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西南大学附属中学校高2021级第五次月考

英 语 试 题

（满分：150分；考试时间：120分钟）

**注意事项：**

1．答卷前考生务必把自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2．回答选择题时用2B铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；回答非选择题时，用0.5毫米黑色墨迹签字笔将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

3．考试结束后，将答题卡交回**（试题卷自己保管好，以备评讲）**。

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

做题时，先将答案划在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟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。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. How much will the man pay for the backpack?

A. Two dollars. B. Three dollars. C. Four dollars.

1. How will the speakers go to the beach?

A. By car. B. On foot. C. By bike.

1. What does the woman think of Jane’s leaving?

A. It is surprising. B. It isn’t unexpected. C. It is disappointing.

1. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

A. In a restaurant. B. In a supermarket. C. In an ice cream shop.

1. Why can’t the woman meet the man?

A. She is visiting a customer. B. She has to get her car fixed. C. She has a medical appointment.

**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至7 题。

1. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A building. B. A designer. C. A picture.

1. Which subject does the woman like best?

A. Music. B. History. C. Math.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

1. What does the woman usually have for breakfast?

A. Hamburgers. B. Cakes. C. French fries.

1. Why doesn’t the woman like ice cream?

A. It is not sweet enough. B. It tastes terrible. C. It brings a pain in her teeth.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

1. What is the woman dissatisfied with about the island?

A. The food. B. The beach. C. The hotel.

1. What do we know about the woman?

A. She lost her way several times.

B. She met some unfriendly locals.

C. She missed home-cooked meals.

1. What does the woman suggest the man do in the end?

A. Visit the churches. B. Taste the local food. C. Go to the island of Gozo.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

1. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Sister and brother. C. Mother and son.

1. What pet does Cathy have?

A. A dog. B. A parrot. C. A cat.

1. Why does the woman refuse to buy rabbits?

A. They are ugly. B. They are smelly. C. They are hard to look after.

1. What will the speakers do next?

A. Have a talk with Robert. B. Buy a snake as a pet. C. Go to the market.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

1. What is the purpose of the project?

A. To help students prepare for the real life.

B. To teach students to write application letters.

C. To let students know about some typical jobs.

1. What is the headmaster expected to do?

A. Recommend jobs to students.

B. Ask the teacher to explain the project.

C. Announce the news of the project clearly.

1. Who will help students to write application letters?

A. A teacher. B. The headmaster. C. A member of the committee.

1. What is the last step of doing the project?

A. Ask students to take on responsibility.

B. Make a list of suitable jobs.

C. Gather students’ opinions.

**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选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Whether you see yourself pursuing a career in film-making or want to learn the practical skills for yourself, New York Film Academy’s film camps are perfect for everyone with an interest in making films. The film camps are designed for people with little or no experience in making films.

Here are some classes and subjects in the camps.

**Director’s craft**

Students will learn the language and practice of film-making so that they can apply this knowledge to their own original films. They will meet each week to discuss scripts and shooting plans for their film projects and screen their work with their instructor throughout the course.

**Writing**

It’s the script that is the backbone of any film. In the camps, students will become comfortable writing original screenplays. Students learn the process of taking a story from an initial idea to a finished script for their final film.

**Digital editing**

Editing process gives actual structures. Students will learn to edit their films with digital editing software. Their instructors will cover both the technical aspects of the editing process and theory behind editing choices and styles.

**Working with actors**

To direct actors, one must learn how to work with actors and receive instruction and experience in how to get effective performances from actors. Students also get the chance to gain some experience as actors.

Each summer film camp for teens at the Film Academy will challenge you to become a well-rounded film-maker with actual experience making films. Click here to apply today.

1. What’s the most important part in making films?

A. Directing. B. Writing scripts. C. Editing. D. Working with actors.

1. What can we know about the film-making camps?

A. Potential skills can be developed there. B. They are only intended for teenagers.

C. Children can become actors there. D. Many films are provided in the camps.

1. The passage is probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a brochure B. an instruction C. a news report D. a website

B

Gorman is the youngest poet in U. S. history. She became the youth poet laureate (获奖者) of Los Angeles at age 16 in 2014 and the first national youth poet laureate three years later. She has recently completed her studies at Harvard University.

