



分宜中学 玉山一中 临川一中
2024 届江西省 南城一中 南康中学 高安中学 新高三联合考试
彭泽一中 泰和中学 樟树中学
英语试卷

命题人：樟树中学 周婷

注意事项：

1. 本试卷满分 150 分，考试时间为 150 分钟。
2. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填涂在答题卡相应的位置。
3. 请将答案正确填写在答题卡上。

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

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。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 does the man want to do?
A. Have something to drink. B. Choose a movie. C. Buy some popcorn.
2. What does the woman mean?
A. She wants to try the restaurant. B. She will treat the man. C. She likes to eat out.
3. What are the speakers talking about?
A. When T-shirts will arrive.
B. How the quality of T-shirts is.
C. Whether they should order more T-shirts.
4. What will the woman do today?
A. Visit a lake. B. Stay at home. C. Go to Mumbai.
5. Why does the man come to the company?
A. To attend an interview. B. To make an appointment. C. To visit 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。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。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6. When did the man intend to arrive?
A. By 7:15. B. By 7:30. C. By 8:00.
 7. What is the woman worried about?
A. The rush hour. B. Parking. C. Being late.
- 听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。
8. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. At a hotel. B. At an airport. C. At a travel agency.
 9. What special request does the woman make?
A. She wants a cheap flight.
B. She requires a return ticket.
C. She would like a specific meal.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

10. What are the speakers discussing?
A. A lecture. B. A product. C. A university.
11. What does the woman say about Mr Cobb?
A. He founded a start-up firm.
B. He is well known for his lectures.
C. He has contributed a lot to the field of electronics.

12. What does the man ask the woman to do?
A. Contact a department of the university.
B. Conduct an interview with Mr Cobb.
C. Buy tickets for employees.
听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。
13. What are the speakers short of?
A. Tomatoes. B. Cheese. C. Cabbages.
14. What does the man think of Bert?
A. He is inexperienced.
B. He is under a lot of pressure.
C. He has a good sense of direction.
15. Who will go to the grocery store?
A. Elizabeth. B. Bert. C. Jordan.
16. What is Elizabeth doing now?
A. Reading a menu. B. Cutting vegetables. C. Looking for Bert.
听下面一段独白, 回答以下小题。
17. How long did it take to get to the destination?
A. One hour. B. Two hours. C. Three hours.
18. What did the class do in the morning?
A. They admired the scenery. B. They went horse-riding. C. They took a class.
19. What happened to the speaker when riding his horse?
A. He fell off it. B. He lost control of it. C. He moved slowly on it.
20. What was the speaker's opinion on horse-riding?
A. Exciting. B. Difficult. C. Terrible.

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

When you try to blow out a lot of candles, you may not have enough air in your lungs to get them all. Here's how to measure your lung capacity.

What you'll need

- Plastic bottle, such as a camping water container that holds a little more than 2 liters of water. A 2-liter soft drink bottle may be large enough; try the experiment and see.
- Plastic tube 60 centimeters long.
- Large mixing bowl
- Rubber bands
- Ruler
- Helper

- ① Fill the bowl about one-third full of water and fill the bottle to the top with water.
- ② Hold your hand over the top of the bottle, turn it upside down and put its top under the water in the bowl: your helper will hold the bottle in place.
- ③ Attach the ruler to the bottle with rubber bands.
- ④ Put the tube in the neck of the bottle, take a deep breath. Hold your nose and blow hard into the tube as long as you can.

What happened?

How much water did you blow out?

Compare the amount of air you blew into the bottle to the amount of liquid the bottle can hold (2 liters, for example).

Do this test on different people and see who has the largest and smallest lungs.

SOURCE; TNS

21. What's the purpose of the experiment?
A. To measure how much water you can blow out once.
B. To know the amount of air your lungs can hold.
C. To test the size of different people's lungs.
D. To hold the air that you blow out at a time.
22. In this experiment what's water in the bottle used to do?
A. To measure the air you blow out. B. To display the process of the experiment.
C. To show the size of the bottle. D. To hold the air you blow out.
23. Which of the following statements indicates the experimenter has a larger lung capacity?
A. The experimenter takes a deeper breath.
B. The experimenter blows out air harder.
C. Less water is left in the bottle after the experiment.
D. Less water is left in the bowl after the experiment.

