**2022学年第二学期浙江北斗星盟阶段性考试**

**高三年级英语试题**

**注意事项：**

**1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。**

**2. 回答选择题时，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。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。**

**3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。**

**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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At a ticket office. B. In a restaurant. C. On a train.

2. How much did the woman pay for the dress?

A. 20 pounds. B. 29 pounds. C. 49 pounds.

3. What did the woman do?

A. She cleaned the table. B. She took out insurance.

C. She received letters.

4. How does the woman sound?

A. Excited. B. Interested. C. Surprised.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. What to eat. B. How to cook. C. Who to invite for dinner.

**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。

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

A. Repeat the guide’s words. B. Listen to him.

C. Walk faster

7. What will the speakers probably do next?

A. Talk to the guide. B. Visit the museum. C. Travel to Egypt.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

8. How long does Lucy probably spend playing the piano each day?

A. One hour. B. Two hours. C. Three hours.

9. What does the boy mean in the end?

A. He is very interested in sports. B. He wants to spend more time reading.

C. He doesn’t have time to play the guitar.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Why does the woman talk to the man?

A. To seek a solution. B. To ask for permission.

C. To take a leave of absence.

11. What problem is bothering the staff in the office?

A. Computers don’t work. B. The heat is unbearable.

C. The workload is heavy.

12. What will the man do in the afternoon?

A. Meet the woman again. B. Go to the doctor.

C. Have some rest.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife. B. Host and housekeeper.

C. Parent and babysitter.

14. What does the man expect the woman to do?

A. Put on a performance. B. Make herself feel at ease.

C. Help Rick with his homework.

15. What should the woman avoid doing?

A. Using the dishwasher. B. Leaving the children alone.

C. Giving cookies to the children.

16. What do we know about the man?

A. He likes singing. B. He is familiar with Linette.

C. He knows his children well.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is the speaker doing?

A. Introducing a business idea. B. Explaining a business trend.

C. Sharing his business experience.

18. What is people’s least favorite housework according to the speaker?

A. Making meals. B. Washing the clothes. C. Doing the cleaning.

19. What is the most important thing to do in starting the laundry business?

A. Do market research. B. Buy necessary equipment.

C. Estimate the costs.

20. What does the speaker mainly discuss at the end of the talk?

A. When to start the business. B. How to measure the costs.

C. Where to get the desirable machines.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分50分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）**

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

A

Temples have long served an important role since the early years of civilization. Whether you are seeking a sense of spiritual enlightenment or looking to learn more about a certain religion, these beautiful temples are worth a stop on your vacation.

**Paro Taktsang in the Paro Valley, Bhutan**

Situated on a steep cliff in Bhutan’s Paro Valley, the “Tiger’s Nest” earned its nickname from an 18th-century tale detailing Buddhist master Padmasambhava arriving to the site on a flying tiger. The journey to the cliffside is quite the challenge, requiring guests to climb two hours on a steep trail.

**Seiganto-ji in Nachikatsuura, Japan**

Neighboring the tallest waterfall and set against the lush trees of Nachi, Seiganto-ji dates back to the 4th century. Seiganto-ji is now the first stop on the Saigoku Kannon Pilgrimage, where individuals travel to 33 Buddhist temples throughout the Kansai region of Japan.

**Man Mo Temple in Hong Kong**

This Buddhist and Taoist temple was built to honor the god of literature and the god of war, and the inscriptions found in the temple hall imply its construction may have taken place around 1847. It is still highly active and visited by local worshippers, so it’s asked that any visitor coming to the temple is prohibited from taking photos out of respect.

**Kek Lok Si Temple, Malaysia**

Penang is often touted(吹捧) for its sandy beaches and emerald blue waters, but it’s also home to the largest Buddhist temple in Malaysia. A melting pot of cultures, the temple’s architecture showcases Chinese, Thai, and Burmese styles throughout its stunning seven stories. It’s estimated there are 10,000statues of Buddha depicted throughout its main pagodas(宝塔).