Her mother, Joan Wicks, teaches middle school in Watts. Shuttling among the neighborhoods gave Gorman a window to the world. Her like for poetry dates at least back to the third grade when her teacher read Ray Bradbury’s *Dandelion Wine* to the class.

Gorman is a lot better at it now, but still working on her confidence as a public speaker. “Until two or maybe three years ago, I couldn’t say the letter “r”. Even to this day sometimes I struggle with it. I’d want to say ‘girls can change the world’, but I cannot say so many letters in that statement, so I’d say things like ‘young women can shape the globe’.”

For Gorman, writing became a cure. “I used writing as a form of self-expression to get my word on the page. So the more I recited out loud, the more I was able to teach myself how to pronounce these letters which for so long had been my greatest impediment.” Gorman said she also used a song from Miranda’s Pulitzer Prize-winning Broadway musical *Hamilton* to help with her speaking. “But I don’t look at my disability as a weakness,” said Gorman. “It has made me the performer that I am and the storyteller that I strive to be.”

In September, Gorman will release *Change Sings*, the first of two children’s books. The poet says she desires to publish a book in which kids could see themselves as change-makers in history, rather than just observers.

1. What happened to Gorman in 2017?

A. Winning the U. S. first youth poet laureate. B. Graduating from Harvard University.

C. Becoming the youth poet laureate. D. Turning into a public speaker.

1. What raised Gorman’s interest in poetry?

A. Her mother’s encouragement. B. Ray Bradbury’s works.

C. Her teacher’s effort. D. Miranda’s inspiration.

1. What does the underlined word “impediment” mean in Paragraph 4?

A. Barrier. B. Regret. C. Motivation. D. Achievement.

1. Which of the following best describes Gorman?

A. Modest and fortunate. B. Wise and hardworking.

C. Determined and optimistic. D. Thoughtful and ambitious.

C

The flight of butterflies has so far been somewhat of a secret to researchers, given their unusually large and broad wings relative to their body size. Now researchers at Lund University in Sweden have studied the aerodynamics (空气动力) of butterflies in the wind tunnel (风洞). The results suggest that butterflies use a highly helpful clap technique, therefore making use of their unique wings. This helps them rapidly take off when escaping natural enemies.

The researchers studied the wingbeats of freely flying butterflies during takeoff in the wind tunnel. During the upward process, the wings cup, creating an air-filled pocket between them. When the wings strike each other, the air is forced out, resulting in a backward strong stream of air that pushes the butterflies forward. The downward wingbeat has another function: the butterflies stay in the air and do not fall to the ground.

The wings’ striking was described by researchers almost 50 years ago, but it is only in this study that the theory has been tested on real butterflies in free flight. Until now, it has been generally believed that butterfly wings are aerodynamically inefficient. However, the researchers suggest that the opposite is actually true.

“That the wings are cupped when butterflies clap them together, makes the wing clap much more effective. It is an elegant mechanism that is far more advanced than we imagined, and it is fascinating,” says biology researcher Per Henningsson, who studied the butterflies’ aerodynamics. “The results of the study could help inspire improved performance and flight technology in small unmanned aircraft,” he continues.

In addition to studying the butterflies, the researchers designed mechanical wings that are modeled on real ones. The shape and flexibility of the mechanical wings as they are cupped and folded confirm the efficiency. Their measurements show that the pushing force created by the flexible wings is 22 percent higher and the efficiency 28 percent better compared to if the wings had been rigid.

1. What does the researchers’ study focus on?

A. The butterfly’s body size. B. The butterfly’s escape technique.

C. The butterfly’s flying principle. D. The butterfly’s frequency of wingbeats.

1. For what purpose do butterfly wings strike?

A. To circle steadily in the air. B. To form an air pocket.

C. To release their additional energy. D. To empty the air pocket for forward force.

1. Why were the mechanical wings made?

A. They might draw public attention.

B. They could be used to test the findings.

C. They’d show results in line with popular belief.

D. They helped avoid experimenting on live butterflies.

1. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. Butterfly Adapts Itself to the Wild Survival

B. Butterfly Wing Clap Explains Secret of Flight

C. Flexible Wings Boost Aircraft Making Industry

D. New Discoveries Are Made Based on Aerodynamics

D

Friday was “Chatty Bus day”, an experiment aimed at getting people to talk to each other on public transport. This is not an idea that would appeal to those who commute in the rush hour, because there is a smaller distance within which it’s just as uncomfortable to talk. Elbow (肘) room is a precondition for sociability. It is no coincidence that the first truly personal music player, the Sony Walkman, was invented in Japan where the commuter trains are literally crowded with people.

