**高三英语学科3月月考卷**



考生须知：

1. 本卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟；
2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写学校、班级、姓名、考场、座位号及准考证号；
3. 所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效；
4. 考试结束后，只需上交答题卷。

# 第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

**第 I 卷**

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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A．￡19.15. B．￡9.15. C．￡9.18.

答案是B。

1. What will the man do first?

A．Learn more about prices． B．Find a supplier．C．Do reports．

2．When will the meeting be held?

A． At 11:30． B． At 12:00．C． At1:00．

3．Why is the woman leaving work early?

A．To take care of her mother． B．To post a package． C．To pick up a car 4．What are the speakers talking about in general?

1. trip． B．Food． C．The weather. 5．What relation is the man to the woman?

A．Her customer． B．Her co-worker． C．Her boss.

# 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。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、7 题。

1. What will the woman do on Saturday afternoon?

A．Do her homework． B．Enjoy a concert． C．Watch a game 7．Where will the woman go on Sunday?

A．To a park． B．To a hospital． C．To the man’s house．

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8．What is the woman’s opinion about the computer screen?

A. Big B．Nice C．Stylish．

9．What brings the man a bit of trouble?

A．The screen． B．The keyboard． C．The mouse.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

1. What is the purpose of the call?
   1. To accept a position．
   2. To advertise a job opening．
   3. To check on a job application．
2. For what day is the man’s appointment scheduled?

A．Tuesday． B．Thursday． C．Friday

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

1. Call her later．
2. Meet with Victoria Smith．
3. Wait at the front desk.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

1. Which city does the man book a shuttle bus for?

A．London． B．Milton．C．Toronto．

14．What is the woman doing?

1. Taking the man’s information．
2. Offering the flight timetable C．Conducting an interview．
3. When will the man probably leave for Milton?

A．At 11:30． B．At 12:00．C．At12:30．

16．What does the woman advise the man to do?

* 1. Book his return ticket in advance．
  2. Collect his luggage first．
  3. Have some coffee.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

1. Why did Fagin come to the speaker?

A．To rent her house． B．To buy her house． C．To decorate her house．

18．Why was the speaker hesitant about Fagin’s offer?

1. She disliked him．
2. The money was not much．
3. They’d damage some of her belongings．

19．How long did it take to prepare the house for he film？

A．Four days． B．A month． C．Two months． 20．What did the speaker do when the crew left?

A．She watched a film． B．She visited her relatives． C．She repainted the living room.

# 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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

I was thrilled to go on an adventure with my master Rev．Young, a tall man with kind eyes．Mr. Muir was going too. But he said, “Such a helpless creature will only be in the way.” I was disappointed when I heard what he said, and yet I still wanted to follow him.

One stormy morning, Mr. Muir set out alone to study nature. He ordered me to stay behind. But I could not let him go alone, so I followed him into the wild weather. We crossed Taylor Glacier and endless sheet of ice, which was cut by cracks. I was unafraid and sailed over these bottomless holes. Mr. Muir was delighted that he was not crossing them alone.

As dusk fell, we reached an enormous crack that was impossible to jump across. In between the two sides was a U-shaped bridge of ice, so thin that one wrong step would mean dropping to your death. Daylight was disappearing, and gusty winds blew snow into my eyes. I turned to return to camp the way we came. However, Mr. Muir decided to cross the crack. He sat down and rode the narrow U-strip as if it were a horse. Once safe on the other side, he called out to me. But I had never been so terrified before. “I am not good at climbing steep slopes.” I was scared and thought.

Then I looked at Mr. Muir, already across on the safe side. Slowly, I began to cross it. I could feel his eyes on me the entire way. Before I knew it, I made the happiest landing of my life. I ran round and round and jumped up and hugged him. From that day on, we spent every moment together.

1. Why didn’t Mr. Muir want to take me with him at the beginning?
   1. He suggested that I need some rest．
   2. He possessed great self-confidence．
   3. He considered me as a burden to him．
   4. He thought I was too weak to make a trip. 22．How did Mr. Muir manage to cross the crack?
2. By climbing steep slopes．
3. By sliding over the U-strip．
4. By leaping across the crack．
5. By riding the narrow ice bridge．
6. Which of the following words best describes their trip?

