

2022-2023 学年度上期高 2023 届半期考试

英 语

注意事项：

1. 答题前，务必将自己的姓名、考号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时，必须使用 2B 铅笔将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，再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时，必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔，将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答，在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后，只将答题卡交回。

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 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. How does the woman want her meat cooked?
A. Rare. B. Medium-rare. C. Well done.
2. Which place might the man go to this weekend?
A. A concert hall. B. A stadium. C. A gallery.
3. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Polite greetings. B. Table manners. C. Body language.
4. What are the speakers doing?
A. Taking a picture. B. Having a haircut. C. Looking at a photo.
5. What will the man do after he gets home?
A. Drive to a furniture store.
B. Buy the woman a new table.
C. Borrow a truck from the woman.

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 至 7 题。

6. What does the woman think of electronic music?
A. It is clever. B. It is loud. C. It is modern.

7. How old was the woman when attending a classical concert?
 A. 16. B. 17. C. 18.
 听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。
8. Why does the man turn to the woman?
 A. He has to work late. B. He has to get groceries. C. He has a package to come.
9. What is the man getting?
 A. A box of fruit. B. Some alcohol. C. Some sports equipment.
10. What do we know about the speakers' kids?
 A. They are under the age of 21.
 B. They'll return home by 3:00 p.m.
 C. They'll practice soccer at 5:00 p.m.
 听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。
11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
 A. Father and daughter. B. Teacher and student. C. Classmates.
12. What does the woman want to become?
 A. A security guard. B. A computer security expert. C. A computer science teacher.
13. What does the man suggest the woman do?
 A. Do well in math. B. Major in math. C. See math as a career.
 听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。
14. Where does the conversation take place?
 A. At school. B. At the zoo. C. At an amusement park.
15. Why is Lisa surprised?
 A. John was busy. B. John arrived late. C. John changed his mind.
16. Why did John lie to Lisa?
 A. He wanted to come alone.
 B. He was afraid of roller coasters.
 C. He wanted to give her a surprise.
17. What does John say about Lisa?
 A. Considerate. B. Brave. C. Reliable.
 听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。
18. Why did the speaker buy a new umbrella?
 A. His old one was damaged. B. He really loved that one. C. He failed to bring one.
19. What is the main advantage of the hotel's location?
 A. It is very close to a bakery.
 B. It is beside the Eiffel Tower.
 C. It is within walking distance to Louvre.
20. Why did the speaker go to Paris?
 A. To see some artworks. B. To eat some French food. C. To meet some good friends.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Old and historical cinemas are all around us and yet so unnoticed. A new photobook uncovers their often overlooked beauty.

Loew's Palace Theatre

Originally opened as the Poli's Palace Theatre in 1922 by architect Thomas W. Lamb, it was one of a double theatre complex along with the neighbouring Poli's Majestic Theatre. In 1934, both theatres were taken over by Loew's and operated as film theatres. In the late 1970s, an attempt to turn the building into a Christian Revival Centre never succeeded. The theatre is presently vacant and awaiting restoration.

Metropolitan Opera House

Originally founded as the Philadelphia Opera House in 1908, it was designed by local architect William H. McElfatrick, who was in charge of the design of 40 theatres in his career. The Philadelphia Opera House was designed for opera manager Oscar Hammerstein as his ninth opera house. In 1910, it was sold to the Metropolitan Opera of New York City and was renamed the Met. Through the 1920s, it showed silent films in addition to hosting various opera companies. In the late 1930s, it became a ballroom, and in the 1940s a sports area for basketball, wrestling, and boxing events. It finally closed in 1954 and was turned into a church.

Robin's Theatre

Opened in 1923, it had 1,500 seats, and was designed by architects I. J. Goldston and Detroit-based C. Howard Crane. It was operated by The Robins Theatre Enterprises Co., a local company founded by Daniel Robins, who was an early partner of Albert Warner of Warner Bros. It closed in 1974 and was vacant until 2018, when it was renovated and reopened as a multipurpose venue in 2020.

21. At present, where are you likely to go for a concert?

- A. Loew's Palace Theatre.
- B. Christian Revival Centre.
- C. Robin's Theatre.
- D. Metropolitan Opera House.