21. If you hope to enjoy a sea view, which temple is the best choice?

A. Paro Taktsang in the Paro Valley, Bhutan. B. Seiganto-ji in Nachikatsuura, Japan.

C. Man Mo Temple in Hong Kong. D. Kek Lok Si Temple, Malaysia.

22. What do we know from the text?

A. Kek Lok Si Temple is the largest temple in Malaysia.

B. Paro Taktsang earned its nickname due to its unique location.

C. Seiganto-ji is a time-honored temple with magnificent surroundings.

D. Visitors tend to take photos to show their respect for Man Mo Temple.

23. Where is the text probably taken from?

A. A travel journal. B. A tourist brochure.

C. A geography textbook. D. An academic article.

B

Well, it isn’t a long story, but I wonder if you will really understand.

I used to be crazy about hunting. There’s a thrill in hunting, an excitement that comes over you when a deer crashes out of the bush. After hunting, you also feel great to show off with the boys.

It was like that the last time I was in the woods. I went up into the hills alone, heading for a well-used deer trail. Sure enough there were fresh tracks in the snow. Then I saw him. A deer, a big beautiful deer! Surely I couldn’t miss! I waited for him to realize I was there and run away. But he fooled me completely. He came towards me! He was curious, I suppose, or maybe he was stupid---how else can you explain it?

He must have known about men and guns. But he came closer, putting one foot before the other, slowly and purposefully. His big eyes never moved from my face. Well, that deer walked right up to me. Then he stopped and looked at me!

What happened next is hard to believe, but it's true. And it all seemed quite natural. Just as when a friendly puppy comes near you, I reached up and scratched his head, right between the horns. And he liked to be scratched. That big, wild, beautiful deer bent his head like a young horse. In fact, he practically asked for more. I scratched his head and his nose poked at my shoulder. He didn’t even tremble. Well, he finally went his way, down the hill and up the deer trail. Shoot him? Not me. You wouldn’t have either, not after that. I just watched him go.

There’s very little more to tell. I picked up my thermos, and started walking back. I was about half way back when I heard two shots, followed by a dull slam a few seconds later. Those two shoots usually mean a kill. I had forgotten there were other hunters that day.

Those hunters would never know they could have scratched his head...

24. Why did the author mention his craze for hunting?

A. To present a cause. B. To illustrate an idea.

C. To make a contrast. D. To explain a phenomenon.

25. Why did the author change his mind and let the deer go?

A. The deer was stupid. B. The author was not prepared.

C. Their interaction softened the author. D. The deer fooled the author into doing that.

26. What can be inferred from the text?

A. The deer was probably killed. B. The deer was alert to human beings.

C. The author is an inexperienced hunter. D. The author was happy that the deer ran away.

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

A. Man and Nature. B. No Buying, No Killing!

C. An Encounter with a Deer. D. Why Did I Quit Hunting?

C

Last September, several hundred tomato lovers gathered on a sunny, breezy day in Portland, Ore. for Tomato Fest. Agricultural researcher Matt Davis was handing out samples of experimental tomatoes which were dry-farmed.

Dry-farming, a form of agriculture that doesn’t require irrigation, has roots stretching back millennia. But in the 20th century, the practice largely fell out of widespread use. Today, however, farmers are once again experimenting with dry farming as they struggle with water shortages, which are being **exacerbated** by rising temperatures and more frequent and intense droughts linked to climate change.

It’s a common misconception that dry farming means growing plants without water. Instead, dry-farmed plants take up moisture stored in the ground rather than sprinkled(洒) from above. Thus, sites must generally receive more than 50 centimeters of annual precipitation(降水量) to create moisture in the soil, and the soil must be composed of fine grains that help preserve that water over time.

Dry farming won’t solve all of agriculture’s woes, but it offers a way forward. Farmers have noticed that dry-farmed plots contain only about a fifth of the weeds that grow in irrigated plots. Not having to pull up as many weeds can translate into labor savings. Coupled with not having to manage irrigation facilities, dry farming can simplify a growing operation.