We will also not talk to strangers who are physically too far away, of course. No one wants to shout their small talk. Only on country buses or similar unhurried and uncrowded forms of public transport can people reach out to their neighbors, confident that they are doing so from a position of strength and autonomy.

For all these drawbacks, the idea of talking to strangers is still a good one, and the promotion of sociability is good for society. Although it does seem to be a general rule that people are friendlier the fewer there are of them and more hostile and indifferent as cities get more crowded, there are still considerable cultural variations. And there is evidence that friendlier places are also healthier, and their inhabitants happier.

It is true that the apparent loneliness of many people on public transport is a false impression.

Many will be caught up with conversations with distant friends on their phones. Some will be talking to the people in books. Some may be in willed solitude with their headphones. But there are always people who would be interested in an unexpected conversation with a stranger.

It is not large and possibly life-changing conversations that are what most people in loneliness miss most. What they really need is not deep thought but superficiality (浅薄). The kind of conversation that you could have with anyone reminds you that you yourself might be anyone. It is a release from the prison of the self, which is where lonely people serve their sentences, uncertain whether they ever can be paroled (假释). Friendship may be too rare a gift to hope for, but sometimes the kindest thing to say is also the simplest: “Don’t be a stranger”—and sometimes that’s also enough.

1. According to Paragraph 1, the first Walkman appeared in Japan partly because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．its corporate culture B．its overcrowded public transport

C．its people’s creativity D．its people’s desire for personal space

1. Which of the following belongs to “these drawbacks” underlined in paragraph 3?

A．“Chatty Bus day” has not been introduced to other areas.

B．Walkman prevents passengers from talking to each other.

C．Passengers are unwilling to make small talk with strangers.

D．Improper physical distance discourages casual communication.

1. Which of these statements is the author most likely to agree with?

A．Small talk to strangers will help ease loneliness on the road.

B．Lonely people are in desperate need of deep conversation.

C．People in less populated cities tend to be cold and distant.

D．It’s inadvisable to talk to strangers who are physically too close.

1. What is the author’s main purpose in writing the text?

A．To cast new light on human sociability.

B．To introduce an experiment and its effects.

C．To advocate striking up conversations with strangers.

D．To explore the relationship between physical distance and willingness to reach out.

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**

阅读下面短文，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。

**Can’t Resist Junk Food? Study Suggests You Try This Simple Trick**

You’re tired and hungry. Then you catch a whiff (气味) of something delicious, probably fried and almost certainly fattening. It is fried chicken! 36 A new research says that exposing to the smell of junk food for at least two minutes can actually help you make healthier food choices.

Let’s take a closer look at this process. Have you ever noticed that whatever appetizing treat catches your nose’s attention tends to be most appealing just after you first smell it? What will happen if you’re standing in line after a couple of minutes? 37 And recent science says that this is actually the right moment to walk away.

The results of a series of experiments, including field studies at a supermarket and at a middle school cafeteria, show that extended exposure (of more than two minutes) to junk food smell (e. g., cookie smell) leads to lower purchases of unhealthy foods compared with healthy smell (e.g., strawberry smell). 38 That is why long exposure to junk food smell can be as satisfactory as actually having it in your mouth, which in turn decreases the desire for consumption of junk food.

39 When the exposure to smell of healthy food were examined, food choices were not profoundly influenced. The reason for this is that healthy food is not connected with reward in our brain and therefore has little influence on what we desire.

So next time you’re feeling you don’t have the willpower to resist that French fries, it might be as simple as sitting there and smelling all that sweetness for just a minute or two. 40

A. But wait a minute before you order.

B. It’s a response that has been researched.

C. Get the satisfaction with none of the calories.

D. It isn’t quite as irresistible as it was just moments ago.

E. However, it’s not the same case with smell of healthy food.

F. It’s the same as actually eating it because your desire to eat it is satisfied.

G. The brain doesn’t necessarily distinguish between a pleasurable smell or taste.

**第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节 完形填空（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、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Five days before Christmas, police officer Lima was sent to a local Stop and Shop for a reported theft. The accusation (指控) was that two females were 41 some items at the self-checkout but bypassing other items and 42 those items. The two females and two children were already

43 by the security guard over there.

