

宁波“十校”2020届高三3月联考

英语试题卷

考生须知：

1. 本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。满分为 150 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。
2. 请用黑色签字笔将学校、班级、姓名、考号分别填写在答题卷和机读卡的相应位置上。

第 I 卷（共 95 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 does the woman think of the shopping center?
A. It is satisfactory. B. It is old-fashioned. C. It is disappointing.
2. When will the speakers arrive at the camp?
A. On August 5th. B. On August 6th. C. On August 7th.
3. Who is most probably the man?
A. A waiter. B. A bookseller. C. A farmer.
4. Where is the conversation most probably taking place?
A. In a theatre. B. In a library. C. In a booking office.
5. What does the woman mean?
A. The man should work hard.
B. The man can apply for the job again.
C. The man may have another chance.

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 is the conflict between the woman and the man?
A. Adam prefers chocolate milkshake.
B. Adam takes a big bite of plain bread.
C. Adam's food is changed to milkshake.
7. What is the possible relation between Adam and the woman?
A. Father and daughter. B. Mother and son. C. Husband and wife.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至第 10 三个小题。

8. What do we know about the man?

- A. He might have caught a cold.
- B. He is going to Machu Picchu.
- C. He is a very considerate person.

9. What does the woman tell the man to avoid in the end?

- A. Covering your mouth with the elbow (肘).
- B. Sneezing directly at someone's face.
- C. Washing your hands after coughing.

10. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Travel plans.
- B. School lessons.
- C. Health habits.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题三个小题。

11. What is Sue's suggestion for people with difficulties?

- A. Believing in themselves.
- B. Challenging their life.
- C. Asking for help.

12. How does Sue explain her job to kids?

- A. She makes children's programs.
- B. She gets involved in legal decisions.
- C. She explains the function of the law in simple words.

13. What does Sue think happiness is?

- A. Sharing things with others.
- B. Solving problems.
- C. Having her opinions heard.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题四个小题。

14. What is the woman most probably doing?

- A. She's looking around a house for rent.
- B. She's viewing the house she wants to buy.
- C. She is talking about the loan with the bank staff.

15. What does the woman like best in the kitchen?

- A. The wine storage area.
- B. The advanced equipment.
- C. The relaxing colors of the wall.

16. What does the woman think of the man's offer on the house at first?

- A. It's unreasonable.
- B. It's unexpected.
- C. It's acceptable.

17. What does the woman imply in the end?

- A. She'll buy the house.
- B. She'll reconsider the price.
- C. She'll discuss with her husband.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至第 20 题三个小题。

18. When will the first half of the course be delivered?

- A. On Tuesdays and Thursdays.
- B. On Tuesdays and Wednesdays.
- C. On Wednesdays and Thursdays.

19. How often will the class meet in the research lab?
A. Twice a week. B. Once a month. C. Twice a month.
20. What might NOT be closely related to one's grades according to the passage?
A. Classroom tests. B. Attendance rate. C. Research papers.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

For years, I have advocated the importance of hard work, determination, persistence, and practice as key ingredients of success. Malcolm Gladwell, who has written *The Story of Success*, seems to support my theory. He says it takes about 10,000 hours of practice to attain true expertise.

"The people at the very top don't just work harder than everyone else," Gladwell writes. "They work much, much harder." Achievement, he says, is talent plus preparation. Preparation seems to play a bigger role.

For example, he describes the Beatles: They had been together seven years before their famous arrival in America. They spent a lot of time playing in clubs, sometimes for as long as eight hours a night. Overnight success? Not exactly. Estimates are that the band performed 1,200 times before their big success in 1964. By comparison, most bands don't perform 1,200 times in their careers.

Neurologist Daniel Levitin has studied the formula for success extensively and shares this finding: "The emerging picture from such studies is that 10,000 hours of practice is required to achieve the level of mastery associated with being a world-class expert in anything. In study after study of composers, basketball players, fiction writers, ice skaters, concert pianists, chess players, the number comes up again and again. Of course, this doesn't address why some people get more out of their practice sessions than others do. But no one has yet found a case in which true world-class expertise was accomplished in less time. It seems it takes the brain a long time to digest all that it needs to know to achieve true mastery."

