

2020 -2021 学年度第二学期质量检测

高二英语

2021.7

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。共 12 页。满分 150 分。考试限定用时 120 分钟。

注意事项:

- 1.答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
- 2.回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用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,再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
- 3.考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

选择题部分

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. What will the man do this afternoon?
A. Play football. B. Wash his shoes. C. Clean his room.
2. What does the man do?
A. A doctor. B. A teacher. C. A student.
3. Why does the woman suggest the shirt with long sleeves?
A. It is lovely. B. It is warm. C. It is comfortable.
4. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A picnic. B. A friend. C. A photo.
5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a park. B. In an office. C. In a restaurant.

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 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 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. Where is the church?
A. Opposite the garden center.
B. At the end of the motorway.
C. In front of the bridge.
7. How will the woman get to the hotel?
A. By rail. B. By car. C. On foot.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What has the woman forgotten to write on the list?

- A. Onions. B. Potatoes. C. Carrots.

9. What does the man need to decide at the market?

- A. Whether to buy cheese.
B. How much cheese to buy.
C. What kind of cheese to buy.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the woman make the call?

- A. To order a lunch.
B. To report the wrong delivery.
C. To know some food information.

11. What did the woman receive?

- A. The children's party special.
B. The lunch special for ten.
C. The adult's party special.

12. What does the woman want the man to do?

- A. Change the order. B. Check the order. C. Return her money.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who has two boys in the man's family?

- A. Peter. B. Tim. C. Sam.

14. How many children does Linda have?

- A. Five. B. Three. C. Two.

15. What does the man think of the kids when they get together?

- A. Noisy. B. Quiet. C. Interesting.

16. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She is married with kids.
B. She comes from a very big family.
C. She is the youngest in her family.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where was rice first grown?

- A. In India. B. In the U. S. A. C. In a European country.

18. What can we learn from the talk?

- A. Rice has a history of 700 years.
B. European rice is grown in dry fields.
C. About 550 million tons of rice is produced each year in Asia.

19. When is the Yokohama Noodle Museum closed?

- A. On Tuesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Sunday.

20. What can people do on the first floor of the museum?

- A. Make noodles by hand.

I soon discovered, however, that living in a house without Wi - Fi was easier than I expected.

Contact between my friends and family was significantly reduced to the odd text message here and there. I couldn't enjoy my usual web browsing on BBC iPlayer, social media sites, keeping up to date with the news, or even wanting to know the opening hours of shops in the new area I was in.

I didn't, however, spend a full four months without connecting to a Wi - Fi network. It was only a five minute walk to the reception where I could connect for free and spend as much time online as I wanted to at my own leisure. It made me think, though, how unnecessary it can be, how unnecessarily we rely on it - how we perhaps rely on it too much. As a person, I was more sociable. I spent more time with my housemates instead of hiding behind a computer screen. I did other things that I wouldn't necessarily have done if I could have browsed the web at my leisure. I read more, I cooked meals for my friends, and I even tidied up more often. Dare I say it; I learned how to live without Wi - Fi. Dare I say it ; I found it was easier than I had imagined.

24. What was the writer's first feeling when finding her house had no Wi - Fi?

- A. Unexpected. B. Angry. C. Shocked. D. Depressed.

25. How did the writer keep in touch with her friends and family without Wi - Fi?

- A. By writing regularly. B. By text message.
C. By video calls. D. By telegram.

26. What was the writer's life like without Wi - Fi?

- A. Dull. B. Lonely. C. Active. D. Relaxing.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. A life without Wi - Fi
B. Different views on the Internet
C. The disadvantages of Wi - Fi
D. How to use the Internet

C

Novels written and read on mobile telephones have been in fashion in Japan for six years now. Most of these stories deal with romance and are especially trendy among high school girls. But people who harbor the stereotype that love stories belong to the feminine realm might be surprised to hear that the first mobile romance, *Deep Love*, was written by a man who goes by the pen name "Yoshi". In 2001, Yoshi distributed leaflets advertising his debut in Shibuya, Tokyo's entertainment district, and a trend was born.

The typical mobile novel is 200 to 500 pages long and can be downloaded for about \$ 10. Each website - like page contains about 500 Japanese characters. Recently, mobile novelists have been trying to reach a wider audience by venturing into other genres such as horror and science fiction. But perhaps the feature that appeals the most to young fans is the interactive nature of the mobile novels. Readers can send feedback and participate in shaping the story. Even teachers and parents are enthusiastic about this new trend that encourages kids to read.