In 2016 and 2017, Alex Stone and Jennifer Wetzel from Oregon State University grew different varieties of winter squash in Corvallis. The pair irrigated some vegetable fields and dry-farmed others. After harvesting the squash and leaving them in storage for four months, they found that about 80% of the roughly 1,250 dry-farmed winter squash were still marketable while the number dropped to 50% out of the roughly 1,150 irrigated winter squash.

“You get to really learn what the environment gives you, and you learn to respond accordingly.” Michael Johnson, a specialist at the University of Arizona says, “A relationship develops between the cropping system and the farmer. It's a beautiful thing that needs to be cherished.”

28. What does the underlined word "exacerbated" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Highlighted. B. Worsened. C. Relieved. D. Improved.

29. What can we know about dry-farming?

A. It helps grow plants without water.

B. It enjoyed great popularity in the 20th century.

C. It has certain requirements for the composition of soil.

D. It is an effective method to address environmental problems.

30. What did Stone and Wetzel discover about dry-farming in their experiment?

A. Its produce contains less water. B. Its overall yields tend to be higher.

C. It makes the growing process simpler. D. It tends to yield longer-preserved produce.

31. What is Johnson’s attitude towards dry farming?

A. Conservative. B. Indifferent. C. Supportive. D. Skeptical.

D

A growing body of research suggests that the gut microbiome(消化道菌群) could play a major role in a rising chronic disease that makes us physically weaker. The illness, which is commonly called chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS), is characterized by intense fatigue, gastrointestinal(胃肠道的) issues, muscle pain, and cognitive challenges such as headaches and difficulty concentrating, among other symptoms. It often follows a viral infection which can lead to a “disruption” in a balanced gut ecosystem. Actually, an increasing number of Americans have been the sufferers since the outbreak of COVID-19.

Two recent studies published in Cell Host &Microbe point to changes in the microbiome as a possible cause of CFS. Research groups at Columbia University and the Jackson Laboratory performed detailed analyses of the microbes in stool(粪便) samples from patients with CFS and compared them to healthy controls.

The two groups found similar bacteria species were less present in CFS patients compared to control patients. They focused on bacteria that produce butyrate, a fatty acid involved in regulating metabolism and the immune system. “Butyrate plays several roles in directing the body’s response to infections, while also protecting the barrier between the intestine(肠) and the circulatory system, regulating genetic changes in cells, and more,” says Brent Williams, lead author on the Columbia study. Williams and his colleagues extensively analyzed the role of butyrate in CFS patients’ guts, even identifying a correlation between low levels of bacteria that produce this acid and more severe symptoms.

Parallel findings from the Jackson Laboratory team suggest the bacteria that produce butyrate could be used to diagnose CFS. Previous research has identified microbiome issues in CFS patients, but the new findings help clarify which microbes could be related to the illness.

More research on butyrate-producing bacteria and other species identified in the studies is necessary to investigate these potential biomarkers of CFS, the authors say. If the findings are replicated, specific gut bacteria could be used to diagnose the illness, which is currently identified based on symptoms alone.

The findings additionally point toward possible treatments, such as probiotics or microbiome-focused diet adjustments—though patients who have been sick for long periods may require drugs that alleviate the damage done to their metabolism or immune system.

32. What do we know about CFS?

A. It is caused by COVID-19 only. B. It is an illness with systemic symptoms.

C. It breaks the balance of the gut ecosystem. D. The number of the infected is on the decrease.

33. How did the researcher carry out the recent studies?

A. By controlling data. B. By identifying genes.

C. By analyzing samples. D. By comparing symptoms.

34. Which of the following is NOT the significance of the recent researches?

A. Butyrate’s multiple functions are promoted.

B. Targeted gut microbes may be used to diagnose CFS.

C. Certain microbes responsible for CFS are narrowed down.

D. Probiotics supplement with drugs can be a treatment for CFS.

35. What is the text mainly about?

A. Gut microbiome may be the key to CFS. B. Microbes help digest food and aid absorption.

C. Man’s gut is a rich, diverse tropical rainforest. D. New method for diagnosing CFS are provided.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分12.5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。