22. What do Loew's Palace Theatre and Metropolitan Opera House have in common?

- A. Both of them were renamed.
- B. Both of them used to show silent films.
- C. Both of them have been restored.
- D. Both of them served religious purposes.

23. What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. To rank the old and unnoticed theatres.
- B. To encourage people to protect the old theatres.
- C. To show the development of American theatres.
- D. To provide information on overlooked old theatres.

B

In my mind, the effect that experience had on me lasted forever. I was determined to learn swimming at the age of ten. There was a pool, at the K.P.L.B., offering the opportunity. My mother constantly warned against it, and bore fresh in my mind the details of each drowning in the river. But the K.P.L.B. pool was safe.

My fear of water started from childhood. It began when I was four years old and father took me to the beach. There the huge waves knocked me down and swept over me.

The K.P.L.B. pool was quiet. I was afraid of going in all alone, so I sat on the side of the pool to wait for others. Then came a big boy. He yelled, “Hi, Skinny! How’d you like to be ducked?” With that he picked me up and threw me into the deep end. I landed in a sitting position, and swallowed water. But I was not frightened out of my wits – when my feet hit the bottom, I would make a big jump, come out of the surface. It seemed a long way down. I gathered all my strength when I landed and made what I thought was a great spring upwards. Then I opened my eyes and saw nothing but water. I tried to yell but no sound came out. I went down, down, endlessly.

When I came to consciousness, I found myself on the bed in the hospital.

I never went back to the pool. I avoided water whenever I could. This misadventure stayed with me as the years rolled by. It deprived me of the joy of boating and swimming. Finally, I decided to get an instructor. Piece by piece, I practiced hard and finally he built a swimmer. Several months later, the instruction was finished, but I was not. Sometimes the terror would return.

This went on till July. I swam across the Lake Wentworth. Only once did the terror return. When I was in the middle of the lake, I put my face under and saw nothing but bottomless water. I laughed and said, “Well, Mr. Terror, what do you think you can do to me?”

I had conquered my fear of water.

24. Why was the author frightened of water originally?

- A. His swimming skill was very poor.
- B. An experience at the beach affected him.
- C. He had an unpleasant memory of the pool at the age of four.
- D. His mother warned him about the danger of being drowned.

25. Which of the following is right about the author’s experience in the K.P.L.B. pool?

- A. The experience made him aware that the pool was safe.
- B. The big boy eagerly helped him conquer the fear of water.
- C. When thrown into water, he knew someone would save him.
- D. While he had no skill in swimming, he struggled to go upwards.

26. Which of the following can be used to describe the author?

- A. Diligent and cautious.
- B. Determined and grateful.
- C. Dependable and adaptable.
- D. Humorous and courageous.

27. What does the author try to tell us?

- A. A fall into a pit, a gain in your wit.
- B. Do one thing at a time, and do well.
- C. Deed divides beings into lower and higher ones.
- D. Success always comes from daring to challenge.

C

Like many other five-year-olds, Jeanie Low of Houston, Texas, would use a stool (凳子) to help her reach the bathroom sink. However, the plastic step-stool she had at home was unstable and cluttered up the small bathroom shared by her whole family. After learning of an invention contest held by her school that year, Jeanie resolved to enter the contest by creating a stool that would be a permanent fixture in the bathroom, and yet could be kept out of the way when not in use.

Jeanie decided to make a stool attached to the bathroom cabinet door under the sink. She cut a board of wood into two pieces, each about two feet wide and one foot long. Using metal hinges (铰链), Jeanie attached one piece of the wood to the front of the cabinet door, and the second piece to the first. The first piece was set just high enough so that when it swung out horizontally from the cabinet door, the second piece would swing down from the first, just touching the ground, and so serving as a support for the first piece of the wood. This created a convenient, strong platform for any person too short to reach the sink. When not in use, the hinges allowed the two pieces of wood to fold back up tightly against the cabinet, where they were held in place by magnets (磁铁). Jeanie called her invention “the Kiddie Stool”.

Jeanie’s Kiddie Stool won first place in her school’s contest. Two years later, it was awarded first prize again at Houston’s first annual Invention Fair. As a result, Jeanie was invited to make a number of public appearances with her Kiddie Stool, and was featured on local TV as well as in newspapers. Many people found the story of the Kiddie Stool inspiring because it showed that with a pair of observant eyes, anyone can be an inventor.

