**2024届高三第二次月水平检测英语·答案及评分标准**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

1-5 BBAAC 6-10 CAABB 11-15 ABABC 16-20 BACBB

**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）**

21—25 BCDCB 26—30 DABAD 31—35ACDAD

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**

36—40 EBDGA

**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）**

41-45 CADCB 46-50 ACDAB 51-55 CDDAB

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

56-60 shortened; and ; stretches; linking; a

61-65 central; growth; was announced; on/ in; its

**2024届高三第二次月水平检测英语·答案及评分标准**

A 篇【21题详解】

细节理解题。根据Glasgow Riverside Transport Museum部分中“The museum houses steam engines, motorbikes, Glasgow buses and just about anything else that has a set of wheels, wings or sails. (博物馆里有蒸汽机、摩托车、格拉斯哥公共汽车和其他任何有轮子、翅膀或帆的东西)”可知，游客在Glasgow Riverside交通博物馆可以看到各式各样的交通工具。故选B。

【22题详解】

细节理解题。根据The Pencil Museum1, Cumbria部分中“Entrance: adults £8, children £6. (门票：成人8英镑，儿童6英镑)”可知，一对带着两个孩子的夫妇要付：8×2+6×2=28英镑。故选C。

【23题详解】

推理判断题。文章介绍了英国四个最奇怪的博物馆的相关信息，所以文章很可能出自一本旅游指南。故选D。

B 篇【答案】24．C 25．B 26．D 27．A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了比尔·盖茨是如何教育孩子的。

24．词句猜测题。根据划线词后的“When it comes to parenting his three children, the billionaire says his wife Melinda has done more than her share of the work raising the kids. ”（谈到养育他的三个孩子，这位亿万富翁说，他的妻子梅林达在抚养孩子方面做得比她应该做的那部分还要多）可知，在抚养孩子方面，盖茨和妻子是不平等的，因此此处是说比尔·盖茨并没有假装他生活在一个平等主义家庭，由此可知划线词词义为“平等主义、信奉平等”，故选C。

25．细节理解题。根据第二段“They followed a 1970s “Love and Logic” parenting model. It’s a formula that was created by a group of three men. The core idea of their philosophy is centered on the idea of emotional control, mainly reducing emotional reactions like shouting or reprimanding kids.”（他们遵循20世纪70年代的“爱与逻辑”育儿模式。这是一个由三个人组成的小组创造的公式。他们哲学的核心思想是情绪控制，主要是减少情绪反应，如冲孩子大喊或斥责孩子）可知，“爱与逻辑”育儿模式注重情绪控制，故选B。

26．推理判断题。根据第二段“They followed a 1970s “Love and Logic” parenting model. It’s a formula that was created by a group of three men. The core idea of their philosophy is centered on the idea of emotional control, mainly reducing emotional reactions like shouting or reprimanding kids.”（他们遵循20世纪70年代的“爱与逻辑”育儿模式。这是一个由三个人组成的小组创造的公式。他们哲学的核心思想是情绪控制，主要是减少情绪反应，如冲孩子大喊或斥责孩子）以及“co-founder of this model, Charles Fay”（这一模式的联合创始人查尔斯·费伊）可知，查尔斯·费伊是“爱与逻辑”育儿模式的创始人之一，而这一模式的核心思想就是情绪控制，主要是减少情绪反应，如冲孩子大喊或斥责孩子，因此查尔斯·费伊会同意“对父母来说，对孩子大喊大叫不是明智的选择”这一说法，故选D。

27．推理判断题。根据最后一段“None of his kids owned a cell phone until they were 14 years old. The children also attended Catholic church regularly with their parents. ”（他的孩子直到14岁才拥有手机。孩子们还定期与父母一起参加天主教会）可知，比尔·盖茨对他的孩子要求很严格，故选A。