B

The hustle and bustle of life's routines, wandering back and forth from the ideal to reality, and the inner turbulence(动荡) hidden behind a social mask—these daily experiences are recorded by Chinese young generations in lines of poetry online. Recently, 124 Bilibili internet users shared their works in a poem collection.

One blogger on Xiaohongshu who goes by the nickname Gehuaren is one such poetry lover. The twenty-something girl not only writes poems as a form of entertainment in her spare time, but also improvises(即兴创作) poems for others at night markets in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan.

As a "street-stall poet", Gehuaren often writes pieces of poetry quickly based on themes given by customers. Once the poem has been completed, she refuses to change her work because she feels her poems reflect her first reaction. Therefore, her poems are not very long—often just several lines and stated in simple words.

For her, everything in the world, no matter trivial(琐屑的) or significant can serve as her poetic muse "A glass, a tree on the side of a street in the dawn or a person who once talked with me... these all could become themes for my poems," said Gehuaren.

With free verse and broad themes, her poems also strike a chord with many young people online, helping her gain over 190,000 followers on Xiaohongshu. Many of her followers have made comments such as "I feel healed by your poems because I can find... beauty from unnoticeable things and in turn, slow down to reflect on my life."

Apart from poetry, different means such as vlogging and photosharing can be used to record fragments of daily life. But Wu Ruilin, a student from Ya'an Tianli School in Sichuan province, considers poetry to be the best way to express them. Wu said, "Taking photos or vlogging can just show the object or your emotions in real life. Yet poetry, which can be used to excite the imagination, shows the beauty in life better." So when he is inspired by the beauty of daily life, the 18-year-old writes it down into lines of poetry and then shares them with his friends on his WeChat Moments.

No matter why young people write their unique brand of poems, "they are attempting to take every moment in lives seriously, face their lives bravely and actively express themselves," Xiang Biao, director of the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Germany, told BJNews.

24. How does Gehuaren find inspiration for her poems?
A. By referring to traditional Chinese poems. B. By traveling to different places.
C. By observing everyday life. D. By attending various online poetry activities.
25. Why do Gehuaren's poems strike a chord with her followers?
A. They have a strong sense of rhythm.
B. They are original and full of imagination.
C. They record the beauty of small and ordinary things.
D. They reflect the differences between the ideal and reality.

2

26. What is an advantage poetry has over vlogging and photosharing for capturing daily life, according to Wu Ruilin?

- A. It better presents the beauty of life.
- B. It shows emotions more directly.
- C. It takes less time to write poems.
- D. It reflects more aspects of life.

27. What's Xiang Biao's opinion on young people writing their unique brand of poetry?

- A. They are eager to become famous.
- B. They hope to impress their peers.
- C. They want to escape from their busy lives.
- D. They communicate their thoughts bravely.

C

Take care of your plants! They may "scream" if you treat them badly. Although this is an exaggeration, plants can make sounds when they are stressed, according to a recent paper published in Cell. "Plants interact with insects and other animals all the time, and many of these organisms use sound for communication, so it would be very suboptimal(不太理想的) for plants not to use sound at all" Lilach Hadany, co-author of the study, told Science Focus. With this in mind, the research team started by recording plants' sounds. They placed tobacco and tomato plants in soundproof(隔音的) boxes to shut off the noise in the environment. Several ultrasonic(超声的) microphones were then put near the plants which can record at frequencies between 20 and 250 kilohertz(千赫). The maximum frequency that a human adult's ear can hear is about 16 kilohertz.

There were three groups of plants: One group wasn't watered for five days, another group had the stems cut off and the last group was untouched. The microphones caught sounds at a frequency of 40 to 80 kilohertz from the first two groups. The sound, which was similar to the noise of popcorn popping when "translated" into a frequency humans can hear, grew louder and louder during the five days of water stress. They then began to decline as the plants dried out. A stressed plant produced the popping sound around 30 to 50 times per hour, while the untouched group only produced around once per hour, according to the study.