28. According to the passage, why did Jeanie Low invent the Kiddie Stool?

- A. The old stool wasn’t tall enough for her.
- B. She was invited to enter an invention contest.
- C. Other five-year-olds had problems reaching the sink.
- D. The plastic stool was not firm and often got in the way.

29. What is the design of Jeanie’s Kiddie Stool like?

- A. The platform is supported by two metal hinges.
- B. The two wooden pieces swing from left to right.
- C. The wooden pieces are kept in place by hinges and magnets.
- D. The Kiddie Stool will swing out only when the cabinet door opens.

30. What are the characteristics of Jeanie’s Kiddie Stool?

- A. Steady and convenient.
- B. Fragile and single-use.
- C. Conventional and portable.
- D. Foldable and recyclable.

31. What message does the passage convey?

- A. What is suitable is the best.
- B. Success comes from failure.
- C. Necessity is the mother of invention.
- D. Genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration.

D

Albert Einstein’s 1915 masterpiece *The Foundation of the General Theory of Relativity* is the first and still the best introduction to the subject, but it probably wouldn’t be publishable in a scientific journal today.

Why not? After all, it undoubtedly would pass the tests of correctness and significance. And while it’s believed that the paper was incomprehensible to its first readers, in fact many papers in theoretical physics are much more difficult. As the physicist Richard Feynman wrote, “There was a time when the newspapers said that only 1.2 men understood the theory of relativity, which is not true. After reading the paper, a lot of people understood the theory of relativity in some way or other, certainly more than 1.2.”

No, the problem is its style. It starts with a leisurely philosophical discussion of space and time and then continues with an explanation of known mathematics. Those two sections, which would be considered extraneous today, take up half the paper. Worse, there are zero citations of previous scientists’ work, nor are there any graphs. Those features might make a paper not even get past the first editors.

A similar process of professionalisation has transformed other parts of the scientific landscape. Requests for research time at major laboratories are more strictly structured. And anything involving work with human objects, or putting instruments in space, involves piles of paperwork.

We see it also in the Regeneron Science Talent Search, the Nobel Prize of high school science competitions. In the early decades of its history, the winning projects were usually the sort of clever but naive, amateurish efforts one might expect of talented beginners working on their own. Today, polished work coming out of internships at established laboratories is the norm.

These professionalising tendencies are a natural consequence of the explosive growth of modern science. Standardisation and system make it easier to manage the rapid flow of papers, applications and people. But there are serious downsides. A lot of unproductive effort goes into jumping through bureaucratic hoops (繁文缛节).

Of course, Einstein would have found his way to meeting modern standards and publishing his results. Its scientific core wouldn’t have changed, but the paper might not be the same taste to read.

32. According to Richard Feynman, which statement about Einstein’s 1915 paper is true?

- A. It attracted few professionals.
- B. It turned out to be comprehensible.
- C. It needed further improvement.
- D. It was a classic in theoretical physics.

33. What does the underlined word “extraneous” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Unrealistic.
- B. Imprecise.
- C. Unattractive.
- D. Irrelevant.

34. According to the author, what is affected as modern science develops?

- A. The selection of young talents.
- B. The evaluation of laboratories.
- C. The principle of scientific research.
- D. The application of research findings.

35. Which would be the best title for this passage?

- A. How to write quality papers?
- B. Will science be professionalised?
- C. Could Einstein get published today?
- D. How will modern science make advances?

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Fitness Magazine recently ran an article titled *Five Reasons to Thank Your Workout Partner*. One reason was: “You’ll actually show up if you know someone is waiting for you at the gym,” While another read: “36” With a workout partner, you will increase your training effort as there is a subtle competition. So, how do you find a workout partner?

First of all, decide what you want from that person. 37 Or do you just want to be physically fit, able to move with strength and flexibility? Think about the exercises you would like to do with your workout partner.

You might think about posting what you are looking for on social media, but it probably won’t result in a useful response. 38 If you plan on working out in a gym, that person must belong to the same gym.

My partner posted her request on the notice board of a local park. Her notice included what kind of training she wanted to do, how many days a week and how many hours she wanted to spend on each session, and her age. It also listed her favourite sports and activities, and provided her phone number.

39

You and your partner will probably have different skills. 40 Over time, both of you will benefit – your partner will be able to lift more weights and you will become more physically fit. The core of your relationship is that you will always be there to help each other.