C篇

近期，生成式AI再次点燃了人工智能的火炬，科技圈也刮起了一股名叫“ChatGPT”的风。ChatGPT是由OpenAI公司开发的一个人工智能聊天机器人程序，于2022年11月推出。它能够通过学习和理解人类的语言来进行对话互动交流，甚至能完成撰写邮件、文案、翻译、代码等任务。数据显示，截至2023年一月末，ChatGPT的月度用户数已突破1亿，成为史上消费者增长最快的应用。一起来看看吧。

答案：BADA

生词

fine-tune *v.* 调整，使有规则

语块

1. artificial intelligence 人工智能

2. huge volumes of 大量的

3. search engine 搜索引擎

OpenAI

OpenAI是美国一家人工智能研究公司。其成立于2015年12月，和谷歌、苹果、IBM等知名公司创办的其它项目共同探索先进计算机技术，解决面部识别或语言翻译等问题。OpenAI的核心宗旨在于确保通用人工智能(Artificial Intelligence, AGI)，即一种高度自主且在多数具有经济价值的工作上超越人类的系统，为全人类带来福祉。

原文选自*www.cnet.com*、*updatedgeek.com*和*www.zdnet.com*

D篇 【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。如今市场上充斥着各种“无糖食品”和“无糖饮料”，它们对我们的健康究竟有着怎样的影响呢？

32．细节理解题。根据第三段中“Sugar-free means that artificial sweeteners (甜味剂) are used instead of real sugar.(无糖是指使用人工甜味剂代替真正的糖)”可知，所谓的“无糖产品”，其实是用人工甜味剂来代替真正的糖。故选C。

33．细节理解题。根据第五段中“Most artificial sweeteners are a lot sweeter than sugar,so only a tiny amount is needed. That’s why they can market sugar-free alternatives as‘low-calorie’or‘no-calorie’.(大多数人造甜味剂比糖甜得多，所以只需要少量。这就是为什么他们可以以‘低卡路里’或‘无卡路里’来推销无糖替代品)”可知，由于人工甜味剂甜度非常高，所以其用量非常小，因此商家将其“无糖产品”标榜为“低卡路里”或“零卡路里”。故选D。

34．推理判断题。根据倒数第三段中“In turn, sugar-free alternatives connect to weight gain and type 2 diabetes (糖尿病).(反过来，无糖替代品会导致体重增加和2型糖尿病)”以及倒数第二段中“Artificial sweeteners also damage your gut’s ability to break down sugar, which impacts everything you eat.(人工甜味剂还会损害肠道分解糖的能力，从而影响你吃的所有东西)”可知，这些所谓的“无糖产品”中含有的人工甜味剂会导致肥胖和糖尿病，还会损害肠道分解糖的能力，因此是更大的健康隐患。故选A。

35．细节理解题。根据最后一段中“A good rule of thumb: stay away from artificial sweeteners and look for non-sugar, natural sweeteners like Stevia or date sugar.(一个很好的经验法则：远离人造甜味剂，寻找无糖的天然甜味剂，如甜菊糖或枣糖)”可知，作者认为，无论糖还是人工甜味剂都不是好的选择，后者危害更大；喜欢甜食者最好的选择是摄取自然的糖分——比如来自水果的糖。故选D。

七选五【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章对如何教育孩子认识到金钱的价值提出了建议和方法。

36．上文“It seems that there are more things for teens to spend money on than ever. (现在青少年可以花钱的东西似乎比以往任何时候都多。)”提出现在的青少年有很多花钱的地方，E项“There are expensive clothes, video games, phones and more. (有昂贵的衣服、电子游戏、手机等等。)”对“花钱的地方”进行举例说明，上下文语意连贯。故选E。

37．上文“Make the pocket money dependent on doing housework. (靠做家务赚零花钱。)”建议让孩子靠做家务赚零花钱，B项“But let them choose what they want to do. (但让他们选择自己想做的事。)”承接上文，对其进行补充说明，提出要让他们选择自己想做的事，上文构成转折有关系，衔接自然。故选B。