The researchers haven't yet discovered how the sounds are made. One theory is that they could be made during cavitation(气穴现象), which is a process of an air bubble in the plant collapsing under some kind of pressure. After the experiment, the team gathered the data on stressed plants and then made machine-learning software that could tell how plants "feel". It could differentiate between unstressed plants, thirsty plants and cut plants, which can be useful for farmers in monitoring the conditions of their crops.

28. What is the main finding of the study?

- A. Plants can communicate through sound.
- B. Plants can produce sounds when under stress.
- C. Plants make sounds when they interact with insects.
- D. Plants produce sounds when they grow.

29. What did the researchers do to record the sounds of the plants?

- A. They wore ultrasonic headphones to pick up sounds.
- B. They activated air bubbles in the plants.
- C. They watered all the plants for five days.
- D. They placed the plants in a soundproof box.

30. How did the sound of stressed plants change over time according to the study?

- A. The sound became quieter.
- B. The sound remained unchanged.
- C. The sound first increased and then quieted down.
- D. The sound was only heard in plants that were cut.

31. What was the function of the machine-learning software developed by the researchers?

- A. To identify different species of plants.
- B. To analyze how the sounds were made.
- C. To monitor the condition of crops.
- D. To translate plant sounds into what humans can hear.

D

When you think of a map, is north on the top or the bottom? Usually, maps are designed with north on top, though when we think about it, there's no logical reason for this bias(偏见). After all, there is no up or down in space. So what's wrong with south, east or west being on the top of the map? The answer is: nothing at all. In fact, north-up maps only became the norm in the last few hundred years.

Ancient Egyptian maps had south at the top because the Nile River flows downhill from mountains in the south to the Mediterranean Sea in the north. Mecca was to the south of most early Muslim civilizations, and south-up maps were designed so that viewers would look up to see Mecca. Medieval Christian maps had east at the top, as they believed the Garden of Eden was in the east. The only early maps that had north at the top were those of early China because the emperor lived in the north.

North seems to have settled at the top of maps during the 16th century, largely thanks to a Flemish mapmaker, Mercator. Mercator was a great admirer of an early Greek mapmaker, who, for reasons now unknown, put north at the top of maps, so Mercator did, too. When Mercator's world map became the standard map to navigate the oceans, north up became standard as well.

What is the implication of this north-view of the world? Psychologically, people tend to think of up as good and down as bad. Just think of words and phrases like "upmarket", "upbeat" and "moving up in the world", and how they contrast with their opposites. Because north is so consistently put at the top of maps, people now think of north as good, too.

Several attempts have been made in recent years by introducing south-up maps to the market. These maps not only give us a chance to see the world differently, but also give everyone the chance to see themselves on top.

32. What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?

- A. Mecca maps were based on a legend.
- B. The south-up map first appeared in ancient Egypt.
- C. It is ridiculous to decide up or down in space.
- D. North-up maps were rare in ancient times.

33. Why is north associated with good?

- A. An illogical reason.
- B. People's preference for up.
- C. An age-old tradition in Greece.
- D. The spread of Mercator's map.

34. What is the author's attitude to south-up maps?

- A. Supportive.
- B. Objective.
- C. Uncaring.
- D. Dismissive.

35. What's the main purpose of the text?

- A. To argue for a viewpoint.
- B. To compare various facts.
- C. To show different maps.
- D. To make a standard map.

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。

In today's world, it's all too easy to judge others based on their appearance, beliefs, or actions.

36. _____ Luckily, there are ways to be less judgmental and more open-minded.

Recognize your biases and prejudices

It's natural to have opinions and preferences but when those opinions turn into judgments that harm others, it's time to take a step back and reassess our beliefs. 37. _____ This self reflection can help us become more aware of our biases and prejudices and enable us to challenge them.

Practice empathy

Empathy means putting yourself in someone else's shoes and seeing the world from their perspective. To practice empathy, try to listen actively to others, ask questions, and show genuine interest in their lives. 38. _____

Cultivate a growth mindset

39. _____ However, this is not true. People are capable of change and growth, and when we recognize this, we can become more open-minded and less judgmental. To cultivate a growth mindset,

try to focus on the positive aspects of others, encourage them to try new things, and provide constructive feedback.