Two computer giants, Bill Joy, who co-founded Sun Microsystems, and Bill Gates, co-founder of Microsoft, also were proof of the 10,000-hour theory.

The abilities these people possessed were far-ranging, yet the formula for success was the same: hard work and lots of it. Some people just make it look easy. Of course, you probably didn't see the first 9,999 hours of hard work.

21. According to the passage, what made Beatles different from most other bands?
A. Their great talent. B. Their persistent effort.
C. Their charming looks. D. Their outstanding achievements.
22. How does the author support the theme of the text?
A. By stating arguments. B. By giving examples.
C. By providing statistical data. D. By making comparisons.
23. According to the passage, the opinions that Malcolm Gladwell may agree with include the following EXCEPT that _____.
A. life is full of ups and downs
B. work transforms talent into genius
C. success takes hard work and devotion
D. the way to learn to do things is to do things

B

Jacques-Yves Cousteau, the French explorer, once pointed out, “Population growth is the primary source of environmental damage.” Many experts are calling the growing problem of global waste a worldwide health crisis in that pollution from trash is not only harming the world’s oceans, air and soil but also endangering people’s health as well as the livelihood of all living creatures.

Reduce, reuse, recycle

Such a dilemma raises the question, is there a more responsible way of dealing with trash? Fortunately, there is. Living a zero-waste lifestyle is the way to go. One example of this is what’s often called the three R’s: reduce, reuse, recycle. Reducing the use of plastic containers as well as reusing and recycling bottles and cans decreases the amount of garbage being sent to landfills. As a result, less money is spent on waste management, and countries’ financial burdens are significantly relieved. Such positive effects on an economy is known as a circular economy.

Circular economy

Traditionally, manufacturers would make a product to be used and disposed of by consumers. This linear model of production offered no help in the fight against global waste. Alternatively, a circular economy was introduced. Once a product’s value is exhausted, the materials are recycled and returned to manufacturers. The outcome is less waste. One large-scale example of this is happening on the island of Taiwan.

4-in-1 Recycling Program

In 1997, Taiwan established its signature 4-in-1 Recycling Program, consisting of communities, recycling companies, government cleaning teams and the Recycling Fund. Residents separate their recyclable waste. The local government collection teams collect it. Recycling companies buy waste materials from them to make profits. Importers and manufacturers who are responsible for the recyclable products pay a fee into the Recycling Fund. The Recycling Fund is an essential aspect of the program used to subsidize (补贴) the recycling disposal system, support education and research and development as well as finance recycling efforts in the future.

Turning garbage into gold

By following a circular system, more products than ever are being manufactured using recycled materials. Environmentally-friendly decisions like these help to conserve natural resources, reduce pollution, save landfill space and even create new job opportunities. Recycling can truly turn garbage into gold.

24. According to the passage, the biggest challenge facing the world today is _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. the rapid growth of population | B. the overdeveloped manufacture |
| C. the world’s large amount of trash | D. inappropriate use of plastic products |

25. What is the aim of bringing in circular economy?

- A. To save land and create wealth.
- B. To minimize waste and restore used materials.
- C. To support research and speed development.
- D. To rid poor habits and encourage a new lifestyle.

26. Which of the following might be the best title for the text?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Zero-Waste, Full Recycle | B. Circular Economy In Action |
| C. The World’s Recycling Companies | D. A Worldsize Environmental Crisis |

C

There is a very long list of rules for the New York City subway. Don't put your feet on a seat, don't carry open cups of coffee or soda, don't take more than one seat... Those are just a few of the rules. There are hundreds more.

With so many rules, why is it still unpleasant to ride the subway?