A．Horrible． B．Risky． C．Well-planned． D．Pleasant．

B

Life for almost anyone is increasingly influenced by screens. Not only are screens themselves cheap to make, but they also make things cheaper. Any place that can fit a screen in can cut costs. And any activity that can happen on a screen becomes cheaper. The physical experience of learning, living and dying is becoming smooth glass. All of this has led to a curious new reality: Human contact is becoming a luxury good (奢侈品).

“What we are seeing now is the luxury of human engagement,” Milton Pedraza, the chief of the

Luxury Institute, said. Expected spending on experiences such as enjoyable travel and dining is outpacing spending on goods, according to his company’s research, and he sees it as a direct response to the rapid increase of screens.

Screens exposure starts young. And children who spent more than two hours a day looking at a

screen got lower scores on thinking and language tests, according to early results of a landmark study supported by the National Institutes of Health. The study focuses on brain development of more than 11,000 children. Most disturbingly, the study is finding that the brains of children who spend much time on screens are different. For some kids, their cerebral cortex (大脑皮层) would become thinner before expected time. In adults, one study found an association between screen time and depression.

There is also the reality that in our culture of increasing separation, in which so many of the traditional gathering places and social structures have disappeared, screens are filling a vital gap.

For normal people, running away from the screen becomes impossible. It’s not a luxury, and it’s easy to get. It is normal for more people to need the network constantly. In addition, it has become an important part of social interaction.

1. What can we infer from Paragraph 1?
   1. Screens make everything in life cheaper.
   2. People’s life is totally controlled by screens.
   3. It is difficult for people to contact each other.
   4. Face-to-face communication is decreasing nowadays．
2. According to the text, which of the following WON’T be caused by long screen time?

A．More social interaction. B．Depressive state of mind. C．Different brain structures. D．Poorer academic performance.

1. What is the author’s attitude towards the popularization of screen?

A．Favorable. B．Skeptical. C．Concerned. D．Opposed .

C

I always wanted to be extraordinary at something. Not just as in,“Great job, Jimbo!” No, I wanted to be best-in-class, awe-inspiring, tiptop; a world-famous genius,like Michael Phelps or Mark Zuckerberg.

Unfortunately, my version of reality did not quite line up with this delusional vision. I was a good swimmer, but I peaked at the collegiate State Championships level. My academic record was pretty solid, but I never would have made it into one of those ivy-league schools.

Though I rose to above-average status in a couple of areas, the disappointing truth was that I would never amount to anything more than a mid-sized fish in a small pond. God apparently had other plans.

What drove me crazy, though, was the superstar talent thrown in my face at every turn. Some folks just seemed to get an unfair intensive dose(剂量)of it. Why couldn’t I be like Bernie William, the famed New Yorkees player who also happens to be a world-class jazz guitar virtuoso(艺术大师)?

Some say greatness is simply a function of putting in the practice time. Around ten thousand hours, to be precise, according to author Malcolm Gladwell. I don’t question the theory of devoting extraordinary efforts to developing one’s expertise, but it seems that raw talent is equally important. You either have it or you don’t.

I’ve heard that as people approach middle age, their life satisfaction increases because they begin to accept the gap between the expectations for themselves and the reality. After a few decades of frustration without the desired results, we eventually come to terms with how our lives turned out, even if it falls far short of our idealized youthful expectation.

Hope bends, it seems.

1. What does the word “delusional” in Para2 most probably mean?

A．Imaginary B．Realistic C．Abstract D．Practical 28．In the passage, the writer thinks of himself as .

A．a world-famous genius B．a mid-sized fish in a small pond

C．a world-class virtuoso D．a student in an ivy-league school 29．According to the writer, what makes “greatness”?

A．Extraordinary efforts B．Ten thousand hours of practice C．Raw talent D．Talent and time

1. Which of the following might be the best title ?

A．Hope Bends B．Frustrating Decades

C．Practice Works D．Youthful Expectation

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。

Friends should always be honest with you, right? So when they lie, it can be really hard to take. You want to trust your friends and that means knowing that they’ll tell it to you straight no matter what it is. 31 Why does this happen?