Your moral compass, conscience, and ethics may all sound like the same set of values, but your moral compass can sometimes steer you away from rigid societal laws. Thus, when you're faced with a decision, how you react is often driven by personal values you’ve acquired. 36

**What is your moral compass?**

Morality is what defines whether an action is perceived as good or bad. Morals guide your individual behavior within a society, which aren’t fixed. 37 Your moral compass provides guidance in making ethical decisions, while your conscience serves as an internal alarm system to alert you when you have violated our moral code. As for ethics, they tend to be the cultural and societal standards that outline how “everyone” is expected to behave.

38

According to modern psychologists, moral development is a part of three phases in childhood.

· Pre-conventional phase: Behaviors are driven by punishment avoidance and rewards.

· Conventional phase: Laws and rules of society are considered to gain others’ approval.

· Post-Conventional phase: Moral decisions are made from the perspective of individual rights.

**How to find your moral compass?**

It’s not always easy to know right from wrong, but you can try the following methods. Your moral compass is made up of your beliefs, so it may be helpful to actively review them. 39 You may also find it helpful to speak with people who can engage in open discussions about their moral positions.

40 It is what guides your behavior in times when societal rules regarding human rights and conduct conflict with your beliefs. Just hold it firmly and properly.

A. How does your moral compass develop?

B. Your moral compass is your personal guide.

C. What are the modern concepts of moral compass?

D. Not everyone would reach the final level in their lifetime.

E. Another way is by learning about the societies around you.

F. They may change as you face new experiences and gain life lessons.

G. Some of these values, which affect your judgement, make up your moral compass.

**第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

With a broad smile on her lips, 15-year-old Sirin rushed to her mom to show off her new painting. But her mom raised her eyebrows, and spoke in a hushed tone, “Shh... honey.. don’t shout. I am busy with a(n) 41 talk.”

Holding her oil painting, she 42 and then searched for her dad. “Dad, see what I have done,” Sirin announced aloud in a(an) 43 voice. Her dad smiled and just patted her on back lovingly, saying, “No time, baby. I’m late for work.”

Hearing this, she stormed off to her own bedroom, slammed the door and 44 herself on her bed, sobbing. When her mom was calling her for dinner, Sirin arrived late deliberately. She kept silent, 45 the table mat with her nail. Her mom was puzzled at the 46 behavior. Suddenly, the morning 47 clicked in her mind. Softly, she asked, “Honey, did we do anything wrong?”

At this very moment, Sirin could no longer 48 her anger. “Why is everybody so busy?” she roared, tears streaming down. She assumed that, 49 ignoring her like others in her school, her mom and dad would appreciate her painting, but they were no 50 . Shocked, mom threw her arms around her tightly, announcing 51 and firmly, “Baby, I am so sorry!”

When back from school the next day, Sirin was surprised to see her beautifully-decorated 52 on the wall. It was beautifully framed and just below the painting, it read, “Honey, we are really proud of you!” 53 her parents’ stress from daily routine, she felt sorry about her previous behavior. She 54 her head and apologized.

Though everything came and went, mutual 55 would stay forever in their family.

41. A. important B. empty C. pleasant D. insignificant

42. A. grinned B. frowned C. trembled D. whistled

43. A. amused B. annoyed C. shocked D. thrilled

44. A. hid B. planted C. threw D. settled

45. A. feeling B. stroking C. seizing D. scratching

46. A. unusual B. ridiculous C. impolite D. dishonest

47. A. incident B. accident C. anecdote D. event

48. A. hold onto B. hold back C. throw away D. pick up

49. A. in spite of B. in favor of C. instead of D. on account of

50. A. help B. match C. exception D. luck

51. A. attentively B. unwillingly C. surprisingly D. regretfully

52. A. poster B. painting C. portrait D. note

53. A. Recalling B. Supposing C. Declaring D. Imagining

54. A. nodded B. shook C. cleared D. ducked

55. A. trust B. dependence C. understanding D. admiration

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

About 800 meters above sea level and next to the picturesque Taiping Lake, Houkeng village in Huangshan, a region in the south of Anhui province, seems 56 (bless) by nature and is home to the handmade tea variety.