There is considerable disagreement amongst officials in the publishing industry whether these novels are here to stay or just a passing trend. Some critics of the novels say they reach a small minority of readers who likely do not read much anyway.

28. What does the underlined word "harbor" mean in the first paragraph?

- A. abandon B. hold C. change D. criticize

29. What can we learn about *Deep Love*?

- A. It was written by a female.
 - B. It first appeared in print.
 - C. It started the trend of mobile novels.
 - D. It was based on a true story.
30. Why are the mobile novels popular among young people?

- A. They vary in length.
- B. They are free to download.
- C. Teachers push them to read.
- D. Readers can help in creation.

31 What might be the mobile novel's future like?

- A. Promising.
- B. Uncertain.
- C. Unfavourable.
- D. Hopeless.

D

Tofu is known to have been a commonly consumed food in China by the second century B. C. Although the varieties of tofu produced in ancient times may not have been identical to those of today ,descriptions from writings and poetry of the Song and Yuan Dynasties show that the technique for the production of tofu had already been standardized by that time.

In China, tofu is traditionally presented as a food offering when visiting the graves of deceased relatives. According to tradition, tofu is the only food soft enough for the spirits (or ghosts) , who have long ago lost their chins and jaws, to eat. Before refrigeration was available in China, tofu was often sold only during the winter time. During the warmer months, leftover tofu would be spoiled if not consumed within a day.

Tofu and its production technique were introduced into Japan in the Nara period (late 8th century) as well as to other parts of East Asia. The earliest documented record of tofu in Japan shows that the dish was served as an offering at the Kasuga Shrine in Nara in 1183. The rise in acceptance of tofu may have coincided with the rise of Buddhism, as tofu is an important source of protein in a vegetarian (素食者) diet. The book *Tofu Hyakuchin*., published during the Edo period ,lists 100 recipes for cooking tofu.

Tofu has become a staple in many countries, including Vietnam, Thailand, and Korea, with subtle regional variations in methods of production, texture, flavor, and usage.

32. Which remains not much changed about Tofu since ancient times?

- A. Its varieties.
- B. The storage method.
- C. The recipes for cooking.
- D. The method of production.

33. Why is tofu presented as a food offering for the dead ones?

- A. It is soft.
- B. It is delicious.
- C. It is nutritious.
- D. It doesn't spoil easily.

34. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. The origin of Tofu.
- B. The spread of Tofu.
- C. The history of Tofu.
- D. Historical records of Tofu.

35. What has made tofu well accepted by Buddhists?

- A. It is low in protein.
- B. It has a distinct flavor.
- C. It can be used as a sacrifice.
- D. It contains no animal meat.

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。

Most people think that their local public library is just a place to borrow books. The truth is that modern public libraries are for more than just reading. 36 Most libraries today have CDs and DVDs for people to borrow, just like they borrow books. If people don't want to pay for a subscription for a specific newspaper or magazine, libraries also usually have copies for people to read at their local branch or to borrow and take home to read.

While some people worry that paper books and magazines are going out of fashion because of digital technology, libraries are using tech to their advantage. Most public library systems now offer electronic versions of books for patrons (借阅者) to download. These downloads are good for a limited time, just like when someone borrows a physical book from the library. 37

For those who like a more audio experience, many libraries also offer audio books, and MP3 music downloads. These downloads are also usually for a limited time. 38 Libraries also increasingly offer movies for their patrons to borrow digitally.

39 Many libraries have clubs and meetings that cater to a wide variety of interests. There are knitting clubs, lectures on different topics, and of course, reading and writing clubs.

For those looking to better themselves, many public libraries offer resources. 40 There are classes for those who want to practice their English or become U. S. citizens. There are even workshops to help people create resumes, find jobs, and prepare for interviews.

- A. Libraries are also great places to socialize.
- B. Many libraries offer a wide variety of e-books.
- C. But just like when borrowing books, they are free.
- D. Take a look at what's available and borrow what you like.
- E. There is tutoring for students from elementary school through college.
- F. A patron can download these e - books directly to their tablets or e-readers.
- G. Libraries are also places for music, movies, and other forms of entertainment.

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)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

One sunny afternoon, a seven - year - old girl went for a walk. She crossed the grassland, and walked into the woods, when she found herself 41.

42 what to do, she sat on a rock and began to cry. After a while, she 43 to walk along a narrow path lined with tall trees and thick bushes. 44 it was getting dark, she saw a small and deserted wooden house. She pushed the door open and stepped in. Suddenly, she heard a strange noise, and , greatly frightened, ran out of the door and into the 45. Cold and tired, she fell asleep near a 46.

