2020ー2021学年第二学期高二期末质量检测

英语试题

本试卷分第一卷（选择题），第二卷（非选择题），满分 150 分， 考试时间为 120分钟。所有题目的答案都必须写在答题卷上。

## 注意事项：

1.答**第Ⅰ卷**前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2.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，再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

**第Ｉ卷**

**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 三个选项中选出最佳选项，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 is the woman’s problem?

A. Her partner isn’t available today.

B. She hates doing the experiment alone.

C. The man can’t assist her with the experiment.

2. What will the man pay with?

A．Paper currency. B．A credit card. C．WeChat payment.

3. When will the next bus leave for New York?

A．In 25 minutes. B．In 30 minutes. C．In 35 minutes.

4. What will the woman probably do?

A．Watch a football game. B．Catch a flight. C．Take a taxi.

5. What is the man afraid of?

A. He has a bad cold.

B. He isn’t ready for the speech.

C. He can’t give tomorrow’s speech.

## 第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

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

听第6段材料，回答第 6、7题。

1. What’s the woman’s attitude towards the mistake made by customer service?
2. Delighted but anxious.

B. Disappointed and angry.

C. Annoyed but understanding

1. How will the store make up for the mistake they have made?
2. Apologize to the woman.
3. Send her the right bag by express mail.
4. Give her a refund of the money paid for the bag.

听第7段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

1. Which line will the man take to the Central Terminal?

A．Line A. B．Line B. C．Line C.

9. What can we know about the 7-day pass?

A. It’s a special tourist pass.

B. It costs about 1.5 dollars per trip.

C. It’s more economical than a regular ticket.

听 第 8段材料，回答第 10至 12题。

10. Where are the speakers?

A. At an airport. B．At a train station. C．In a hotel.

11. What can be learned from the conversation?

A. The man has only one suitcase to check in.

B. The weight limit to the man’s luggage is 23 kilos*.*

C. The man will take some books aboard the plane.

12. When will the man flying to New York?

A．6:35pm. B．6:55pm. C．6:15pm.

听第9段材料，回答第 13至16题。

1. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A．Company colleagues. B．Fellow students. C. Employer and employee.

14. Where is Jim going?

A．Chicago. B．Atlanta. C．California.

15. Why is Martha leaving the plant?

A. She’s applied for a new job.

B. She’s got promoted to a higher position.

C. She’s been appointed to manage another plant.

16. Why does the woman want to remain in the company office?

A. She is fond of her present job.

B. She is still new in her position.

C. She hopes to get recognition from her superiors.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
2. How to make an excellent class newspaper.
3. How to ask questions as a qualified journalist.
4. How to collect questions that interest the students most.
5. What is the most important when creating a paper?

A.The hottest issues of the school life.

B.The students’ interest and attention.

C.The student reporters’ strengths and specialties.

19. Which is mentioned as a hot topic that students care about most?

A.The coming holiday.

B. Cafeteria food quality.

C. The school’s new headmaster.

20. Where can you get ideas of the stories for reference?

A．A website. B．A magazine. C．A newspaper.

**第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节（共10个小题；每小题2.5分，满分25分）**

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

**A**

Ever since he was nine years old, Daniel Arundel has been helping his mother Elizabeth in the kitchen. He learnt to bake cakes and savouries (咸味小吃) at home. On Saturdays, he helped fill the rolls at the sandwich shop his mum ran. Now Daniel, who is only 19, has turned his enjoyment of making food into a successful business.

“I’ve always loved making things for people to eat and I realized I wasn’t too bad at it.” says Daniel, who started selling his cakes while at secondary schoo1. “For two years every Sunday, I would sell cakes I had baked at home with Mum on a market stand.”

His plan to open a bakery in his hometown impressed his teachers and they encouraged him to submit his idea to a national competition for ambitious business people. Although he didn’t win, Daniel was awarded an award of €1,000 to help his project.

Arundel Bakery opened on an industrial site in Oldham surrounded by offices full of staff looking for somewhere for their lunch. So he opened a sandwich shop at the front of the Bakery. He now employs three staff, including his mum, who make food for various customers. And they also help the community later by making fresh hot meals for the elderly.

Last year Daniel was runner-up in another competition to recognize entrepreneurial (创业的) talent. The competition was organized by the Edge Foundation, an education charity, which encourages career routes to young people who can’t be admitted by a university.