Taiping Kowkui. Every spring 57 foggy days moisten the emerald hillsides, villagers know their harvest will come. “ 58 any of three key factors—proper location, plant variety, or processing technique—the perfect Kowkui will not be born,” Fang Jifan, the fifth-generation tea farmer says. “It’s 59 signature of our home.”

Kowkui’s exceptionally large leaves often lead to its 60 (mistake) for “vegetable” by first-time viewers, but this “king” of green tea in Fang’s eyes beats other 61 (variety) at more than just size. “Its 62 (fragrant) and flavor also stand out, thanks to the time- consuming work to process them.” Fang says.

Last November, traditional tea processing techniques and associated social practices in China 63 (add) to the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. “The tea culture not only reflects a refined taste in life, it also shows the beauty of craftsmanship 64 people’s creativity,” says Zheng Yi, deputy head of Anhui Tea Culture Research Society. “For centuries, the scent of tea leaves 65 (offer) nutrition to this land. This intangible cultural heritage of tea processing techniques is deeply rooted in people’s everyday life.”

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

假定你是李华，某国际学校学生会主席。你校学生会正在向全体学生征集以“中国科学家精神”（The Spirit of Chinese Scientists）为主题的短视频。请你用英文拟一则征稿启事，内容包括：

1. 活动目的；

2. 作品要求；

3. 投稿方式及截止时间。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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| --- |
| Contributions Wanted  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Students’ Union |

**第二节（满分25分）**

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

“BEES ARE DYING!” Doodlebug Pinkley cried, thrusting his latest copy of World of the Weird at his sister Dandelion. His favorite magazine had a lot of strange but important content. This month it was insects in danger. The number of certain bugs, including bees, was falling sharply all over the world.

“It’s terrible!” Dandelion replied, after reading the article. They were sitting on the outdoor patio(露台) of Cool Yule’s Ice Cream Shop.

“Maybe we could make a bee roof garden, too—like in this article,” Doodlebug suggested. Yule recommended making it on the patio, adding a pollinator(传粉昆虫) garden up there would attract bees—and more customers. “Brilliant!” Everyone else responded in a chorus.

Now the problem was how to get the funds. Dandelion proposed raising money by setting up a booth near the shop’s entrance to alert people and ask them to donate. The plan was a go!

The next day their friends Bog, Tomiko and Izzy met Doodlebug and Dandelion inside Yule’s. Everyone was excited. They made handouts explaining how the garden would attract pollinators, do something to help prevent flooding, and improve the air.

“We should have a bee mascot(吉祥物),” Izzy suggested. Doodlebug recalled the old bee costume that his Mom wore for Halloween once. Over the enthusiastic uproar, Dandelion shouted, “And you’ll be the bee, Doodlebug!” “WILL NOT!” Doodlebug shot back. “Too big. We need to stuff some grownup into that costume.” But who, then? For ten mad minutes the kids debated loudly.

“Silence, you little noisy kids!” someone suddenly roared. “I’m trying to read about bees in danger!” The whole crew turned in shock. There sat Doodlebug’s horrible teacher, Mrs. Noodleknocker. Doodlebug had discovered long ago that she was a World of the Weird fan, but that didn’t make her any nicer. “Bees and butterflies need help!” Mrs. Noodleknocker cried. “But a person can’t even worry about them peacefully!”

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Paragraph 1: Doodlebug’s eyes went wide as a brilliant idea came to mind.

Paragraph 2: The bee campaign was a massive success!