Some people think that the problem is that no one enforces the rules. Other passengers sometimes try to enforce rules. But you can't rely on them because New Yorkers have unwritten rules against talking to strangers and making eye contact with strangers. How can you tell someone to take her shopping bags off the seat and throw away her Coke without talking to her or looking at her? It is difficult.

There are other New Yorkers who think that the subway is unpleasant because there are not enough rules. One rider wrote a letter to *The New York Times* a couple of weeks ago suggesting a few more subway rules. Here are some of the rules that she would like to see:

—Don't lean on the poles. You prevent other people from holding on. They can fall down.

—Talk quietly. The trains are already too noisy.

—Give your seat to elderly passengers or to parents with small children.

If those unwritten rules of etiquette are written down, will the rude people be more likely to follow them? It doesn't make sense to make more rules that no one will enforce.

The real problem is that we are forgetting how to be nice to each other. It is embarrassing that we need a rule to tell us to give our seat to elderly passengers. Nobody should need to be reminded to do that.

I say we stop talking about the rules and try to remember our manners. Let's be nice to each other not because a police officer might tell us to get off the train, but because it is the right thing to do. Then New York City would be more civilized—both above ground and below.

27. Don't make eye contact and don't talk to strangers are examples of _____.

A. New York subway rules

B. personal preferences on the subway

C. behavioral habits in New York City

D. unpleasant experiences on the subway

28. In the writer's opinion, what measures should be taken?

A. The authority should set stricter rules.

B. The government should employ more police.

C. The citizens should ride the subway less.

D. Everyone should take better care of their behavior.

29. The underlined word "etiquette" is closest in meaning to _____.

A. manners

B. phenomena

C. festivals

D. moods

30. The author wrote this article in order to _____.

A. introduce an unwritten rule for New Yorkers

B. describe an unpleasant ride on the subway.

C. present a real problem of disorder in the New York City.

D. give a civilized suggestion on improving the riding environment.

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

You are out of work. You hate your job. 31 You are looking for your first job. Where do you start?

If you are like most Americans, you'll probably email your resume to a lot of companies. You might search for job postings on the Internet. But experts say you won't have much luck.

One thing you can do is read Richard Bolles's *What Color Is Your Parachute?* This book is different

from other job-hunting manuals. Bolles helps you find your ideal job: a job that fits you, a job that makes you happy. What kind of job is ideal for you? You need to have a clear picture in your mind of the job you want. 32

Bolles says that you must think about three things before you can find your ideal job:

1. Your skills. What do you like to do? What do you do well? Are you good at talking to groups? Growing vegetables? Teaching? Drawing on the computer? 33 For example, a mother of four children is probably good at managing people (children!). This woman may be a good manager.

2. 34 Where do you like to work? Do you like to work outside? At home? In an office? Alone or with others? What kinds of people do you like to work with?

3. Job rewards. How much money do you need? How much money do you want? Do you need a lot of vacation time? 35 What makes you feel good about a job?

So, if you are looking for a job or if you have a job but want a new one, remember: Don't just email your resume out to every company. Don't just answer Internet job postings. And don't wait for friends to give you a job.

A. Job setting.

B. Job description.

C. What else do you want from a job?

D. You aren't satisfied with your career.

E. Bolles asks you to think about all your skills.

F. The book was first written in 1970.

G. The book has many exercises to help you draw this picture.

第三部分 语言运用（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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

In the summer of 1964, a well-known writer and editor Norman Cousins became very ill. His body 36, and it was difficult for him to even move around. He 37 his physician, who did many tests. 38, he was diagnosed as having ankylosing spondylitis(强直性脊柱炎), a very serious and 39 form of arthritis(关节炎). He was told he had only a 1 in 500 chance of 40.

41 the diagnosis, Cousins was determined to overcome the disease. He had always been interested in 42 and had read the work of Hans Selye, *The Stress of Life* (1956). This book discussed the idea of how body chemistry and health can be damaged by emotional stress and negative attitudes. Selye's book made Cousins think about the 43 benefits of positive attitudes and emotions. He thought, "44 negative emotions produce negative changes in the body, wouldn't positive emotions produce positive chemical changes?"