Daniel said, “I have been crazy in the past few years. I'm so busy and I don’t have much of a social life at the moment. I want to expand our range of dairy-free cakes for those who have an allergy (过敏反应) to food like me. I’ve put my heart and soul into my baking and getting where I am today. I know I'm still very young and I'm learning all the time. But I love what I'm doing and want to take every opportunity that comes to make my bakery a success.”

21．What did Daniel do on Sundays when he was at secondary school?

A．He made cakes at schoo1. B．He 1earnt to cook meals for his family.

C．He sold food at the market. D．He helped his mum run the shop.

22．What did Daniel’s teachers do about his business plan?

A．They encouraged him to study business.

B．They advised him to participate in a contest.

C．They collected money for his sandwich shop.

D．They offered him a job.

23．What can we infer about Daniel from the last paragraph?

A．He’ll donate for the Edge Foundation

B．He’ll spare more time to make friends.

C．He’ll research and develop special food.

D．He’ll be admitted to a university.

**B**

It is generally supposed that the English Romantic Movement began in 1798. However, it is not a sudden outbreak but the result of long and gradual growth and development. The Romanticism is a literary movement which took place in Britain and throughout Europe between 1770 and 1848. Politically, it was inspired by the revolutions in America and France. Emotionally, it expressed an extreme claim of the self and the value of the individual experience together with the sense of the limitless and the transcendental (超越的) . In Britain, Romantic writers of the first generation included Wordsworth and Coleridge, Blake and Burns. The second generation of British Romantics—Byron, Shelley and Keats absorbed these influences, wrote quickly, travelled widely and their life stories and letters became almost as important for Romanticism as their poetry.

Romanticism does not mean one thing or one characteristic. It is, in fact, a collective term to mean certain characteristics, such as mysticism, humanism, supernaturalism, love of beauty, love of nature, love of equality. The chief characteristics of romantic poetry are as the following:

Subjectivity: All romantic literature is subjective. It is an expression of the inner urges of the soul of the artist. The poet gives free expression to his feelings, emotions, experiences, thoughts and ideas and does not care for rules and regulations. The emphasis is laid on inspiration and intuition (直觉).

Love of Nature: Enthusiasm for the beauties of the external world characterizes all romantic poetry. Romantic poetry carries us away from the uncomfortable atmosphere of cities into the fresh company of the outdoor world. All poets were lovers of nature and looked at the beautiful aspects of nature. To them, nature was a friend, a lover, a mother, sister and a teacher.

Imagination and Emotion: The romantic poets laid emphasis on imagination and emotion. The Wordsworth’s romantic poem *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud deals* with subjects of creative imagination, childhood memories, beauty of nature, the role of nature as a guiding spirit.

24．What can we know about the English Romantic Movement?

A．It originated at the end of 18th century.

B．It emphasized the value of policies.

C．It was caused by sudden growth and development.

D．It was affected by the Russian revolution.

25．Which of the following clarifies Romanticism properly ?

A．It focuses on inspiration and reality.

B．It hides the inner desires of poets.

C．It is a term involving some certain features.

D．It is controlled by rules and regulations.

26．What does romantic poetry play a role in?

A．Showing us another way to read novels.

B．Keeping us enjoying the company of nature.

C．Asking us to respect city atmosphere.

D．Making us always be enthusiastic.

27．How does the author explain the feature of Imagination and Emotion?

A．By using a quotation. B．By using personification.

C．By making a comparison. D．By giving an example

**C**

A new study found evidence that dogs developed in physical ways to present “puppy dog eyes” as a way to help connect with humans.

The study compared the facial muscles(肌肉) of dogs and wolves, which share ancestral history. Dogs broke off from wolves after being domesticated (驯化) about 33, 000 years ago. During that time dogs changed physically and behaviorally to adapt to life with humans.

The researchers examined the heads of six dogs and two wolves for comparison. They found the facial structures of both animals were mostly very similar. But one major difference was found above the eyes. The dogs were found to have two well-formed muscles around the eye that were not present in the wolves. These small muscles permit dogs to raise their inner eyebrows, the study found.

Juliane Kaminski, a comparative psychologist from the research suggests this eyebrow-rising movement causes “a warm” feelings in humans because it makes the dogs’ eyes appear larger. This expression also makes the dog look more like a human baby. The eye movement is similar to that which humans make when they are sad.