32

One of the biggest reasons friends lie is simply to avoid hurting your feelings. Some people don’t understand the difference between being gently honest with a friend and being so straightforward that they leave a verbal wound. They choose to avoid these two extremes in the form of a lie.

# They feel embarrassed.

Sometimes friends will lie about things in their life because they are too embarrassed to admit the truth. Maybe they are going through a rough time and they just don’t want you to know about it. Avoid trying to badger ( 纠 缠 ) your friends into telling you what’s wrong. 33

# Avoid an argument with you.

Perhaps your friends know that if they tell you the truth, you’ll get angry with them. Make sure that if a friend tells you something unpleasant, you don’t overact. 34 If you do end up arguing, do it in a respectable way.

# Exclude you.

Lying isn’t always a sign that friends are trying to protect you, however. 35 When you find out with certainty that your friend is lying to you, try and face it. If you feel your friend is lying because he or she doesn’t want to be around you, that’s your wake-up to move on.

1. Protect your feelings.
2. They want to be your closer friends.
3. But a friend who lies isn’t always trying to hurt you.
4. Consider what’s being said and why your friend is telling you this.
5. Being honest and making a sincere effort can keep the friendship strong. F．Sometimes they lie because they don’t want you to be included in their plans.

G．Instead, make it clear that you are there for them when and if they are ready to talk.

# 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 A、B、C 和D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项， 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I was a shy girl and I was afraid to talk to people I didn’t know. I enjoyed the 36 of exploring nature. 37 , at school I had to spend all day in the company of others. My 38 was reading. I spent a lot of time studying and was 39 good grades. My only failure was Spanish — I’d get all As on my written work and tests, but Ds and Fs on the 40 part.

Eventually I went to college. During my third year of college, I had 41 of being shy and determined to change my outlook and behavior. One day while at school, I noticed an advertisement for

42 on the local classical music radio station. I had 43 listening to classical music, and I could easily pronounce names such as Tchaikovsky and Chopin.

I had no background in radio, and absolutely no hope of getting the job. The idea of 44 thousands of listeners in “radio land” terrified me. However, I 45 survived the interview. I was given brief descriptions of symphonies（交响乐）and a public service announcement to read, and a list of composers’ names 46 . It wasn’t hard for me. I left the recording session（录音场次）with a sense of relief and a sense of 47 . About two weeks later I actually landed the job. It was a 48 job, but I grew to 49 it greatly. I began to feel comfortable talking to people.

Although I now spend many hours each week talking with people, I’m 50 basically a quiet person. Perhaps it is my soft voice and my 51 nature that helps draw people out when they respond to my questions when I 52 them. My former shyness is a 53 , as I can relate to people who feel discomfortable when they talk to reporters. I still enjoy moments of loneliness and the 54 found in nature. But I’m also glad I decided to make a 55 in my life that has opened many doors and opportunities that I never knew existed.

1. A. loneliness B. adventure C. pleasure D. excitement
2. A. Therefore B. However C. Besides D. Additionally
3. A. excuse B. reason C. escape D. assignment
4. A. mixed with B. provided with C. rewarded with D. awarded with
5. A. written B. spelt C. listened D. spoken
6. A. enough B. nothing C. much D. little
7. A. assignments B. positions C. professions D. careers
8. A. woken up B. picked up C. taken up D. grown up
9. A. explaining to B. talking to C. listening to D. complaining to
10. A. deliberately B. occasionally C. luckily D. randomly
11. A. to pronounce B. to type C. to identify D. to copy
12. A. depression B. humor C. failure D. accomplishment
13. A. pleasant B. challenging C. comfortable D. painless
14. A. hate B. tolerate C. enjoy D. adjust
15. A. even B. also C. seldom D. still
16. A. quiet B. outgoing C. optimistic D. lively
17. A. persuade B. inform C. remind D. interview
18. A. fortune B. devotion C. heritage D. commitment
19. A. wealth B. sound C. peace D. wildness
20. A. study B. change C. promise D. conclusion

# 第 II 卷

第二节：语法填空（10 个小题；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或括号内单词的正确形式。

It is widely accepted that optimistic attitudes promote health as well as happiness. The secret of a long life is 56 (universe) desired and has long been sought. Today we can reveal it: always look on the bright side. A huge research project 57 (lead) by scientists at the Boston University School of Medicine concludes that optimists live 58 (long).