- A. Your first meeting may be a little awkward.
- B. A workout partner usually needs to live close by.
- C. You’ll work harder if you train with someone else.
- D. Do you want to be a better athlete in your favourite sport?
- E. How can you write a good “seeking training partner” notice?
- F. Just accept your differences and learn to work with each other.
- G. Any notice for a training partner should include such information.

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

While Sam Bloom was on a vacation in Thailand, a balcony railing (栏杆) collapsed, sending her falling 20 feet to the ground. The 41 left her with numerous injuries, including a broken spine. Her life was 42 changed.

In the many months that followed, she fell into a deep 43. Before her accident, she spent her time 44 her family, surfing, exploring the outdoors, and traveling the world. Her 45 sense of self disappeared overnight – as she 46 it in her piece in a *Time* article, “I was no longer a(n) 47 woman, and I no longer 48 myself as a wife and mother.”

A few months after returning home, her son Noah 49 an injured baby magpie that had fallen from high in a tall pine tree. After no veterinarian (兽医) would rather 50 her in, the family decided to try and 51 her back to health themselves.

Due to its wobbly (摇晃的) walk and black and white 52, Bloom’s three boys decided to 53 the baby bird Penguin. And so, this 54 new creature became a member of the Bloom family. This new addition required constant 55, needing to be fed every two hours and kept warm constantly. This new 56 fell on Sam, and soon, Penguin became a form of 57 in soul to Sam.

“I didn’t feel as 58 anymore; my instincts as a nurse and mother came to life when I was 59 to this tiny, feathered soul. I didn’t 60 it at that time but, in a way, we were keeping each other alive.”

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. railing | B. travel | C. fall | D. country |
| 42. A. gradually | B. completely | C. recently | D. hardly |
| 43. A. sleep | B. passion | C. hole | D. depression |
| 44. A. caring for | B. talking about | C. complaining of | D. figuring out |
| 45. A. acute | B. weak | C. former | D. false |
| 46. A. read | B. put | C. noted | D. got |
| 47. A. beautiful | B. independent | C. excellent | D. healthy |
| 48. A. watched over | B. turned to | C. gave up | D. thought of |
| 49. A. hunted | B. discovered | C. tricked | D. trapped |
| 50. A. hand | B. take | C. engage | D. result |
| 51. A. hope | B. show | C. send | D. nurse |
| 52. A. eyes | B. photos | C. feathers | D. dots |
| 53. A. name | B. consider | C. keep | D. accept |
| 54. A. greedy | B. needy | C. proud | D. energetic |
| 55. A. change | B. attention | C. practice | D. motivation |
| 56. A. pressure | B. challenge | C. responsibility | D. chance |
| 57. A. treatment | B. escape | C. exit | D. excuse |
| 58. A. careless | B. useless | C. quiet | D. anxious |
| 59. A. objecting | B. adjusting | C. tending | D. sticking |
| 60. A. answer | B. care | C. believe | D. realise |

第三部分 英语知识运用

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。

With exotic Silk-Road themed music 61 (perform) by musicians from the China National Traditional Orchestra, a grand art exhibition titled *Silk Road: Artists' Rendezvous* kicked off on the afternoon of Aug. 15 at the National Art Museum of China.

Attracting about 40 foreign diplomats and 62 (representative) from several international organisations, the exhibit presents over 190 works by artists from 112 countries in the Belt and Road Initiative. The exhibit also includes an interactive, immersive unit 63 visitors may click a mouse or use their fingers on a touch screen 64 (change) digital versions of the artwork.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism 65 (invite) influential artists from Europe, Africa, America, Oceania and Asia for field trips, residency programmes and workshops across China over the last decade. Drawing inspiration 66 their China experiences, these artists have created a wide variety of works, including oil paintings, traditional Chinese ink paintings, sculptures and mixed media.

The Silk Road is 67 invaluable world heritage to be celebrated for reminding the world of the importance of cultural 68 (diverse) and cross-cultural communication, Khan said, 69 (add) "cultural and artistic creations, no matter their specific forms, are all conducive to innovation and sustainable development in a country".

Khan suggested that the exhibit 70 (bring) to countries in the Belt and Road Initiative.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

As we all know, such scientists as Tu Youyou has made great contributions to our country and set a good example to them.