He decided to concentrate on positive emotions as a treatment to 45 some of the symptoms. In addition to his 46 medical treatment, he tried to put himself in situations that would produce positive emotions. "Laughter Therapy" became part of his treatment. He 47 time each day for watching comedy films, reading humorous books, and doing other activities that would 48 laughter and positive emotions. Within eight days of starting his "Laughter Therapy" program, his 49 began to decrease. His physical condition even 50. Within a few months' time, he was able to walk 51 a metal brace. Soon after that, he was able to return to work. He 52 reached complete recovery in a few years. He lived for 26 years after he became ill. He died in 1990 at the age of 75.

Skeptical readers may 53 the doctor's previous diagnosis, but Cousins believed his 54 was

the result of a mysterious mind-body interaction. His “Laughter Therapy” is a good example of one of the many 55 medical treatments people look for today.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. touched | B. bled | C. ached | D. broke |
| 37. A. discussed | B. consulted | C. observed | D. checked |
| 38. A. Eventually | B. Hopefully | C. Particularly | D. Occasionally |
| 39. A. respective | B. defensive | C. effective | D. destructive |
| 40. A. survival | B. operation | C. performance | D. success |
| 41. A. In case of | B. In fear of | C. In spite of | D. In favor of |
| 42. A. service | B. medicine | C. entertainment | D. art |
| 43. A. necessary | B. suitable | C. possible | D. extra |
| 44. A. If | B. While | C. As | D. Unless |
| 45. A. cure | B. affect | C. keep | D. ease |
| 46. A. common | B. conventional | C. casual | D. comfortable |
| 47. A. forced | B. permitted | C. delivered | D. scheduled |
| 48. A. bring about | B. take up | C. carry out | D. result from |
| 49. A. loss | B. spirit | C. illness | D. pain |
| 50. A. improved | B. increased | C. advanced | D. repaired |
| 51. A. dressing | B. wearing | C. holding | D. putting |
| 52. A. especially | B. generally | C. actually | D. barely |
| 53. A. require | B. complain | C. question | D. explain |
| 54. A. growth | B. injury | C. development | D. recovery |
| 55. A. available | B. alternative | C. ambitious | D. admirable |

第Ⅱ卷（共 55 分）

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Since 1972, more than 800 cultural sites that are thought to be of special importance to human history and culture 56 (add) to the World Heritage Site List. The Taj Mahal in India and the Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in China are two of the best known 57 (example).

The Taj Mahal, 58 was built between 1631 and 1648, is 59 (apparent) a masterpiece of architecture. It took more than 20, 000 workers and 1,000 elephants 60 (complete) the project. Building a Taj Mahal was a labour of love. It was built in memory of the emperor's beloved wife. If the Taj Mahal is a 61 (celebrate) of the heart, then the Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties are 62 monument to the mind and spirit. 63 (build) by several emperors between 1368 and 1915, the Imperial Tombs represent Chinese cultural and historical values.

Human life lasts only a short time 64 art and culture last forever. The UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Sites programme attempts to preserve the best of human history. Masterpieces such as the Taj Mahal and the Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties remind us 65 what we can achieve at our finest, and inspire us to live up to our great past in the future.

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）

假如你是李华，即将赴英国剑桥大学就读。然而，由于国内新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情爆发，你无法按照规定时间报到。请你写一封邮件，向学校申请延迟报到。

内容包括：1. 表达歉意； 2. 阐述原因； 3. 希望获准。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：新型冠状病毒肺炎 COVID-19

剑桥大学 the University of Cambridge

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。

It was a peaceful night. I was sleeping with my brothers, feeling warm and comfortable. Mama was sleeping nearby, covered by snow. Papa was somewhere nearby, watching over us. There was a bright moon and we had all had a good meal of venison (鹿肉) Papa had caught earlier.