Being less judgmental requires self-reflection empathy, and a growth mindset. 40. This can help us to have a more positive outlook and see the good in others, ultimately leading to a more fulfilling and enriching life.

- A. When we judge others, we assume they are fixed in their ways and that they cannot change.
- B. It also helps to interact with people who are different from us.
- C. However, being judgmental can harm not only the people we judge but also ourselves.
- D. When we focus on the good in others, we are less likely to judge them.
- E. By practicing these skills, we can become more understanding and accepting of others.
- F. It's essential to ask ourselves why we feel a certain way about a person or a situation.
- G. By doing so, we can build deeper connections with others and learn more about their experiences.

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, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 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。

When I stopped by to get a newspaper, a tall, sincere man came over to me asking for help with directions. With a printout of Google maps, he was looking for a hotel on the main street, but just couldn't find it. After checking out his written directions, I mapped it on my phone and showed him 41 where he needed to go.

He, in 42, mentioned that he had tried going there, but there was no such street number and he just couldn't locate his hotel. I 43 it again for him. He thanked me with a big smile, shook my hand, and 44. I got into my car and he got into his, and we 45 ways. As I drove to the next grocery store and went in, I sensed something wrong about the directions — so I Googled the address again and 46 that he was looking for the right address but in a city half an hour away!

47 it had been several minutes, the chances of finding him miles away — where he was surely still looking around — were 48. But I thought I'd give it a(an) 49 and set off in that direction. I'd 50 noticed what his car looked like, and was just about to give up. I parked my car as I considered what else I could do — 51, like magic, he drove right by and pulled over into a nearby parking spot, still 52 about where the hotel was.

When I 53 next to him, he couldn't believe it: "How did you find me?!" he asked. "I'm not sure, but I 54 that you are in the wrong city!" I showed him the right directions, and after more 55 and a handshake, we waved goodbye. Likely that we'll never meet again, and that makes it much more sweet.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. constantly | B. absolutely | C. completely | D. exactly |
| 42. A. delight | B. panic | C. puzzlement | D. relief |
| 43. A. confirmed | B. evaluated | C. analyzed | D. adjusted |
| 44. A. took down | B. took up | C. took off | D. took over |
| 45. A. lost | B. parted | C. fought | D. pushed |
| 46. A. determined | B. considered | C. realized | D. stated |
| 47. A. Hopefully | B. Unbelievably | C. Consequently | D. Unfortunately |
| 48. A. slim | B. big | C. vital | D. obvious |
| 49. A. beginning | B. try | C. change | D. end |
| 50. A. hardly | B. merely | C. regularly | D. occasionally |
| 51. A. while | B. before | C. when | D. since |
| 52. A. at a loss | B. at a risk | C. at ease | D. at peace |
| 53. A. put out | B. put up | C. pulled down | D. pulled in |
| 54. A. tried out | B. figured out | C. burst out | D. carried out |
| 55. A. luck | B. smiles | C. greeting | D. praise |

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。

The Meet You Museum's latest exhibition featuring mummies and rare relics from ancient Egypt is drawing attention in Beijing. Showcasing more than 100 items 56. _____ (borrow) from the Egyptian Museum in Barcelona, this exhibition presents hieroglyphs(象形文字), religious beliefs, and the funeral culture of ancient Egyptians.

A special golden coffin of a mummy, which 57. _____ (belong) to a woman we don't know, is shown for the first time in Beijing. It is in great condition 58. _____ beautiful golden masks, cloth coverings, and shaped plaster. This coffin represents the 59. _____ (wise) of ancient Egyptians and the amazing restoration work done on it.

With its immersive(沉浸式的) settings inspired by pyramids and the iconic Sphinx(狮身人面像), the exhibition transports visitors back in time, allowing them to immerse 60. _____ (they) in the fascinating atmosphere of ancient Egypt.

Wang Chunchen, curator(馆长) of the Meet You Museum, mentioned that even without knowing the Egyptian language, visitors can still guess the meaning behind the exhibits 61. _____ (add) to the enjoyment of the overall experience.

Luis Manuel Gonzalez, 62. _____ Spanish curator, reflected on the connection between Egypt and ancient China, suggesting that these civilizations might have had historical exchanges that we are yet to 63. _____ (full) uncover.