The girl's parents weren't at home. Her dog, Laddy, who was kept 47, sensed that his mistress was in danger. He jumped at a window, broke the glass and came into the garden. Following the 48 scent from the ground, he walked across the grassland and 49 through the woods until he found the 50. But the girl was not there, so he headed back to the woods. Much to his 51, he saw the girl's blue shirt in the distance, near the little stream, where the girl

was 52

When the girl opened her eyes and saw her dog standing nearby, the girl burst into tears. "You saved me, Laddy," and she said, 53 him tightly. Seeing their daughter and dog back

safe and sound, the parents wept their tears of 54 That night Laddy had a hero's 55;

a huge meal of steak.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 41. A. amused | B. relaxed | C. lost | D. tired |
| 42. A. Finding | B. Wondering | C. Forgetting | D. Deciding |
| 43. A. started | B. failed | C. agreed | D. happened |
| 44. A. Until | B. Since | C. If | D. When |
| 45. A. woods | B. grassland | C. daylight | D. bushes |
| 46. A. path | B. stream | C. rock | D. tree |
| 47. A. up | B. away | C. out | D. inside |
| 48. A. pleasant | B. sweet | C. familiar | D. natural |
| 49. A. wandered | B. searched | C. looked | D. passed |
| 50. A. house | B. noise | C. way | D. girl |
| 51. A. horror | B. surprise | C. interest | D. delight |
| 52. A. crying | B. hidden | C. asleep | D. left |
| 53. A. holding | B. kissing | C. beating | D. shaking |
| 54. A. shock | B. pain | C. sorrow | D. relief |
| 55. A. deed | B. supper | C. praise | D. day |

非选择题部分

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 个单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Yuan Longping was born in 1930 in Beijing, and raised in an era of war and hunger. He witnessed the despair of people driven away from their hometowns and those 56 lost the land that they lived on. So when he applied 57 university, he decided to study agriculture, believing that "Having enough food is people's first priority".

Yuan set out 58 (solve) the problem. He began researching hybrid rice in 1964, and succeeded in cultivating 59 world's first high - yielding hybrid rice strain in 1973. He continued to work and made new breakthroughs. In 2017, the average output of hybrid rice per hectare(公顷)in China reached 7.5 tons, while globally it 60 (be) 4. 61 tons.

More 61 (important), he was selfless when it came to sharing his research to benefit people all over the world. Today, his hybrid rice 62 (plant) in large areas of India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Vietnam, the US and Brazil. Hybrid rice seeds are being cultivated on 4. 5 million hectares of land in Asian rice - producing 63 (country), excluding China.

By research and trials at his national center, Yuan continued to produce increasingly higher -yielding super - hybrid plants, with panicles (穗型)so full of grain that they bent, 64 (give) the appearance of a "waterfall of rice". To observe his plants closely, Yuan spent more time in a field than in an office, just 65 farmers do.

第四部分写作 (共两节;满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华。你的英国朋友 John 打算暑期来中国旅游, 希望你能推荐一个旅游地 点。请用英语写一封 e-mail 给与答复。内容包括:

1. 旅游地点;
2. 简要介绍;
3. 推荐理由。

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。

Dear John,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Mr. Dashwood was a very helpful, kindh-earted and generous man. He was always ready to help others, and never expected anything in return. One day, while taking a walk in a dusty street, he found a purse on the ground. He picked it up and noticed that the purse was empty. Suddenly a woman with a policeman turned up and got him arrested.

The woman kept on asking him what he had done with her money, but Mr. Dashwood replied, "It was empty when I found it, Madam. The woman yelled at him, Please give my money back! It's for my son's school fees." Noticing the woman was really sad, and that she was a single mother, he handed all his money to her, saying, "Take these, sorry for the inconvenience, The woman left, but Mr Dashwood was kept for further questioning.

The woman was happy to get her money back, but when she counted it later on, she was shocked to find that it was doubled. A few days later, while she was going to the school to pay her son's school fees, she noticed a man in rags walking behind her. Full of fear, she went up to a policeman standing nearby, who chanced to be the same policeman that she had taken along to inquire about her purse. The woman told him about the man following her, but suddenly they were surprised to see the man fell down on the ground. They ran up to him and found that he was the just man arrested a few days for stealing her purse.

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 150 左右;

Mr. Dashwood was too weak to stand up, or speak.

On hearing what had happened, the woman was speechless.

