. He parked the car.

(2) Who will drive to the airport?

A. The man.

B. The man's wife.

C. A taxi driver.

(3) Where does the man come from?

A. America.

B. Canada.

C. Australia.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】ACA (Text 8)

W: Please put your name there. Thank you very much. I hope you enjoyed your vehicle during your trip.

M: I did. I parked it right there outside the window, by the sign in your parking lot.

W: We have already inspected it. It looks good, with no damage or any other issues. Please wait here while I get

your initial security payment.

M: My wife and I are in no rush, thank you. Actually, we just booked a taxi to drive us to the airport. The guy is

still 20 minutes away, so take your time. We'll be here for a while.

W: All right. We have a question, sir. Would you be OK with receiving your money in Canadian dollars?

M: Actually, we are flying to Australia before going back to America. Can you do Australian dollars?

W: Unfortunately not, but I'm sure you can change money at the airport.

M: All right, then. Canadian dollars will do.

【点评】略

9. (6分) (1) What have the speakers been doing up until now?

A. Eating.

B. Hiking.

C. Dancing.

(2) Which color can be seen in the waterfall?

A. Green.

B. Blue.

C. Red.

(3) What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Waiter and customer.

B. Guide and tourist.

C. Co-workers.

(4) What do the speakers plan to do first?

A. Have lunch.

B. Make sandwiches.

C. Go back to the town.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】BCCA (Text 9)

M: I know it has been hard hiking through this river valley in the mud and the rain, but it is

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。

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