Lewina Lee, lead author of the study, said, “A lot of evidence 59 (suggest) that exceptional

longevity( 长 寿 ) is widely accompanied by a longer span of good health and living 60 disability. Therefore our findings raise an exciting possibility 61 we may be able to promote health and happiness by 62 (develop) positive attitudes such as optimism.”

However, the study doesn’t suggest that we should aim for great pleasure. Sadness is 63 important part of the human condition. Any normal person sometimes experience disappointment, ambitions and the 64 (lose) of loved ones. But for many people, these matters of human existence 65 (transform) into an abnormal state of despair. There is a vital place in public health for providing mental treatment in helping to correct these cognitive errors. It is not weakness to be defeated by setbacks. It is merely a mistake.

# 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）

假定你是李华，你的外籍朋友 Mr Brown 对中国文化很感兴趣，请给他写一封邮件，邀请他来参加浙江非物质文化遗产(non-material cultural relics)展览活动。内容包括：

* 1. 写信目的； 2．时间、地点； 3．活动内容。注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节：概要写作（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Perhaps you’ve heard the old saying “curiosity killed the cat.” It’s a phrase that's often used to warn people — especially children — not to ask too many questions. Yet it’s widely agreed that curiosity actually makes learning more effective. In fact, research has shown that curiosity is just as important as intelligence in determining how well students do in school.

Curiosity can also lead us to make unexpected discoveries, bring excitement into our lives, and open up new possibilities. In science, basic curiosity-driven research can have unexpected important benefits. For example,one day in 1831, Michael Faraday was playing around with a coil and a magnet when he suddenly saw how he could produce an electrical current. At first, it wasn't clear what use this would have, but it actually made electricity available for use in technology, and so changed the world.

However, curiosity is currently under the biggest threat, coming from technology. On one level, this is because technology has become so advanced that many of us are unable to think too deeply about how exactly things work any more. While it may be possible for a curious teenager to take a toaster apart and get some sense of how it works, how much do you understand about what happens when you type a website address into a browser? Where does your grasp of technology end and the magic begin for you?

In addition to this, there’s the fact that we all now connect so deeply with technology, particularly with our phones. The more we stare at our screens, the less we talk to other people directly. All too often we accept the images of people that social media provides us with. Then we feel we know enough about a person not to need to engage further with them.

That means we end up inside our own little bubbles, no longer coming across new ideas. Perhaps the real key to developing curiosity in the 21st century, then, is to rely less on the tech tools of our age.