“Uncle Louis is coming”, Papa said. We loved Uncle Louis. He was a funny wolf, and always had interesting things to tell us and show us.

A little while later, Uncle Louis appeared. We did not approach him with respect the way we approached Papa. We flew at him, jumped all over him, and rolled him in the snow. Uncle Louis laughed and patted us with his paws. He is black all over, with yellow eyes, and he is very tall.

“It's the longest night of the year”, Uncle Louis said, “Does everyone feel like taking a run through the woods? I want to show you something unusual.”

Hearing that, Papa warned that it was dangerous to go near that pack of humans who lived in the woods.

“They are hardly dangerous”, Uncle Louis laughed, “They are so clumsy and make so much noise. They are not able to get near us——or even see us if we don't want them to. Besides, this is their special night. They are quite peaceful and won't be bothering about wolves.”

“Oh, please, Papa, let us run through the woods with Uncle Louis and see something unusual! ” We all begged.

“It is a fine night”, Papa smiled, “I must admit, I do feel like running.”

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

And we were off, all of us, heading towards the woods. _____

Paragraph 2

We stopped and sat on a hillside and below us was the humans' place. _____

宁波“十校”2020届高三3月联考英语参考答案

一、听力部分（每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

1-5 CBABC 6-10 CBABC 11-15 CCABA 16-20 CAACB

二、阅读理解

第一节：（共 10 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 分）

A 篇：21-23 BBA

B 篇：24-26 CBA

C 篇：27-30 CDAD

第二节：（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

七选五：31-35 DGEAC

三、完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

36-40 CBADA 41-45 CBCAD 46-50 BDADA 51-55 BCCDB

四、语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

56. have been added 57. examples 58. which 59. apparently 60. to complete
61. celebration 62. a 63. Built 64. but 65. of

五、应用文（满分 15 分）

Dear Sir or Madam,

I'd like to express my sincere thanks to you for enrolling me into the University of Cambridge. However, something unexpected has happened to me that makes it impossible for my school enrollment, for which I'm conveying my deepest apology.

As you know, China is currently dealing with an outbreak of the COVID-19. Faced with the crisis, we are recommended to stay at home, thus preventing me from attending the school as scheduled. I wonder if you can adopt a flexible approach with regard to the registration time.

Your prompt attention and reply to the letter would be highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

六、读后续写（满分 25 分）

Paragraph 1

And we were off, all of us, heading towards the woods. It was almost midnight. The snow felt crispy and crunchy under our feet. The moon shone silver on my brother's fur, and the stars were as bright as diamonds. As we dashed through the woods, we breathed the cold air deep into our lungs, feeling refreshed. With Papa and Uncle Louis leading the way, I felt strong and light as though I could run forever. Then we smelled something nice.

Paragraph 2

We stopped and sat on a hillside and below us was the humans' place. It was the first time my brothers

and I had ever approached those wooden things, which, according to Uncle Louis, were made by putting pieces of wood together. We didn't see any humans, but we could hear them singing together inside the wooden things with warm light shining out through the holes. It was peaceful. I thought, "Even if they are dangerous, they are animals, just like we are." Then we threw back our heads and sitting on the hillside above the place where the humans live, we wolves sang, too, on this unusual night.

听力原文:

Text 1

M: So, what do you think of the new shopping center?

W: I went there yesterday and it is not as good as I expected.

Text 2

M: How long will we stay at the camp?

W: We'll stay there for one night. That is, we will leave the camp on August 7th.

Text 3

M: We are famous for our barbecue pork with rice. Would you like to have some?

W: Er... I don't think so. I am not a big fan of Barbecue pork.

Text 4

M: Can I stay here for just another minute? I really need to look up something on Shakespeare.

W: Sorry. Everyone is supposed to put books back to the shelves when the closing bell is sounded.

Text 5

M: The Morson Company turned down my application. I don't know what I can do without a job.

W: Well, don't take it so hard. Something else will turn up.

Text 6

M: Hey. Adam. How about some chocolate peanut butter milkshake? Yum, yum, yum . . .