Gonzalez expressed his hope 64. _____ the exhibition would inspire more people, especially young individuals, to explore the wonders of ancient Egypt. By fostering a deeper understanding and sparking cultural discussions, he believes that the museum's collection can contribute to a 65. _____ (great) appreciation of our shared human heritage.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 某英文报正在举办“喜看家乡新变化”主题征文活动, 请你写一篇稿件, 介绍你的家乡近十年来的变化。内容包括:

1. 家乡的变化;
2. 你的感受。

注意:

- ① 词数 80 词左右;
- ② 可适当增加细节, 使行文连贯;

My hometown's transformation

第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

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。

It was 1st January, the first day of the year and a holiday for me. What luck! I decided to withdraw some money from the bank. The bank person, an elderly gentleman with a white beard, replied indifferently as usual to my polite "Happy New Year." He nodded and I sat in front of him. Minutes passed but he didn't raise his head.

Then very hesitantly I put my form and booklet in front of him. He was busy filling up entries in his register. After a few minutes he took my form and from his cabinet he took out a very thick file, from which he started filling in my details. I sat there wondering why we had computerized banking if we were still filling in forms and register.

After waiting for a few more minutes, in which I showed all signs of being impatient, I asked him if my work was done. The moment I said the words, I felt as if a bomb had fallen on him. He shouted, "Nothing is done, it will take time!"

Just then I saw his morning cup of tea which had been lying there for the last ten minutes, untouched. The tea had turned almost cold while he was doing his work. Suddenly I felt what this man, who had been working at this counter for the last God-knows-how-many years, must be feeling when customers like me come who are always in a hurry to get their work done. We do not even feel the need to thank them for being there. He must be feeling so anxious that "here comes another person who will push me for doing his work first."

Paragraph 1:

Thinking of this, I told him, "Sir, you please have your tea. I am not in a hurry." _____

Paragraph 2:

What he said really touched my heart. _____

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英语参考答案

第一部分 听力理解

1-5 CACBA 6-10 BBCCA 11-15 CABAA 16-20 BBABC

第二部分 阅读理解

21-23 BAC 24-27 CCAD 28-31 BDCC 32-35 DBAA 36-40 CFGAE

第三部分 完型填空

41-45 DCACB 46-50 CDABA 51-55 CADBB

第四部分 语法填空

56 borrowed 57 belonged 58 with 59 wisdom 60 themselves
61 adding 62 a 63 fully 64 that 65 greater

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文 (满分 15 分)

One possible version:

My hometown's transformation

In the past, my hometown was a small and quiet town with limited facilities. However, thanks to the government's investment in development and modernization, my hometown has been transformed into a bustling city with tall buildings, advanced transportation systems and beautiful public places. The main streets are now wider with more shops and restaurants, providing people with a more convenient and comfortable living environment.

Furthermore, my hometown has also made significant progress in education and technology over the past decades. New schools and teaching methods have improved the quality of education, while technological development has created new job opportunities and boosted the economy.

As a local, I feel proud and grateful for the remarkable changes that have occurred in my hometown. These transformations have greatly improved the quality of life for residents and ensure a bright future for my hometown.

第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

Thinking of this, I told him, "Sir, you please have your tea, I am not in a hurry."
This gentleman, who had worked in the bank for so many years, suddenly looked up at me and for the first time we had eye contact—he had never made eye contact earlier. I saw a different person there. He gave me a rare smile and said, "It is an everyday affair with me; you are not in a hurry but somebody else will come who will be in a hurry."

Paragraph 2:

What he said really touched my heart. I felt that all this time I thought of him as a robot, someone who was there for my convenience, but today I suddenly felt a strange bond with him. I promised to be more friendly with people who help me with my work and be thankful that they are there for me. In our life, we need to put ourselves in other people's shoes to imagine their thoughts. In this way, we can understand others better.

听力原文

1. M: My movie's about to start, but I'm so hungry! Do you have any specials today?

W: Yes, they're on this sign. Depending on what food you buy, you receive a free soft drink.

M: Oh, I see. Well, I'll go with popcorn.

2. M: That restaurant really serves good food.

W: Let me know next time you go; I'll join you.