38．上文“You should also start early introducing your children to budgets and how much things cost. (你还应该尽早让你的孩子了解预算和东西的价格。)”提出让孩子了解预算和价格，D项“Have them go to the store with you or watch you pay the bills. (让他们和你一起去商店，或者看着你付账单。)”给出具体的做法，通过去商店看着大人付账单就可以达到目的，下文“Soon they’ll realise how much some things really cost. (很快他们就会意识到有些东西的真正价值。)”描述这样做的效果，衔接自然。故选D。

39．上文“Take this opportunity to teach them about savings. (抓住这个机会，教他们如何存钱。)”提出要教孩子存钱。G项“Have them put some into a savings account to use for college or other pursuits. (让他们存一些钱到储蓄账户中，用于上大学或其他追求。)”告知其存钱的目的，句中“some”与下文“the rest”相照应。故选G。

40．上文“Teaching your child the value of money will not happen overnight. (教你的孩子金钱的价值不会一蹴而就。)”提出教育孩子不能一蹴而就，需要一小步一小步地来。A项“It takes many small steps. (它需要很多小步骤。)”表达了同样的意思，上下文语意连贯。故选A。

完形填空【导语】这是一篇记叙文。本文介绍了Sandy为动物阅读的故事感动了很多的人，由此引起了人们对于阅读的兴趣，让周围的人加入进来的故事。

41.考查名词词义辨析。句意：一切都是因为她想念自己的狗。A.husband丈夫；B.kid孩子；C.dog狗；D.animal动物。根据后文“yet not quite 2 for a new dog in her life”可知她想念的是一只狗。故选C。

42.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：去年，当她心爱的安格斯去世时，Sandy感到很失落，她非常孤独，但还没有准备好迎接一只新的狗。A.ready 准备好； B.free自由的；C.sorry 抱歉的；D. grateful感激的。be ready to do sth.意为“准备好做某事”，根据前文“Sandy was at a loss when her beloved Angus died last year — terribly lonely, yet not quite”可知，此处指她还没准备好接纳一只新的狗。故选A。

43.考查副词词义辨析。句意：因此，她决定去当地的动物收容所做志愿者，和那些像她一样想念老朋友的毛茸茸的朋友们一起度过一段美好时光。A. However然而； B. Meanwhile 同时； C.Besides况且；D.Therefore因此。根据前文“yet not quite\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for a new dog in her life.”后文 “she decided to volunteer at the local animal shelter”可知，她很想念自己的狗，但没有准备好接纳新的狗，所以就决定去动物收容所做志愿者，两句之间是因果关系。故选D。

44.考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A.comforting安慰；B.admiring崇拜；C.missing思念；D.helping帮助。根据前文“It all started because she missed her own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”可知，那些朋友和她一样，在想念自己的伙伴。故选C。

45.考查名词词义辨析。句意： 记得她的狗喜欢别人读书给她听，她带了一本书来。A.toy 玩具；B. book书；C.camera 相机；D.photo照片。根据前文“Remembering that her dog had loved being read to”可知，带来的应该是一本书。故选B。

46.考查短语词义辨析。句意：自从Sandy第一次坐在狗屋旁边的椅子上，已经过去18个月了。A.settling into安顿；B.stealing into潜入； C.heading for前往；D.looking for寻找。根据后文“her chair beside the dog house”可知， Sandy应该是阅读了18个月了，应该是坐在椅子上阅读的。故选A。

47.考查名词词义辨析。句意：收容所的工作人员说这样能让狗平静下来，但Sandy说这样对她比对狗好。A.duty职责；B.work工作；C.good 好的；D. wrong错的。根据前文“Shelter workers say it really calms down the dogs”及后文“than it does to the dogs.”可知，Sandy说这对她来说更好。故选C。