**高三英语学科答案**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

1-5 C A C C A 6-10 A B C B A 11-15 B A C B B 16-20 C A B A B

**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）**

21-23 D C B 24-27 C C A D 28-31 B C D C 32-35 B C A A

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**

36-40 G F A E B

**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 A B D C D 46-50 A A B C C 51-55 D B A D C

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

56. to be blessed 57. when 58. Without 59. a

60. being mistaken 61. varieties 62. fragrance 63. were added

64. and 65. has offered/has been offering

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

Contributions Wanted

Aiming to carry forward the spirit of Chinese scientists and demonstrate the power of moral examples, the Student Union is collecting short videos with the theme of “The Spirit of Chinese Scientists”.

The video is supposed to be original, positive and to the point, including scientists’ major experiences, achievements and the spirit they show on the road to success. As a consequence, if you admire a scientist for the above-mentioned aspects, feel free to submit your excellent work to student-union @163. com before May 20h. What deserves your special attention is that your work should be limited to 3 minutes.

Your active participation is highly anticipated!

The Student Union

**第二节（满分25分）**

*Doodlebug’s eyes went wide as a brilliant idea came to mind.* “THE BEE!” he exclaimed and pointed at Mrs. Noodleknocker, only to be greeted with a glare. Dandelion detailed their plan and asked her to be the bee mascot. After digesting the information, Mrs. Noodleknockerher had her irritable expression softened a bit. “Just forget it,” she said, turning back to her magazine. “Only real bees matter.” Tomiko responded boldly that this whole plan was indeed for real bees. “Please, lady?” Bog coaxed, adding her favor might double the fund. Mrs. Noodleknocker put down the magazine, a tiny smile glinting across her usually mean mouth. It had been a long time since anyone called her a lady. Finally, she snorted and gave in.

*The bee campaign was a massive success!* On the day of fundraising, Mrs. Noodleknocker rocked the bee costume in all her pollinator glory. Instead of threatening passers-by with a sting, the group decided a friendly bee was the right way to go. The following hours witnessed the bee buzzing around the booth, arms and legs punching and kicking. Whenever her strange insect eyes landed on someone, the victim quickly forked over cash—even without being stung. So hilarious and inspiring! A few weeks later Cool Yule’s bee garden bloomed spectacularly, attracting customers and good insects from all around. And Mrs. Noodleknocker was almost a nice person from then on. It proved that being a bee could be good for anyone.

**听力原文**

Text 1（第1题为推断题）

W: Excuse me, sir. May I see your ticket, please?

M: Just a moment... Oh, no. I can’t find my wallet. I must have left it in the dining car.

W: You’d better go to that carriage and ask the conductor for help.

Text 2（第2题为推断题）

W: Hi, I bought a dress and this sweater here two days ago. The sweater doesn’t really suit me, so I would like to return it. Here’s my receipt.

M: OK, no problem. As it shows, the total cost is 49 pounds. So, here’s 29 pounds back for the sweater.

Text 3

M: Did all of our mail already arrive? I’m waiting for an important letter from the insurance company.

W: I’m not sure about the one you want, **but I put a pile of letters on the bedside table just now. Check them out. (3)**

Text4（第4题为推断题）

M: Hey, Lizzy. How have you been? I noticed your dad's store has been closed for days. Is business slow?

W: What? I don’t know anything about it. Are we going out of business so early?

◆ slow不忙碌的；冷清的

Text 5（第5题为主旨大意题）

W: Let’s get something to eat. I’m starved.

M: I don’t feel like cooking. Let’s order takeout. Pasta or noodles?

W: The first one. I have to say I had noodles with Mark yesterday.

Text 6

W: Wait for me, Jack! I can’t walk that fast.

M: Sorry. I just want to have a good look at that building. It’s so massive! **What did the tour guide say about this place? I’m sorry I wasn’t listening then.(6)**

W: He said that the Metropolitan Museum of Art is the largest art museum in America. **Its collection consists of works of art from ancient Egypt, Europe and America.(7)**

M: Ancient Egypt? What good luck! I’ve always wanted to travel there. **Let’s check it out.(7)**

W: I don’t mind. But you have to promise to walk slower. I don’t want to get lost here.