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

2020 -2021 学年度第二学期质量检测

高二英语参考答案及评分标准

2021.7

第一部分: 听力 (共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 ACBCB 6—10 ABACB 11—15 ACCBA 16—20 CABAB

第二部分: 阅读 (满分 50 分)

第一节 (每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

21—25 CDCAB 26—30 CABCD 31—35 BDABD

第二节 (每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

36—40 GFCAE

第三部分:语言运用 (共两节;满分 30 分)

第一节 (每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

41—45 CBADA 46—50 BDCBA 51—55 DCADB

第二节 (每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

56. who 57. for 58. to solve 59. The 60. Was 61. Importantly

62. is being planted/has been planted 63. Countries 64. Giving 65. as

第四部分:写作 (共两节;满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分, 按 5 个档次给分。

2. 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来衡量, 确定或调整档次, 最后给分。

3. 词数少于 60 和多于 100 的, 从总分中减去 2 分。

4. 评分时应注意的主要内容为: 内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性及上下文的连贯性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时, 应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

6. 如书写较差以至影响交际, 将分数降低一个档次。

二、内容要点: (见试题)

三、各档次的给分范围及要求

第五档 (13 ~ 15 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

覆盖所有内容要点。

应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误, 但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致。

——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档 (10~12 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

- 虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
 - 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
 - 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
 - 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
- 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档 (7~9 分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

- 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。
- 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
- 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。
- 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档 (4~6 分)

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

- 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。
- 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
- 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。
- 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。

信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档 (1~3 分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

- 明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。
- 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
- 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。
- 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。

信息未能传达给读者。

0 分

未能传达给读者任何信息:内容太少,无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

四、说明

- 1.内容要点可用不同方式表达。
- 2.应紧扣主题,可适当发挥。

第二节 (满分 25 分)

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分, 按 7 个档次给分。

2. 评分时, 先根据作文整体情况, 确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求综合衡量, 确定或调整档次, 最后给分。

3. 评分时, 应主要从内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面来衡量, 具体如下: 创作内容的质量、续写的完整性以及原文情境的融洽度; 使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性; 上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。

4. 词数少于 150 的, 从总分中减去 2 分。

5. 单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面, 评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑, 英美拼写的词汇用法均可接受。

6. 书写较差以致影响交际的, 从总分中减去扣 2 分。

二、各档次的给分范围及要求

第七档 (22—25 分)

——创造了新颖、丰富、合理的内容, 富有逻辑性、续写完整, 与原文情境融洽度高。

——使用了多样性且恰当的词汇和语法结构, 表达流畅, 语言错误很少, 且完全不影响理解。

——自然、有效地使用了段落间、语句间衔接手段, 全文结构清晰, 前后呼应, 意义连贯。第六档 (18—21 分)

——创造了比较丰富、合理的内容, 比较有逻辑性, 续写比较完整, 且与原文情境融洽度较高。

——使用了比较多样性且恰当的词汇和语法结构, 表达比较流畅, 有个别错误, 但不影响理解。

——比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段, 全文结构比较清晰, 意义比较连贯。

第五档 (15—17 分)

——创造了基本合理的内容, 有一定的逻辑性、续写基本完整, 与原文情境相关。

——使用了比较恰当的词汇和语法结构, 表达方式不够多样性, 表达有些许错误, 但基本不影响理解。

——使用了语句间衔接手段, 全文结构比较清晰, 意义比较连贯。

第四档 (11—14 分)

——创造了基本完整的故事内容, 但有的情节不够合理或逻辑性不强, 与原文情境基本相关。

——使用了简单的词汇和语法结构, 有部分语言错误和不恰当之处, 个别部分影响理解。

——尚有语句衔接意识, 全文结构基本清晰, 意义基本连贯。

第三档 (6—10 分)

——内容和逻辑上有一些重大问题, 续写不够完整, 与原文有一定程度的脱节。

——使用的词汇有限, 语法结构单调, 错误较多且比较低级, 并影响理解。

——未能有效的使用语句间衔接手段, 全文结构不够清晰, 意义欠连贯。

第二档 (1—5 分)

——内容和逻辑上有较多重大问题或有部分内容抄自原文, 续写不完整, 与原文情境基本脱节。

——所使用的词汇非常简单, 语法结构单调, 错误极多, 严重影响理解。

——几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段, 全文结构不清晰, 意义不连贯。

——未作答;所写内容太少或无法看清楚,以致无法评判;所写内容全部抄自原文或与题目要求完全不相关。

附:录音原文

第一节

(Text 1)

W : Joey, would you mind washing your shoes?