48.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：Sandy不知道她给狗读书的照片在网上传播，直到媒体开始报道。A.uneasy不容易的；B.unsure不确定的；C.unhappy不高兴的；D.unaware不明白的。根据后文句子“that she took a photo and posted it on the Internet.”可知Sandy并不知道她的照片在网上流传的事。故选D。

49.考查动词词义辨析。句意：凯瑟琳，一个收容所的志愿者，看到她给一只老狗读书的情景非常感动，她拍了一张照片，并把它发到了网上。A.reading阅读；B.attending参加；C.waving挥舞；D. whispering窃窃私语。根据后文句子“I watched her read to several”可知，此处指的是给狗阅读的照片。故选A。

50.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：“她对狗很有耐心——我看着她给好几只狗读故事——它们喜欢被她抚摸。”凯瑟琳说。A.content满意的；B.patient有耐心的；C.strict严格的；D.careful仔细的。根据后文句子“I watched her read to several”可知，Sandy给狗阅读的这种耐心。故选B。

51. 考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. interviewed采访；B.trained 训练；C. petted 抚摸；D.photographed拍照。根据前文“She was so 10 with the dogs”可知，应该是抚摸那些狗，故选C。

52.考查动词词义辨析。句意：受到Sandy志愿服务风格的启发，收容所宣布明年九月将举办一场阅读马拉松。A.teaching教授；B.living居住；C.thinking思考；D. volunteering主动，自愿。根据前文“she decided to volunteer at the local animal shelter ”后文“the shelter has announced that a reading marathon is being 13 for next September”可知，受Sandy志愿服务风格的鼓舞，动物收容所宣布明年九月将举办一场阅读比赛。故选D。

53. 考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A.accepted接受；B.predicted预测；C.recorded记录；D. organized组织。根据后文“The plan is to get kids in the neighborhood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in reading to the animals,”可知，动物收容所宣布明年九月将组织举办一场阅读比赛。故选D。

54.考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们的计划是让附近的孩子们，参与到给动物读书的活动中来，同时给双腿的孩子们带来阅读练习的额外好处，同时给四腿的孩子们带来很多友好的陪伴。A.involved 涉及到；B.experienced经历；C.united 团结；D.relaxed放松。get involved in，意为“参与……活动”，根据前文“The plan is to get kids in the neighborhood”可知，组织这个活动是为了让孩子们参加到这个阅读的活动中来，故选A。

55. 考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A.competition竞赛；B.company陪伴；C. service 服务；D.advice建议。根据语境可知，人类给动物的阅读同时也是对于动物的陪伴。故选B。

语法填空【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了京杭大运河的大致情况极其对政治和经济的意义。

56．考查非谓语动词。句意：从13世纪末到19世纪，随着最高段的建造和总长度的缩短，运河成为中国南北之间的主要通道和国家的经济命脉。在with复合结构中，空处应填非谓语动词作宾补，shorten和逻辑主语length之间为被动关系，用过去分词。故填shortened。

57．考查固定短语。句意同上。结合句意表达“在……和……之间”用between...and...。故填and。

58．考查时态。句意：运河由隋、唐大运河、京杭大运河和浙东运河组成，全长2700多公里，横跨八个省级行政区，连接五大水系。空处为句子谓语动词，陈述客观事实，用一般现在时，主语the Canal是第三人称单数，谓语动词用单数形式。故填stretches。

59．考查非谓语动词。句意同上。空处和上文crossing并列作状语，应用非谓语动词形式，逻辑主语 the Canal和link之间为主动关系，应用现在分词。故填linking。

60．考查冠词。句意：大运河是古代中国人民的一项显著成就。achievement意为“成就”时是可数名词，此处是泛指，应用不定冠词修饰，且notable的发音是辅音音素开头，故填a。

61．考查形容词。句意：其政治和经济中心的联系在中国的政治团结、经济增长和文化繁荣中发挥了核心作用，并为沿线人口的生计、交流和融合做出了贡献。修饰名词role应用形容词central“核心的”作定语。故填central。