3. M: The new T-shirts should arrive today. If I'm pleased with the quality, I think I'll call the maker tomorrow and order fifty more.

W: We're going to receive two hundred shirts; do we really need to order more?

M: With the fall sale starting next month, business should be on the rise.

W: That's true—and sales are up this month, too.

4. M: How come you are up so early today?

W: Dad, my friends are going for an outing to Badkhal Lake. Can I also go with them?

M: Have you forgotten that your Aunt is coming from Mumbai?

W: Oh! I completely forgot. I'll talk my friends into putting off the trip until next Sunday.

5. W: Hello, welcome to Sunrise Enterprise. May I help you, please?

M: Yes. I'm here for an appointment with Kevin Monty at 2:30.

W: Okay, sir. One moment please, while I contact Mr Monty on the fifth floor, who should I tell him is here?

M: Oh, I am Robert Carlson. I have an interview for the management position.

6-7. M: What time is it? We're going to be late!

W: It's 7:15. We're on time. Don't panic.

M: But I thought we had to be at the restaurant by 7:30 for the surprise party. We'll never make it there with all this evening traffic.

W: Sure we will. Rush hour is almost over. Anyway, the party starts at 8:00. But I do need help with directions. Can you call the restaurant and ask them where we park our car?

8-9. M: Okay, Ms Hodge, we've organized your hotel room and car rental. The last thing we need to do is finalize your flight ticket. You just need a one-way ticket, right?

W: That's right. I'd like a seat on Corsair Airways Flight CA 56. I already checked the tickets online, and I'd like the one that costs \$520.

M: No problem ... I'll get that booked for you straight away. Do you have any special requirements?

W: Actually, yes. Please make sure that I get a vegetarian meal. And, I'd prefer a seat next to a window.

10-12. M: I've just heard that Steven Cobb, the founder and CEO of Polyzon Corporation, will be visiting our city. He is scheduled to give a lecture at Laverne University.

W: Oh, this will be of great interest to everyone at our company. Mr Cobb has done so much for the field of electronics, especially the sizable amounts of money he has invested in promising start-up firms.

M: That's why I'd like you to find out more about his lecture by getting in touch with the Public Affairs Department at the university. I've already tried to contact Mr Cobb directly, but I have yet to hear anything back from him or his staff. I'm sure our employees would like to know about the event and find out how to get tickets.

13-16. W: Jordan, have you got any cheese? Bert said you might be running low.

M: Sally, I've got a little but I haven't got much. We need a lot more for this dinner tomorrow. Do you think we should change the menu? If not, I must go to the grocery store and get some.

W: We can't change the menu. That's what the guests have requested. If we get it now, do you think you'll have enough time?

M: If I leave now, I think we should be okay.

W: Hmm ... I was thinking of sending Bert as we need you here preparing the food.

M: Oh no! Don't send Bert! He's not experienced enough. He also gets lost easily.

W: Really?! I've not seen that side of him.

M: He's just young and not good under pressure. He'll get better with time and experience.

W: Okay, how about Elizabeth?

M: Great idea. Bert can take over cutting the cabbages and tomatoes from her, then, continue with the salads.

W: Excellent. I'll get her on it now.

M: Thanks so much!

17-20. M: Today, I'd like to tell you a story. This happened when I was about eight or nine. I went to a large school in the city center. We didn't know anything about the countryside—all we knew about was London. So, one day my teacher decided to take the class to the countryside. It was a two-hour journey in the school bus. We started out at 8:00, and when we got there, we looked at trees and nature and birds and things like that. Anyway, on the final part of the trip, in the afternoon, we went horse-riding. Now, it was the first time most of us had even seen a horse, and we had to get on it and ride. And everyone was moving really slowly on these horses. And, what did my horse do? It decided to run off, with me on top of it. At first it didn't go too fast. But all of a sudden it started moving very fast. So there I was screaming and shouting, with my arms around this horse, and it just wouldn't stop. I don't know how I didn't fall off. Eventually, I managed to stop it. And afterwards I was so frightened that I was shaking for about an hour. It was the most embarrassing and frightening experience. I'll never forget it. I've never been on a horse since that day.

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