Lima had two girls himself, similar in age to the two girls there, so it 44 him a little bit. Lima checked the 45 for the items they had paid for. There was nothing else like health and beauty items on it. The items were all 46 —things bought just to stuff themselves. Then he asked an employee where the other items were that they had 47 to take and was informed they were put back on the shelves.

Obviously, this family was in real need. While Lima firmly 48 following the law, he decided to cut them a break and not to 49 them.

The two-females, consequently, were very grateful but kind of 50 because generally, in that same situation there would probably be a different outcome and they’d be 51 .

Lima took things a step further in an effort to aid the family. He gave them $200 gift card, telling them not to get things in 52 ways any more.

“I purchased the gift card close to the 53 of what would have been taken,” said Lima, “I did what I felt was 54 . I just tried to show a little 55 to the extent permitted by law.”

1. A. counting B. searching C. scanning D. testing
2. A. sorting B. bagging C. labeling D. checking
3. A. held B. fired C. protected D. misunderstood
4. A. attracted B. confused C. disappointed D. struck
5. A. price B. receipt C. number D. sheet
6. A. drinks B. luxuries C. presents D. foods
7. A. ordered B. managed C. planned D. requested
8. A. believed in B. objected to C. put off D. took on
9. A. threaten B. help C. comment D. charge
10. A. anxious B. innocent C. shocked D. ashamed
11. A. attacked B. questioned C. arrested D. offended
12. A. violent B. different C. tough D. illegal
13. A. value B. meaning C. use D. benefit
14. A. private B. right C. risky D. impressive
15. A. courage B. mercy C. admiration D. respect

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

*Hi, Mom* received the top rating in 56 audience-satisfaction survey, which covered all the films released during the week-long Spring Festival holiday. The total ticket sales of the film had topped 4.27 billion yuan by the evening of Tuesday, 57 (it)12th screening day. According to the China Movie Data Information Network, 58 (hit) this milestone also meant it would become the fourth 59 (high) film of the all-time box office chart ever 60 (screen) in China. The top three earners are the action-adventure film *Wolf Warrior 2, Ne Zha,* and the sci-fi movie *The Wandering Earth*.

The film tells a moving story. Jia XiaoLing, a devoted daughter, deeply saddened by her mother’s death in an accident, 61 (find) herself transported back to 1981, 62 she meets her mother and attempts to improve the latter’s fate by using ideas from the future.

*Hi, Mom,* which Jia Ling described as a tribute (致敬) to her real-life mother who passed away

63 (tragic) around two decades ago, brought many 64 (view) to tears. It also sparked online conversations on the topic of mother-daughter affection, 65 people sharing old photos of their own mothers at a young age.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

1. **应用文写作（满分15分）**

假定你是李华，将在高中毕业典礼上代表全体学生发言，请你写一篇发言稿。内容包括：

1. 毕业感想；

2. 表示感恩；

3. 展望未来。

注意：

1. 词数80左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯

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1. **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。

Far up in the mountains of Canada, there is an old abandoned wooden house. Once it was occupied by a young couple who wanted to distance themselves from the troublesome affairs of this modern world. Here they were miles away from the nearest town. Bob, the husband, made the occasional trip into town to buy supplies whereas Jan, his wife, spent her free time by the fire, sewing. Their life was simply peaceful. Then, one midwinter’s day, Jan woke up from bed with a strange ache in her bones. Putting it down to overwork, Bob asked her to bed and made sure she rested. Though Jan was impatient to get to her chores (杂活), Bob comforted her, “Relax, Sugar. You’re overdoing things. All these chores will be here when you recover.”

However, Jan seemed to be getting worse instead of recovering. By evening, she was running a high fever and in greater pain. In spite of his best efforts, Bob could not manage to ease her suffering. And then suddenly, she started to get into unconsciousness. It was then obvious that she was seriously ill. What could Bob do? He had no experience in treating the sick and Jan was getting worse by the minute. He knew that there was an old doctor in town but he lived three miles away, downhill. Heavy and fat, there was no way the doctor could make it up to their house.