62．考查名词。句意同上。空处应填名词和上文the political unity以及下文cultural prosperity并列作介词in的宾语，growth“增长”是抽象名词，不可数。故填growth。

63．考查时态和语态。句意：大运河于2013年3月被国务院宣布为第七批国家级重点历史文化保护遗址之一，并于2014年6月被联合国教科文组织列入《世界遗产名录》。空处和下文registered是并列的谓语动词，陈述过去的事情，且主语The Grand Canal和announce之间是被动关系，故应用一般过去时的被动语态，主语是第三人称单数，谓语动词用单数。故填was announced。

64．考查介词。句意同上。结合句意表达“在……名录上”用on/in...list。故填on/in。

65．考查代词。句意：这一大规模的、鲜活的文化遗产像一条巨龙一样在中国广袤的领土上传播，在新时代，它的涟漪闪耀着金色的鳞片。修饰名词ripples应用形容词性物主代词。故填its。

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（满分15分）

【答案】参考范文

*Dear Chris,*

I heard that you want to save money secretly to buy a phone for gaming. I think it's not a good idea. It's important to prioritize your needs and make wise decisions. Spending all your money on gaming may not be beneficial in the long run.

Instead, I suggest considering other options. You could save money for something that can contribute to your personal development, such as educational materials or a hobby that can provide valuable skills. It's also important to find a balance between leisure activities and your responsibilities. I encourage you to explore different forms of entertainment that don't rely solely on technology. Engaging in outdoor activities, sports, or joining clubs can provide enjoyment and help you develop new skills. It's also a great way to expand your social circle.

I think if you can be a little bit smarter now, your will have a brighter future. Good luck.

*Yours*

*Li Hua*

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文,符合最新的考试风向。要求考生给美国笔友写封信，指出他得错误并提出建议。

【详解】1.词汇积累

打游戏：game （动词）

优先考虑：prioritize

从长远看：in the long run

拓宽： expand

2.句式

【高分句型1】It's important to prioritize your needs and make wise decisions.

在it’s +adj to do 的句型中运用了 prioritize这个高级词，彰显了构词法的魅力。

【高分句型2】I encourage you to explore different forms of entertainment that don't rely solely on technology.

在定语从句中巧用副词solely做到了意思的精准。

【解析】

【导语】本文一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了英国的四个奇妙博物馆。

【答案】

Adam cleared his throat and began to speak. “Mr. Brook, I’m here to make an apology. Yesterday afternoon my brother Bill damaged your car and ran away in panic. We are awfully sorry for that.” “Oh, I see. But it’s no big deal,” Osman smiled. Then Adam drew out the money from his pocket and said to Osman with sincerity, “This is all the money I have. I wonder if it can pay for your loss.” However, Osman insisted that it was only minor damage and declined to take it.

Just then, there came a knock at the door. Osman went to answer it, only to find Bill standing outside. “Morning, Mr. Brook. I … I’ve come to say sorry for …” Bill stammered. But Osman laughed and let him in. The two brothers were both surprised and glad to see each other. Osman gave them a thumbs-up and praised them happily, “Good boys, I truly appreciate your honesty. Just forget about my car.” Whatever the boys said, Osman wouldn’t take the money. Finally, he accepted their suggestion that they make it up to him by doing some work in his garden.