“The evidence is very obvious that dogs developed a muscle to raise the inner eyebrows after they were domesticated from wolves, ” Kaminski said.

In a separate part of the study, the researchers observed how 27 dogs and nine wolves interacted with a human. “We also studied dogs’ and wolves’ behavior. And when exposed to a human for two minutes, dogs raised their inner eyebrows more and higher than wolves,” Kaminski said.

The researchers suggest that the eye movements developed over time as a way for dogs to get humans to do things for them, such as giving them food, care or attention.The only dog species in the study that did not have the muscles was the Siberian husky, which is an ancient kind of dog. The husky could be the best living example of what the link between dogs, and wolves looked like.

28．What is the difference found between dogs and wolves?

A．They have diverse ancestors and senses

B．Dogs have striking eyebrows.

C．Dogs have additional muscles around the eyes.

D．They have easily distinguishable faces.

29．What does Juliane Kaminski most probably suggest in **Paragraph 4** ?

A．Dogs have developed in order to get along with humans.

B．Dogs have changed their behaviors to get food from humans.

C．Dogs are intentionally raising their eyebrows to please humans.

D．Dogs have learned facial expressions from human babies.

30．What is the passage mainly about?

A．The evolution of the wolves. B．The similarities between dogs and wolves.

C．Dogs’ ability to connect with humans. D．Changes in dogs caused by domestication.

**第二节 （共5个小题；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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Curling (冰壶）is a winter sport played on ice. Therefore, it's most popular in northern countries like Canada. Curling is played in the USA by about 15,000 people. 31 Scottish winters were long and there were forms of entertainment. So people began making a sport out of sliding heavy stones on the frozen lakes . The game spread, and in the 1700s , curling clubs formed. Then Scottish soldiers brought it to North America.

32 Men, women, and children often compete on the same team, if they can slide a forty-pound stone down the ice! Both teams slide their stones toward the same goal. After all 16 stones have been cast, the team whose stone has slid closest to the goal gets one point.

33 The ice is so smooth and the stone is so heavy that even the smallest misjudgment in a throw can make the stone slide much too far or stop too suddenly. 34 Water helps the stone slide, but it can also change the stone's path.

In curling, a broom is part of each player's equipment. A good curler must know how much force to use. The player must know the exact conditions of the ice on the court. 35 That may explain why the International Olympic Committee decided to make curling an Olympic sport in 1998.

A. The rules are easy to learn, but playing the game is hard.

B. Then the play begins in the other direction.

C. Curling probably began in Scotland in the 1500s or earlier.

D. The melting of die ice makes things tough for the curlers.

E. Players compete on the court.

F. In other words, a good curler must be a fine athlete.

G. Curling is played by teams of four people.

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节 完形填空** （共20个小题；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 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。

One Saturday morning, I did things smoothly. By 10 am I'd already taken a shower, made breakfast for my kid with a special diet, been to the bank and 36 produce at the farmer's market. Before heading to the laundromat（自助洗衣店）, I decided to 37 the living room.

I 38 my way steadily around the 39 until I got to the window. As I wiped the window frame（窗框）I noticed, with some 40 , that the window was not locked. I had 41 my son to re-lock the window, telling him that the one point of 42 for robbery in NYC is through open windows.

I 43 waking him from his teen-deep Saturday morning sleep to make him lock the window. Before I did so I noted I was also 44 to have discovered the unlocked window before a robber did. 45 mixed feelings, I chose to 46 first on thanking God for the terrible 47 prevented from happening, and to speak to my son when I was less 48 . So I did my 49 and considered what to say to my son, and how, and when. By the time I was done, I had a plan that 50 me to talk to my son calmly, so he could hear my words instead of reacting to my 51 .

Giving myself 52 turned out to be a good choice. Over the years I've learned that anger is 53 an effective lesson plan for teaching responsibility. I was far more thankful for my unlocked-window discovery than angered by it. So as I moved on to the next 54 on my to-do list, I, in a heated moment, 55 and prayed over a situation of gratitude.