W: Dad. What are you feeding my child? He shouldn't eat anything but rice and plain bread.

M: This rice is so good, Adam. Yum, yuck, yuck. Look. Your mom's in the other room. Let's forget the rice for a minute. One bite of this chocolate milkshake won't hurt. Here. Take a small bite, no, a BIG bite . . . yeah!

W: Is he not eating? Do I need to come in there?

M: No, no, no. We're fine. Adam and I are just talking about politics. Just light stuff like that.

W: Oh, yeah, that's all he needs. I'm coming in there. Dad! What have you been giving him?

M: We've just been sharing some of this chocolate rice, uh, milkshake!

Text 7

M: Achoo!

W: Your're going to Machu Picchu?

M: No! That's just me sneezing.

W: Ew! That's terrible! Haven't you heard "Cough and sneeze, elbows, please"?

M: wh...what? Why would I sneeze into my elbows when I can sneeze into my hands?

W: Because that is the easiest way to spread the germs!

M: I thought covering your mouth would help prevent the spreading of the germs.

W: Yes, but what happens after that? What about the things you would touch after that?

M: I hadn't thought of that.

W: Ideally, you should use a tissue when you cough or sneeze and wash your hands later. But if you don't have a tissue, then make sure you use your elbow to cover your mouth. And later, wash your elbow!

M: Cough and sneeze, elbows, please. I shall remember that!

W: Also, if you are in a crowd of people, cough or sneeze downwards to avoid sneezing directly at someone's face.

M: I will remember that too when I go to Machu Picchu!

W: Are you sneezing again?

M: Not achoo, Machu Picchu.

W: Ha-ha.

Text 8

M: The guest for today is Sue Walter. She is a famous judge in court. Good morning, Sue!

W: Good morning, Shon. I am glad to be here today.

M: Your new book *My world* will be published next week. Would you please tell us the theme of your book?

W: Well, I want people who have challenges in their lives to believe that despite their difficulties they can still accomplish a lot. One of my suggestions is to always ask for help.

M: Right. What's the best part of being a judge in court?

W: Having a voice in the decision-making process. There is something extremely satisfying about that.

M: You've been on the children's program. So how do you explain your job to kids?

W: I give a very simplified version of what a judge does. I talk to them about how the law helps people solve their problems.

M: What's your idea of happiness?

W: I think it would be satisfaction of enjoying things with others, meaning when you give it to others, whether it's time, attention, a gift, anything, just those moments of sharing.

M: Thank you, Sue.

Text 9

W: I have a good feeling about this house.

M: If you like the outside, you are going to really love the inside.

W: What a beautiful home! And I like the way the window screen gives you privacy from the street.

M: Follow me into the kitchen. You will love it!

W: Wow, they put a wine storage area in the kitchen. I love it!

M: The best part is bedroom and the attached bathroom.

W: I love the relaxing colors of the wall and floor covering. I'd like to make an offer on this house.

M: As your house agent, I'm here to take care of this process. How much are we planning the offering?

W: I really like the house. I will pay the full asking price of 380 thousand dollars.

M: We'd better leave ourselves some bargaining room. Let's offer 350 thousand dollars.

W: That sounds good. But I don't want this house to get away from me.

Text 10

Hello, everyone. My name is Karl Roberts, and I'll be your teacher of this course, Language and Culture.

To begin with, please take a look at the teaching program in front of you. As you should all know by now, this course is given on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3:00 to 4:30 in the afternoon. We will be meeting in this room for the first half of the course, but we will be using the research lab every other week on Friday in Room 405 during the last two months of the course.

This is the text for this lesson. Unfortunately, the books haven't come in yet, but I was told that you should be able to buy them at the bookstore the day after tomorrow. Again as you see on your course outline, the grade is determined by your performance in the mid-term and final exams, classroom tests, and on your research work.

My office hours are from 9:00 to 12:00 on Wednesdays, and you can set up a date with me on other times as well.