【解析】

本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了在肯德基打暑假工的亚当深夜回家后得知弟弟比尔偷开他的摩托车还把邻居奥斯曼的汽车的左前灯撞坏了，尽管亚当很生气，但是第二天一早带着打工赚的钱就去奥斯曼家道歉，他正要掏钱赔偿时，比尔也来了，奥斯曼很欣赏兄弟俩的诚实，没有收钱，但是接受了他们在他家花园里干点活来补偿他的损失的建议。

【详解】

1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“亚当清了清嗓子，开始说话。”可知，第一段可描写亚当为弟弟的过错向奥斯曼道歉，并愿意赔偿，但是奥斯曼认为没有必要赔偿了。

②由第二段首句内容“正在这时，传来了敲门声。”可知，第二段可描写比尔也来道歉，奥斯曼很欣赏兄弟俩的诚实，坚决不收钱，但是接受了两人在花园里干点活来补偿他的损失的建议。

2.续写线索：亚当道歉并赔偿——奥斯曼拒绝赔偿——比尔上门道歉——奥斯曼欣赏两人的诚实——奥斯曼拒绝接受赔偿但接受帮干园艺活的建议

3.词汇激活

行为类

①.道歉：make an apology/apologize/say sorry

②.取出：draw out/take out

③.拒绝：decline/refuse politely

情绪类

①.非常抱歉：be awfully sorry/feel most regretful

②.惊慌地：in panic/in alarm

【点睛】

[高分句型1]. Osman insisted that it was only minor damage and declined to take it.（由连接词that引导的宾语从句）

[高分句型2].Osman went to answer it, only to find Bill standing outside. （由不定式短语作状语，表意料之外的结果）

[高分句型3].Whatever the boys said, Osman wouldn’t take the money.（whatever引导的让步状语从句）

听力原文：

1. What will the speakers probably do this weekend?

A. See a movie. B. Buy a refrigerator. C. Eat out in town.

**Text 1**

W: **We need a new refrigerator.** (1) This one hardly holds enough food for a week.

M: **In that case, we'll go to town this weekend,** (1) instead of the movie.

2. What day is it today?

A. Monday. B. Thursday. C. Saturday.

**Text 2**

W: **Will you take part in the football match on Saturday?** (2)**M: That's the day after tomorrow?** (2) I'm afraid not. I have to set aside three days to prepare for the math exam next week.

3. What did the girl get from her parents?

A. A pair of shoes. B. A pair of jeans. C. A handbag.

**Text3**

M: Did your parents give you a new pair of jeans for your birthday, Jill?

W: No. **But they did give what I always wanted. I love this pair of shoes. (3)**

M: Yes, they look great with the handbag you bought last week.

4. How was the weather during Mike’s holiday?

A. Cloudy. B. Snowy. C. Rainy.

**Text 4**

W: How was your holiday, Mike?

M: We had a good time, but the weather was awful. We didn't have one sunny day.

W: Oh dear, a week of rain. Poor you!

M: It never actually rained. **It was just freezing cold and cloudy.** (4) We thought it might even snow.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. How to use the bathroom in school.

B. How to increase water supply.

C. How to save water.

**Text 5**

M: Many places are short of water now. In some cities, the public water supply is cut off sometimes.

W: There are a few things we can do to save water in school. One is to change some things in the bathroom.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分，满分22.5分)

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. Who will send the file?

A. Lucy. B. Sam. C. Carol.

7. Where is the woman?

A. In the office. B. At the airport. C. In the hotel.

**Text 6**

M: Hello, Lucy. This is Sam. Look, I'm on my way to the airport. Could you do something for me? I left a file on my desk. Can you see it?

W: Yes, it's here.

M: Good. Could you send it to me by overnight delivery to the Hilton Hotel in Sydney?

W: **Sorry, I'm busy at the moment. The boss has just asked me to prepare for a meeting this afternoon. (7) But I'll get Carol to do it. (6)**

M: That would be great. Thanks.

W: That's all right. Have a good trip.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What is the probable relationship between Justin and Mary?

A. Husband and wife. B. Boss and employee. C. Father and daughter.

9. What is the man going to do during his holiday?

A. Watch TV at home. B. Climb Mount Tai. C. Go to the beach.

**Text 7**

M: Mary, what are you going to do during the holidays?

W: I planned to go somewhere, but now I doubt if we'll be able to.

M: How come?