36．A．kept up B．turned up C．picked up D．broke up

37．A．decorate B．dust C．repair D．paint

38．A．worked B．made C．pushed D．lost

39．A．market B．farm C．room D．kitchen

40．A．alarm B．doubt C．relief D．curiosity

41．A．instructed B．invited C．persuaded D．called

42．A．attempt B．permission C．entry D．adventure

43．A．imagined B．avoided C．missed D．considered

44．A．cautious B．grateful C．nervous D．regretful

45．A．Tired of B．Interested in C．Faced with D．Impressed by

46．A．carry B．depend C．focus D．count

47．A．case B．ignorance C．intention D．mistake

48．A．shocked B．sceptical C．annoyed D．reliable

49．A．cooking B．laundry C．shopping D．reading

50．A．urged B．requested C．allowed D．commanded

51．A．imagination B．conclusion C．emotion D．responsibility

52．A．answer B．guidance C．excuse D．time

53．A．actually B．desperately C．rarely D．especially

54．A．item B．research C．favor D．assistance

55．A．broke down B．cooled down C．turned down D．made up

**第二节 语法填空**（共10个小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

阅读下列短文，在空白处填入适当内容，或括号内单词的正确形式，并填写在答题纸上**。**

In recent years many TV shows have become 56 (extreme) popular among Chinese audience. Those programs, 57 (range) from talent or dating shows to reality shows , have received both commercial success and public attention.

Their 58 (popular) is mainly based on simple facts. First, they care about social concerns. Second, without exception, they explore 59 perfect balance between the international forms and Chinese expressions.

Despite apparent highlights, much room is left for improvement. Above all, commercial interests often outweigh 60 （education） purposes, causing many 61 (complain) about the unbearable advertisements. In addition, some sharp remarks, 62 they are eye-catching, may have misleading effects 63 the youth.

As far as I 64 (concern), such shows should shoulder more responsibility instead of merely entertaining the public. 65 is expected that these programs should be positive in their forms as well as functions. Meanwhile, the media should also safeguard the values of our society.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节 应用文写作（满分15分）**

假设你是某中学高二学生李华。你校将举办主题为 “创意点亮校园”学生手工作品展。请给你校的交换生Jim写一封邮件，邀请他参观展览。内容包括：

1. 发出邀请；

2. 介绍展览信息 (例如：时间、地点、内容等)；

3. 询问对方意向。

注意：1. 词数100左右； 2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 邮件开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。 提示词：手工作品 **handicraft**

**Dear Jim,**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Yours,**

**Li Hua**

**第二节 读后续写**  （满分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。

**I have been in the teaching profession more than thirty years, and one of the best teachers I have ever known was Mr. Rowe. I was lucky enough to co-teach fourth grade with him.**

**Mr. Rowe had infinite patience and understanding and I learned so much from watching him. He could perform miracles, like the one her performed with Steven, one of the unhappiest kids I ever saw. Steven couldn’t stand school. He didn’t like being picked last for kickball. He didn’t like the kids who raised their hands and knew all the answers, and most importantly, he didn’t like himself.**

**The first day he walked into Mr. Rowe’s classroom, he ignored the other students, looking angry and annoyed, and slid into his chair, knocking a couple of textbook onto the floor. Mr.Rowe walked over to him and touched Steven’s shoulder, but Steven pulled away. Nevertheless, Mr. Rowe welcomed him: “Hi, Steven. I’m happy you are in my class. We are gonna have a great year.” Steven looked around the room as if Mr. Rowe must be mistaken. No teacher in his right mind would want Steven to be part of his classroom. So, while Mr. Rowe seemed cheerful and relaxed that day of school, it seemed like Steven was angry and confused.**

**That day after classes, Mr. Rowe chose Steven to pitch the kickball at recess（休息期间）. “Hey, Steven,” Mr. Rowe commented, “You are good at pitching. Let me show you my secret trick.” Mr. Rowe taught Steven one of the tricks that not a single kid could perform. Steven learned fast and did quite well! Everyone cheered for him!**

**After the kickball, Steven sat as closer to Mr. Rowe in classes as he could. When a question was asked, Steven lit up; he knew the answer! He raised his hands. When he answered the question, his voice shook. However, he got the answer right! He said, with Mr. Rowe, his days of the fourth grade promised wonderful. That is not to say that every day went smoothly, but it was evident that Steven grew to love Mr. Rowe more and more with each passing day.**