Tu Youyou, awarded Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, made the discovery of *qinghaosu*. It is one of the world's most effective malaria-fighting drug, therefore greatly improved the health of numerous people. Besides, she shows many good qualities. For instance, despite of failure, she still worked hardly to overcome the difficulties, and she remains modest after gaining worldwide recognise. All these are how we can learn from her.

In conclusion, she is an admirable scientist and I hope we will be inspiring.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

你校将举办英语演讲比赛。请你以“To Travel is to Learn”为题写一篇演讲稿参赛，分享自己的旅行经历，并说明你的感悟。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

To Travel is to Learn

Good morning, everyone. _____

2022-2023 学年度上期高 2023 届半期考试

英语参考答案及评分标准

第一部分 听力 (满分 30 分)

1~5 BCBCA 6~10 BACBA 11~15 ABACC 16~20 BACAA

评分标准: 1~20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分。

第二部分 第一节 阅读理解 (满分 30 分) 微信搜《高三答案公众号》

21~23 CAD 24~27 BDAD 28~31 DCAC 32~35 BDAC

评分标准: 21~35 小题, 每小题 2 分。

第二节 (满分 10 分) 36~40 CDBGF

评分标准: 36~40 小题, 每小题 2 分。

第三部分 第一节 完形填空 (满分 30 分)

41~45 CBDAC 46~50 BBDBB 51~55 DCABB 56~60 CABCD

评分标准: 41~60 小题, 每小题 1.5 分。

第二节 (满分 15 分)

61. performed 62. representatives 63. where 64. to change 65. has invited

66. from 67. an 68. diversity 69. adding 70. be brought

评分标准: 61~70 小题, 每小题 1.5 分。有任何错误, 包括用词错误、单词拼写错误 (含大小写) 或语法形式错误, 均不给分。

第四部分 第一节 短文改错 (满分 10 分)

As we all know, such scientists as Tu Youyou has made great contributions to our country and
have

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us

Tu Youyou, awarded \ Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, made the discovery of

the

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In conclusion, she is an admirable scientist and I hope we will be inspiring.

inspired

评分标准: 有任何错误, 包括用词错误、单词拼写错误 (含大小写) 或语法形式错误, 均不给分。

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

一、各档次语言要点配分参考标准

档次	要点数	要点分	语言要点表达情况划档根据
第五档	5	21~25	语言基本无误,行文连贯,表达清楚
第四档	4	16~20	语言有少量错误,行文基本连贯,表达基本清楚
第三档	3	11~15	语言有一些错误,尚能表达
第二档	2	6~10	语言错误很多,影响表达
第一档	1	0~5	只能写出与要求内容有关的一些单词

二、内容要点认定及计分参考标准

1. 写作背景和演讲主题（阐述清楚，表达正确，计 5 分）；
2. 旅行经历（阐述清楚，表达正确，计 8 分）；
3. 旅行感悟（阐述清楚，表达正确，计 8 分）；
4. 合理结尾（阐述清楚，表达正确，计 4 分）。

三、扣分参考依据

1. 其表达未能达成正确句意的，不给分，如：写出了主语或谓语等关键词，但未能达成符合要点要求、意义正确的句子；
2. 句子结构完整、但关键点出现错误或漏掉部分关键词，扣半个要点分，如：主谓一致错误，或关键词拼写错误（如主语、关键性名词等），或谓语动词时态、语态错误等；
3. 凡使用铅笔答题、或答题中使用了涂改液或不干胶条，一律不给分；
4. 凡多次出现非关键性单词拼写错误或其它同类错误，原则上每 4 处扣 1 分；
5. 文章内容要点全面，但写出了一些多余内容（连接或过渡词句不在此列），原则上不扣分；
6. 凡书写超出规定的答题区域，全卷不给分；
7. 书写潦草凌乱，但基本不影响阅卷的，酌情扣卷面分 1~2 分；
8. 字数少于 80 或超过 120 词扣 2 分。

四、One possible version

略

附：听力原文

Text 1

M: How would you like your meat cooked, ma'am? We can do anything from rare to well done.

W: I'd like it medium-rare with spicy sauce on the side, please.

Text 2

W: I thought you were going to that concert this weekend. Shouldn't you be on your way to the stadium by now?