W: Justin's got to work. Just yesterday, his boss called him in and told him he had to work. The reason is that his boss is going on vacation, so Justin's got to cover for him.

M: Oh, that's too bad.

W: Anyway, **I'm going to find something to do with the kids while he's at work.** (8) We might go to the beach when his boss gets back. How about you?

M: **We plan to drive to Mount Tai and spend a few days there.** (9) I don't want to spend my holiday at home, watching TV.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. When will the French beginners have classes?

A. On Mondays. B. On Tuesdays. C. On Thursdays.

11. What is the purpose of the man going to France?

A. On vacation B. Run shops C. Build museums

12. How many students will be there in the man’s class?

A. Eleven. B. Twelve. C. Twenty.

13. How much should the man pay for his courses?

A. £145. В. £170. C. £195.

**Text 8**

M: Hello. Could you tell me some information about French courses?

W: Certainly. **Beginner classes are on Tuesdays,** (10) and other classes are on Mondays and Thursdays.

M: I'm a beginner and **I'm going to France on holiday(11)**. I want to speak to people in shops and read information in museums and other places.

W: Oh, we just have courses designed for people like you.

M: Great. But I can only come in the evening.

W: No problem. The course starts at half past six and ends at eight o'clock.

M: Is it a big class with twenty or thirty students?

W: No. We never have more than twelve students. Let me see, **there are eleven at the moment, So with you, the class will be full.** (12)

M: OK. How much is the course?

W: **It's a hundred and seventy pounds for people from outside the city, but it's twenty-five pounds less if you live nearby.** (13)

M: **Oh, luckily I do.** (13)

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

14. What does the man most probably do?

A. A writer. B. A policeman. C. A doctor.

15. Why did the accident happen?

A. It was too dark to see anything.

B. They were so tired and sleepy.

C. The woman was hit by a stone.

16. What happened to the car?

A. It fell off a bridge. B. It ran into trees. C. It hit a man.

17. Where was the woman when she woke up?

A. On the grass. B. In the car. C. On a stone.

**Text 9**

M: OK, just tell me what happened in your own words, Mrs. Green.

W: I will do my best, but I can't remember it clearly.

M: Tell me as much as you can. It was about midnight, right?

W: No, it was nearly 4 o'clock in the morning when it was still dark. We were coming home from a holiday in Germany. We'd spent all day travelling, but we didn't feel tired. I was driving very fast, as the roads were empty.

M: What happened first?

W: **I was driving under a bridge when something flew to us and hit me on the left arm.** (15) I tried to control the car. **But before I knew what was happening, we had left the road, heading for some trees. (16)**

M: What's the next thing you remember?

W: Well, everything happened so quickly. I was thrown out of the car. **I remember waking up on the grass with people looking down at me.** (17) One of them showed me the stone that had come through the window.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

18. What does Lana usually do during filming?

A. She assists the actors.

B. She arranges the places to film.

C. She works the lights and the camera.

19. Which is the easiest to make according to Lana?

A. Movies. B. Music videos. C. Advertisements.

20. What does Lana advise people to do?

A. Avoid making mistakes at university.

B. Try new ideas bravely.

C. Do the same things as others.

**Text 10**

Lana Carter has not worked in the film industry for many years, but she has already helped make several movies. She also worked with a few famous stars. **Lana's job is to work the lights and the camera during filming.** (18) Sometimes, she also helps decide where movies are made. She has worked on all kinds of movies and a variety of advertisements and music videos. **She thinks making music videos is the easiest, because they don't have to look or feel real.** (19) She says working on movies is more difficult because lighting mistakes can make the whole thing look wrong. Lana decided to work in the film industry when she was 16. Her friends and family laughed at the idea, but Lana took courses in Film and Video at university, which let her do as much filming as possible. She says, “You shouldn't worry about making mistakes at university. **Have new ideas and have a try.** (20) Don't just do the same thing as everyone else."