**注 意：**

1.所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2.至少使用5个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3.续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；

4.续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

**Paragraph 1:**

**Time passed quickly that year, and before we all knew it, it was the last day of school.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Paragraph 2:**

**Many years later, Mr. Rowe and I were surprised when a handsome young man walked into our classroom, dressed in the Marine Corps(海军陆战队)** **uniform.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**第一部分：听力（每小题1.5分，满分 30分）**

1—5 ACABC 6—10 CBBCA 11—15 CBACB 16—20 C ABBA

**第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节：（共10个小题；每小题2.5分，满分25分）**

21－23 CBC 24－26 ACBD 27－30 CAD

**第二节：（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

31－35 CGADF

**第三部分：语言知识运用（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）**

36－40 CBACA 41－45 ACDBC 46－50 CACBC 51－55 CDCAB

**第二节：语法填空（共10个小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

1. extremely 57. ranging 58. popularity 59. a 60. educational
2. complaints 62. although/though 63. on 64. am concerned 65. It

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节 应用文写作（满分15分）**

**Possible version:**

**Dear Jim，**

How are you doing? I’m writing to invite you to visit a handicrafts exhibition in our school, whose theme is “Creativity Lights Up the Campus”.

The exhibition aims to enrich our school life and promote our creativity and hands-on ability. It is scheduled to be held in the lecture hall from May 15 to June 1. Dozens of handicrafts with unique designs and various themes will be on display, such as clay sculptures, paper cuttings and so on. They are all created by students. Many works are made from unwanted materials in our daily life, which shows how students turn waste into treasure. I’m sure you will be amazed at the students’ creativity and imagination.

If you want to know more about it, you can visit our school website. I’m looking forward to meeting you at the exhibition.

**Yours,**

**Li Hua**

**第二节 读后续写（满分25分）**

Possible version:

**Paragraph 1:**

***Time passed quickly that year, and before we all knew it, it was the last day of school***. Our school had a very special tradition on the last day. All the teachers filled the sidewalk, waving goodbye to the kids as the buses pilled out with their horns honking. But on that particular day, Steven felt there was a lump in his throat and didn’t say anything because he knew he would cry. With tears in his eyes, he walked slowly to the bus, lowered his head and boarded the bus reluctantly. However, he hesitated, turned around, then jumped off and pushed his way through the crowd. Mr.Rowe hugged him tightly. Patting the sobbing boy on the shoulder, Mr. Rowe whispered, “I will miss you, too.”

**Paragraph 2:**

***Many years later, Mr. Rowe and I were surprised when a handsome young man walked into our classroom, dressed in the Marine Corps(海军陆战队) uniform.***The young man stood tall and proud. It was Steven! Mr. Rowe and I couldn’t believe our eyes. He saluted and **embraced** Mr. Rowe tightly! “I have come back to school today just to say thanks to you!” It is my hope that every teacher is blessed with such a wonderful experience of a former student coming back, simply to say a very simple THANKS.

**附：听力录音材料**

***Text 1***

W: My partner is **absent** today. I have to do the work **alone**.

M: Oh, no. You cannot **conduct** the experiment without a partner, for **safety***.*

***Text 2***

M: I don’t have much **cash** on me. Do you take checks?

W: Sorry. We only accept **credit cards** or cash. Of course, you can also use WeChat payment.

M: Lucky me. I have my cell phone at hand.

***Text 3***

M: When does the next bus leave for New York?

W: Buses leave for New York **every half hour**. You just missed the nine thirty bus by five minutes.

M: Thank you.

***Text 4***

W: Airport, please. I’m running a little late. So just take the fastest way even if it’s not the most direct.

M: Sure, but there is a lot of **traffic** everywhere today because of the football game.

***Text 5***

W: You look a bit **upset** today. What has **annoyed** you?

M: I don’t know if I will be able to give a speech tomorrow.

W: Why not? Aren’t you ready?

M: I AM ready, but I think I’m coming down with a **sore throa**t caused by severe tiredness. It’s really something **awkward**.

***Text 6***

M: **Customer service**. Antony Grant speaking. May I help you?

W: I can’t believe this is happening. I ordered a 32-inch bag on Monday, but you sent me a 24-inch one today. I’m planning to use that bag during our vacation starting on 19th in Mexico. We’ll take off on Sunday, and it’s only two days away. What **am I supposed to do** now?