**参考答案**

**高三年级 英语学科**

**第一部分：听力 (满分 30 分)**

第一节：1-5 CBAAB 6-10 CCABC 11-15 ABBAC 16-20 AACBC

**第二部分：阅读理解 ( 满分 35分, 其中第一节 25分，第二节10分)**

第一节：21-23 CDB 24-26 DAC 27-30 ABDA

第二节：31-35 CAGDF

### 第三部分：语言运用（满分 45 分，其中第一节 30 分，第二节 15 分）

### 第一节：36-40ABCCD 41-45ABDBC 46-50ADBCD 51-55ADACB

第二节：56. universally 57. led 58. longer 59. suggests 60. without

61. that 62. developing 63. an 64. loss 65. are transformed

1. **写作（共两节，满分 40 分）**

第一节: 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

（一）评分原则

1. 本题总分为15分，按5个档次给分。

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

3. 词数少于60和多余100的，从总分中减去2分。

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

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

6. 如书写较差，以致影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

（二）各档次的给分范围和要求

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 档次 | 描述 |
| 第五档  （13—15） | 完全完成了试题规定的任务。  —覆盖所有内容要点。  —应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。  —语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言运用能力。  —有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。  完全达到了预期的写作目的。 |
| 第四档  （10—12） | 完全完成了试题规定的任务。  —虽漏掉1、2个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。  —应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。  —语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。  —应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。  达到了预期的写作目的。 |
| 第三档  （7—9） | 基本完成了试题规定的任务。  —虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。  —应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。  —有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。  —应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。  整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的。 |
| 第二档  （4—6） | 未适当完成试题规定的任务。  —漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。  —语法结构单调，词汇项目有限。  —有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。  —较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺乏连贯性。  信息未能清楚地传达给读者。 |
| 第一档  （1—3） | 未完成试题规定的任务。  —明显漏掉主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题要求。  —语法结构单调，词汇项目有限。  —较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。  —缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。  信息未能传达给读者。 |
| 0 | 未能传达给读者任何信息：内容太少，无法评判；写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。 |

*Possible version:*

Dear Brown,

Knowing you are interested in Chinese culture, I’m writing to invite you to have a look at the non-material cultural relics show.

Arranged in Zhejiang Museum on Saturday, February 28th in 2020, the exhibition will display various non-material cultural relics, such as silk making, paper cutting, seal engraving and so on. As an enthusiast in culture, you are bound to be thrilled at those fantastic exhibitions. Not only will they be a feast for your eyes, but they will also deepen your insight into oriental culture.

Please accept my earnest invitation. Looking forward to your instant reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节：概要写作

一、评分原则

1.本题总分为25分，按5个档次给分。

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

3.词数少于40的和多于80的，从总分中减去2分。

4.评分时，应主要从以下四个方面考虑：

(1)对原文要点的理解和呈现情况；

(2)应用语法结构和词汇的准确性；

(3)上下文的连贯性；

(4)对各要点表达的独立性情况。

5.拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。

6.如书写较差以致影响交际，可将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 档次 | 描述 |
| 第五档  （21—25） | —理解准确，涵盖全部要点。  —能准确使用相应的语法结构和词汇。  —有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使所完成的概要结构紧凑。  —完全使用自己的语言。 |
| 第四档  （16—20） | —理解准确，涵盖绝大部分要点。  —使用语法结构和词汇可能有些许错误，但完全不影响意义表达。  —比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使所完成的概要结构紧凑。  —有个别整句抄自原文。 |
| 第三档  （11—15） | —理解较为准确，涵盖大部分要点。  —所使用的语法结构和词汇虽有些错误，但不影响意义表达。  —应用简单的语句间连接成分，使上下文内容连贯。  —出现两句以上整句抄自原文现象。 |
| 第二档  （6—10） | —理解有误差，仅涵盖半数要点。  —有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误，影响了意义的表达。  —较少使用语句间的连接成分，全文内容缺少连贯性。  —出现两句以上整句抄自原文现象。 |
| 第一档  （1—5） | —没有理解原文，造成概要内容与原文主题不符。  —有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误，严重影响了意义的表达。  —缺乏语句间的连接成分，全文内容不连贯。  —多个句子抄自原文。 |
| 0分 | 白卷、内容太少无法判断或所写内容与所提供内容无关。 |

*Possible version:*

Curiosity, as is revealed in research, is vital to students’ good academic performance. (要点 1 ) It also activates many scientific discoveries of unexpected benefits. (要点 2 )However, up-to-date technology is now killing curiosity, by hindering our capability to further explore how things go on. (要 点3 ) Additionally, intimate exposure to technology, phones in particular, will mislead us into accepting people’s virtual images online rather than have a deep insight into them. (要 点4 )Therefore, to encourage curiosity, don’t depend on technology excessively.(要点 5 )

**听力原文:**

(Text 1)

W: Our supplier has decided to raise their prices. You have to look at some other companies to lower our costs.

M: OK, but I need to **finish these monthly reports before I start anything else.**

(Text 2)

W: I ordered the food for the lunch meeting. The restaurant will get it ready at 11:30.

M: **We’ve just rescheduled the meeting for 12:00**. Please call the restaurant back and ask them to bring the food an hour after the rescheduled meeting time.