M : Not at all.

W : Could you possibly clean your room this afternoon?

M : Sorry, I have to go to football practice.

(Text 2)

W : Can you tell me what you do?

M : I'm studying medicine because I want to be a doctor.

W : What do your parents do?

M : My father is teaching in a college and my mother is a lawyer.

(Text 3)

M : I can't decide what to wear. I like this lovely shirt with short sleeves. It's made of cotton and comfortable.

W : But you might be cold. Why don't you wear the shirt with long sleeves?

M : Good idea.

(Text 4)

W : Allen, is this your brother under the tree?

M : No. That's Johnny, my best friend. He's 16, the same as me.

W : When did you take it?

M : Last month when we took a picnic in the park.

(Text 5)

M : What a week I've had at work !

W : You should go for a daily walk in the park like me.

M : I know, but I don't have time. How about going for pizza after work?

W : OK. I'm already hungry!

第二节

(Text 6)

M : Would you like me to tell you how to get to the hotel once you're in the village ? It's a bit difficult to find.

W : Oh, yes, please.

M : OK. Well, coming into the village from the motorway, which is in the east, the first building you see on your right is the church. It's right opposite the garden center.

W : OK. The church is on my right, and the garden center on my left.

M : Yes ... just after that, you'll come to the railway crossing and then you'll see the river on your left. After that you'll see the school. It's just in front of the bridge over the river. After the bridge, you'll see a road. Just keep

driving down the road to the encl. It leads straight into the hotel.

W : Thank you.

(Text 7)

M : Are you ready to go shopping?

W : Just a few minutes. I need to make a list of things that we need.

M : Good idea. Have you written down potatoes, carrots, and onions?

W : I don't have onions on my list. I'll add them.

M : OK. And I want to get some chocolate and cheese.

W : What kind of cheese do you want?

M : I'm not sure. I'll decide at the market, when I can see what they have. Have we got enough money ?

W : We don't have enough cash, so I'll take my credit card.

M : That's OK.

(Text 8)

M : Benji's Catering, can I help you?

W : Yeah, this is Jasmine Goodman from Lowis Engineering. I'm calling about an order for food I made for today.

M : Yes?

W : There's a problem with the lunchtime special menu for ten I ordered. You sent the wrong delivery.

M : What did you receive?

W : Er, let me see the delivery note. Ah yes, the children's party special.

M : Ah, I see.

W : Could you pick it up from our office?

M : Yes, of course.

W : And can I have my money back please? We really don't need the lunch special now.

(Text 9)

W : Do you come from a big family, Peter?

M : Yes, it's pretty big. I have three younger sisters and two older brothers.

W : Wow! Full house!

M : Yes, and they are all married with kids, too. My oldest brother Sam has two boys and my other brother Tim has a girl and a boy.

W : Do your sisters have children, too?

M : Yes, my youngest sister Linda has three boys, and my other two sisters Laura and Tina have two girls each. And they're all pretty lovely.

W : Oh my! You must have over ten nieces and nephews !

M : That's right. I have six nephews and five nieces. I am also married with kids.

W : Oh, how many children do you have?

M : I have a boy and a girl. They love playing with all their cousins. When we are all in the same house, the

kids are screaming with excitement.

W : I bet! But that sounds interesting!

M : How about yourself, Sara? Do you come from a big family?

W : Not as big as yours, Peter. I just have two older sisters. None of us are married with kids.

M : Sounds quiet.

(Text 10)

W : Today on the food program, I'm going to tell you some information about two very important foods —rice and noodles. Did you know that rice belongs to the grass family and was first grown about 5,000 years ago in India? It was introduced into Europe about 700 years ago and arrived in the U. S. A. in 1726. Nowadays, about 550 million tons is produced around each year, 92% of that being produced in Asia. One interesting thing to note is that European and American rice, which is grown in dry fields, absorbs a lot more water than Asian rice, which is grown in flooded fields.

Move on now to a Japanese museum — the Yokohama Noodle Museum, where you can find out about the history of noodles. The museum stays open later than most museums —from 11 : 00 a. m. to 11 : 00 p. m. , with the last admission being 10 : 00 p. m. The museum is open every day except Tuesday, with Sunday being the busiest day and Thursday being the least busy. The first floor of the museum has a souvenir shop, and you can buy noodle - related objects there. There you can see a display showing how noodles are made and also one giving the history of noodles. On two underground levels, there is a historical theme park with shops, houses and restaurants from the year 1958. There are also eight different noodle shops serving ten different types of noodles.