M: I’m really sorry, Madam. I’ll check right away. Would you please tell me your order number?

W: It’s CE5876. Why couldn’t you have been more careful with your work?

M: I do apologize, Madam. Yes, there did seem to be a mistake. We’ll have the correct size bag sent to you by overnight mail right away. It will arrive in time for your trip. Again, I apologize for any **inconvenience** caused by our mistake. I promise it won’t happen again.

W: Okay. Well, **mistakes are** **unavoidable**. Thank you anyway.

M: Thank you for choosing Lynch Mail. I hope you will have a wonderful vacation.

***Text 7***

M: I’d like to go to Yale University tomorrow. But how can I? W: Take the **subway** and then **transfer** to a train.

M: Which subway line should I take?

W: Take line A from here and get off at the central **terminal**.

M: Isn’t line A **under construction**?

W: Really? I thought Line B is Ok, Line B is your choice, neither A or C.

M: So, do I transfer there?

W: Yes. Go to the ticket window, saying that you are going to Yale.

M: By the way, since I will stay here for 7 days, can I get **a special tourist** **pass**?

W: I don’t think we have this kind of pass in New York. But you can buy **a 7-day** **subway** **pass.**

M: What’s the difference between the regular ticket and the seven-day pass?

W: It cost you only $15 to get a 7-day pass. And you get **unlimited** use during the whole week.

However, the **regular admission** is $1.5 per trip.

M: Thank you very much.

***Text 8***

M: Excuse me, Miss. Should I **check in** here for taking UA 610 to New York?

W: Yes, sir. May I have your **passport** and **flight ticke**t, please?

M: Sure, here you are. Can I have a seat by the **aisle**?

W: Let me see... OK. No problem. Do you have any pieces of luggage to **check in**? M: Yes. Two suitcases.

W: Would you please put them on the **scale**?

M: Of course. They are not **overweight,** are they? W: I’m sorry. They’re overweight by 3 kilos.

M: That’s too bad. It must be because of the books.

W: I see you don’t have any carry-on bags. **Probably**, you could pick some out of your luggage and take them with you.

M: Good idea! Could you explain the correct **baggage allowance** to me?

W: Of course. For our trans-Pacific flights to the USA or Canada, your baggage allowance is a maximum of two checked bags, **not more than** 20 kilos.

M: I see.

W: All right. Here are your baggage claim tags, flight ticket, boarding pass and passport.

M: When is **the boarding time**?

W: The boarding time is 6:35pm and you’ll board from Gate 15. And you have twenty minutes before your plane takes off.

M: I see. Thanks a lot.

***Text 9***

M: What’s going on around here? Why is everyone changing offices? W: Haven’t you heard? Where have you been anyway?

M: I just got back from visiting the **plant** in Chicago.

W: Well, there are a lot of changes being made here this week. M: Yes, I see. But what are they?

W: For one thing, Martha and Jim are leaving.

M: Where are they going? Did they get a higher **position**?

W: Yes. Martha’s going to the office in Atlanta. She is going to be **in charge of** the whole southern market. Jim is going to manage the plant in California.

M: And you? What about you? Are you going to rise to a higher position, too? W: Not yet, but I’m hoping I will.

M: Don’t you want to **get a rise**? I’d like the job in California.

W: No, I want to stay here at the company office. This is the place to get noticed by top management.

***Text 10***

The key to **journalism** is asking questions. When creating a class newspaper, it’s important to **keep** your readers’ interests **in mind**. As you assign stories, you should always ask yourself these two simple questions: What do students at my school want to read about? What stories would **grab** and **hold their attention**? Take the following easy steps and you’ll be fast on your way to **creating a first-rate paper**. First, **make a list of** 10 hot topics at your school. When putting together your list, make sure to pick **issues** your fellow students care about the most, such as Cafeteria food quality or the coming school play. Then make a list of at least five hot topics in the news today. When putting together your list, you may want to look at the ***Scholastic Kids Press Corps homepage*** for ideas. Second, talk to your student reporters and find out what their interests and strengths are. On a blackboard, make a list of your student reporters’ names and their **specialties**. Now it’s time to assign stories. **Keep your reporters’ interests and strengths in mind** when choosing which ones to assign. Next to each name on your list, assign a story from your lists of topics.