(Text 3)

W: I’m leaving the office early today. **My mother is ill and I should take her to the clinic**. Could you send this package for me?

M: Sure. You can take my car.

(Text 4)

W: **How did you enjoy your travel to Italy?**

M: Oh, I liked it very much. The food was good and I visited many beautiful places. But the weather was a little cold in the north and I didn’t like it.

(Text 5)

M: You should get some rest. You’ve already mixed up the orders of two customers.

W: I know. I also knocked over a cup of coffee on a lady.

M: **You’ve been working too hard. Why don’t you ask the manager for the afternoon off?**

W: Well, I’ll go and talk to him right away.

(Text 6)

M: I’m going to a rock concert in the park on Saturday. It’s free. And how about you?

W: I think I will study first. I want to finish my homework in the morning. **And Brian and I are going to see a basketball game in the afternoon.**

M: And what are you going to do on Sunday?

W: Brian’s going to visit his mother in the hospital. But I’m not going to do anything really. Maybe I’ll read a book at home.

M: Well, I’m going to have some friends over for a barbecue in my back garden. Would you like to come?

W: Thanks. I’d love to.

(Text 7)

M: Have you seen my new computer?

W: It looks good — the latest stylish mouse and a really nice keyboard. **It’s quite a big screen**. Your old one was much smaller. When did you buy it?

M: A few days ago, so I’m sure there’ll be many new things to learn about. **Now the only thing is, one of the keys I use a lot is in a different position from the keyboard I had before**, so I have to take my eyes off the screen and look down to press it.

W: I’m sure it’ll be easy to use soon.

M: I think so. And I like it very much.

(Text 8)

M: Hello, this is Richard Cooper. I applied for a position of a sales representative a week ago. **I am calling to see if the position has been filled.**

W: Oh, Mr. Cooper. In fact, I was just about to call you because you are one of the applicants we’ve selected for an interview. Could you come in this week, sometime between Tuesday and Thursday?

M: Sure, **Tuesday would work best for me**. How about 10?

W: That will be OK. Please remember that there won’t be anyone at the reception desk, **so come straight to room B and ask to speak to Victoria Smith.**

(Text 9)

W: OK, sir. I’ll just fill out this form for you. So what date do you want to book this for?

M: The 16th of October — oh, sorry, that’s my departure date. My plane arrives on the 17th, so book it for the 17th, please.

W: So, **that’s the Toronto Airport Shuttle to Milton.** And you said your expected time of arrival was 11:30? So if I book your bus for after 12:00 — **let’s say, 12:30**, that should give you plenty of time to collect your luggage, maybe have a coffee?

M: **Yeah, that sounds fine.**

W: So, what sort of ticket do you want?

M: One way. **I can book the return trip once I’m there.**

W: **No problem. Just allow a couple days in advance** to make sure you get a seat. And what’s your name, please?

M: Peter Thomson.

W: OK, and you’ll be coming from the U.K.? What flight will you be traveling on?

M: Oh, it’s Air Canada flight number AC936, from London Heathrow.

W: Right. So I’ll book you a one way ticket at 12:30 on the 17th of October from the Toronto Airport to Milton.

M: Yes. That’s right.

W: OK. Have a good trip.

(Text 10)

W: Hi, I’d like to tell you an interesting experience. It happened two years ago. A man named Charles Fagin from a Hollywood film studio came to me and said my house looked perfect for a film he was working on. **He asked me if I’d be interested in renting it out for a few weeks.**

The money he offered was attractive, but there was one more thing. **They’d dig up my lovely garden. I was a little hesitant.** But finally I agreed.

Fagin told me they’d paint some rooms, but he promised they’d repaint them after the shoot, and they’d fix anything they damaged. **Preparation on the house began a month before the film shoot.** The crew painted the living room grey. They brought in a larger sofa and dug holes in the ceiling for the lights.

For the film shoot, which took place over four days, I agreed to be out of my house, staying with my relatives. Fortunately for me, the shoot went well. The scenic painters’ attempt at repainting my living room before they left were so poor that **I ended up painting it again myself.**