M: That's next weekend. This weekend I will enjoy an art exhibition with my mom in town.

Text 3

M: Bobby, can you stop talking when your mouth is full? And can you sit up in your chair, please?

W: And how many times have your father and I told you? Don't eat with your hands!

Text 4

W: Grandpa, how come your hair looks so different in this picture?

M: Well, because I was a lot younger then. You see, when you get older, you start losing your hair. Don't worry, though. It's different with girls.

Text 5

W: I need your help moving my new table into the apartment this weekend.

M: I'll be back at my place on Sunday. Will we need to pick it up with my truck?

W: Yes. They're holding it at the furniture store where I bought it from.

Text 6

W: Why do you listen to that music? Why not listen to classical music?

M: Classical music is the music of the past and this is the music of the present.

W: But can't you turn it down? It hurts my ears.

M: It's electronic music. We live in an electronic age. I do like some classical music. Some of it is very clever.

W: I don't understand your music.

M: When you were 18, you probably liked the music of your time. Things change.

W: When I was 16, a year younger than you, I attended a classical concert. I've loved that music ever since.

Text 7

M: Are you going to be home at 3:00 p.m. today, or are you staying late at work?

W: I'm not staying late, but I was going to stop by the grocery store on my way home. Why?

M: I have something being delivered around 5:00 p.m., and I want to make sure someone is there to receive it.

W: Oh, okay. I can be home by 5:00 p.m., but the kids will both be home from soccer practice by then. One of them could sign for it.

M: No, they can't, because it is a box of wine. The delivery person will need to see identification to make sure the person signing is over 21 years old. Our kids are not old enough yet.

W: Fine. I will hurry home before the wine arrives.

Text 8

W: I think I want to become an expert on computer safety, but the schools that I want to apply to don't have that major. I know that there are some private colleges that offer it. Should I send applications to those places, too?

M: I don't think that's a good idea, honey. You can consider that as a career, but I think you should study a broader subject in school.

W: Like what?

M: Well, what would be a learning requirement for a computer security job?

W: Computer science!

M: Definitely. But let's go even further. Do you know what you should learn well in order to be good at computer science?

W: Math?

M: Yes!

W: But... I don't know if I want to major in math. It seems like it would be so hard!

M: It's okay, honey. You don't have to only study math. But you do need to have a solid background in it. Choosing computer science as your major is good, but you should also take plenty of math classes. No matter what you plan to do, I'm behind you, my little girl.

Text 9

M: Hey, Lisa. I am glad I catch you before you go in. Now we can go in together.

W: Hey, John. I'm surprised to see you here. What made you come tonight? I thought you said you were busy when I asked yesterday. Did you plan to go to your grandparents' house change?

M: Well, I did say that originally. However, I want to be honest now and tell you that I lied to you. I really wanted to come tonight, but I was scared. I have never been on a roller coaster before.

W: Don't apologise for that. I'm sorry that I put you into that position. I wouldn't have invited you if I had known you were scared. I never meant to make tonight stressful.

M: No, it's my fault. I really never had the opportunity to fix my problem before, so I didn't know what to do. But I came tonight to face my fears directly!

W: That is very brave of you. I'm glad to be here with you while you do that. Besides, the town's holiday celebrations have much smaller rides. It is a good place to start. Let's buy some tickets and enjoy the celebrations.

M: Thank you for being so understanding. You are a really great friend. Let me buy the tickets for us to thank you.

Text 10


Today is the third day of my week's holiday in Paris. The journey here was very long and I felt tired because I didn't get much sleep on the plane. But I was excited when I got in the taxi and I could see the Eiffel Tower from the window. It really is quite an impressive sight. The weather here is a little bit cold, and sometimes rainy. So, I had to buy a new umbrella because I forgot to bring one. The traffic is very bad, so usually I like to walk if I can. But it's a big city, so it can get very tiring after a few hours. The food here is delicious, but I don't like the breakfast served at the hotel. However, I am so lucky because there is a nice bakery close to where I am staying. They have fresh bread every morning and the shopkeeper always greets me with a big smile. I have visited most of the famous places, but I couldn't get into the Louvre, because I went too late last night and the tickets were all sold out. I really hope I can go today, because I'm a big fan of art galleries and I must see the painting of Mona Lisa. It's the real reason I came here.

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