M: **Okay.(7)**

Text 7

M: **Lucy,(8)** I listened to your music today. It is truly beautiful! How did you make it?

W: Thanks. **I have an online piano lesson for one hour per day. My mom also asks me to practice playing the piano for another two hours,(8)** one hour in the morning and the other one after I get back home from school.

M: Wow, you must really enjoy it.

W: I do. What about you, Mason? I remember you play the guitar.

M: Guitar? Oh, that was only a passing fancy. I’m really keen on football. When I went to the middle school, our trainer noticed me reading near the sports ground. He offered me a chance to have a try on his team. I did, and very soon it became a part of my life.

W: That sounds like fun.

M: **Sure, but there’s also one drawback. I can’t even spare an hour to read since that day.(9)**

◆ passing fancy心血来潮

Text 8（第10题为推断题）

W: Hello, Mr. Leeds. **The heat wave is forecast to last longer and the air conditioning system on our floor is still not repaired. The temperature these days is 35 Celsius degrees and it get s even hotter in the afternoon. The computers and the other equipment also produce a lot of heat in the office.(11)**

M: Yes, Mandy. I have been aware of that. I’m suffering as well. I suppose we will have to bear it a bit longer.

W: Sir, I came to you in the name of all our colleagues. We can’t stand this any longer.

M: Are you saying that you refuse to work?

W: Unless there are some solutions, I’m afraid so.

M: You can’t stop the work. I have significantly reduced the workload for everyone already.

W: We understand it. However, we are experiencing terrible headaches and breathing difficulties. Clearly, that affects our work performance a lot.

M: Fine. **Come again to my office at 1:00 p. m. I’ll try to figure something out.(12)**

W: Thank you, sir.

Text 9（第13、16题为推断题）

M: So here we go, I’ll tell you all the things you need to know. My son Rick is usually pretty quiet. He loves playing computer games, but my wife and I don’t allow him to play for too long. When he finishes his homework, please give him a glass of milk and some cookies. The cookies are on the top shelf of the cupboard.

W: Okay. What about little Daisy?

M: She is younger and more active. She’s crazy about dolls and can play with them for hours. She loves singing, so don’t be surprised if she asks you to watch her performance.

W: Ha-ha, lovely. What about dinner?

M: It’s in the refrigerator. You should heat it up and give it to them around 7:00 p. m. Put the dirty dishes in the dishwasher when they’re done. **Don’t be shy, Linette. If you’re hungry, just help yourself.(14)**

W: Thanks, I already had my dinner. What about their bedtime?

M: As for Daisy, she must go to bed before 9:00 p. m. Rick can stay up for another half an hour. **Oh, one more thing, please don’t leave the house until I return.(15)**

W: Got it. Have a nice evening, Mr. Cells.

M: Thank you. I should be back from work by midnight.

Text 10（第17题为推断题）

For most people, doing the laundry is a basic part of life. As long as clean clothes are in demand, a laundry business will be too. Though people always need clean clothes, many don’t have time to handle this elementary task. **In fact, laundry is often thought to be the least favorable household chore, followed by cooking and sweeping.(18)** Considering the constant need for clean clothes, starting a business in the laundry industry can be a great option for a beginner.

Running your own laundry business does not require any specific qualification or experience. **The most important thing is: It’s necessary to carry out local market research before you make a business plan or buy equipment.(19)** Such businesses are most popular in areas with lots of people or where people might not have their own washing machines, for example, the university campus and popular tourist spots.

You may want to run a laundry where customers wash their clothes using your machines. You can also offer services. For example, customers can drop off their laundry, and then pick it up when it’s done. You can also offer pick-up and delivery services. **Whichever you choose, you’ll need washing and drying machines and many other essential things for the business. Keep all of these in mind when you set about calculating the initial costs.(20)**