Something had to be done quickly! Bob racked his brains but had no idea at all. The only thing left to do was to go to the doctor. In Jan’s condition, she could never walk that far in the waist-deep snow. Bob would have to carry her!

Bob searched his mind for a way to move poor, sick Jan. Then, he remembered. He had once made a sledge (雪橇) so that they could ride together over the mountain. They never got around to using it though, because the whole mountain was thickly covered with rocks and trees. He had never found a safe way down.

1. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好。

Paragraph 1:

However, he decided to have a try in spite of those risks.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Paragraph 2:

At last, the town came into view but the sledge gave strange sounds.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**高2021级第五次月考英语试题答案及听力原稿**

1-5: BCBAB 6-10: CABCB 11-15: ACBCB 16-20: AACAC

21-23: BAD 24-27: ABAC 28-31: CDBB 32-35: BDAC 36-40: ADGEF

41-45: CBADB 46-50: DCADC 51-55: CDABB

1. an 57. its 58. hitting 59. highest 60. screened

61. finds 62. when 63. tragically 64. viewers 65. with

**录音稿**

(Text 1)

M: Excuse me, can we leave our backpack and suitcase here?

W: OK. That’s 4 dollars for the suitcase and 3 dollars for the backpack.

M: Fine, thanks. We’ll come and get them around 2 this afternoon.

(Text 2)

W: It’s a beautiful day! Why don’t we go to the beach?

M: OK. We could drive but let’s walk. We need the exercise.

W: Maybe we should try cycling there.

M: That sounds great.

(Text 3)

W: Chris, have you heard about Jane’s leaving?

M: Really? How do you know that?

W: She told me. Actually, I’m not as surprised as you are. I don’t think she is happy here.

(Text 4)

M: Why don’t we call the waiter over to order something for dessert?

W: I really shouldn’t. I am supposed to be on a diet. But I’ll have a little ice cream if they have any.

(Text 5)

W: David, I won’t be able to meet you in the afternoon. I have to take my car to the repair shop.

M: That’s OK. That way I’ll have time to see my doctor after visiting a customer.

(Text 6)

W: You know, I’ve never seen the pictures you took of New York.

M: No? Didn’t I show them to you after I got back? Well, I have them with me. Look at this one.

W: Fantastic. Where was this taken?

M: From the top of the World Trade Center. Did you know the Statue of Liberty was designed by a Frenchman?

W: Uh-huh. Bartholdi. It was given to the United States by France on the 100th birthday of the U.S. independence.

M: You know a lot about history.

W: History is my favorite subject — after music, that is!

M: Oh, I thought you like math best! Well, let’s look at another one.

(Text 7)

M: What do you usually have for breakfast?

W: Nothing much. My mum makes breakfast at seven o’clock and that’s too early for me! I usually get a cake or something on my way to school.

M: And then you have French fries or hamburgers for lunch?

W: Yes, nearly every day. I love them!

M: They’re not very good for you, are they? I usually eat a lot of salad for lunch. It’s healthy. And I drink lots of water. It’s better than juice.

W: I don’t like salad very much, and I don’t like water. And I think tea and coffee taste horrible. I prefer lemonade. And I love sweets too. But I don’t like ice cream very much. It brings a pain in my teeth.

(Text 8)

M: Hi, Maggie. I haven’t seen you for a long time. Did you do anything nice over the summer?

W: Bruce and I went on an amazing vacation to Malta, which is a small island in the Mediterranean.

M: Sounds great!

W: Our hotel was only a short distance from the beach. The beach itself, which was small, was not good enough for swimming. However, the boats at the harbor were brightly painted and they were really beautiful. The home-cooked food was fresh and absolutely delicious.

M: You’re making me hungry!

W: We also explored the whole island, which was full of honey-colored buildings. The capital city, Valletta, has a lot of beautiful churches. We got lost a couple of times, but the friendly locals helped us.

M: Mmm … that was nice! I think I’ll go there next summer.

W: Well, if you do, you must visit the small island of Gozo.

(Text 9)

W: Max, I want to buy Robert a pet for his birthday. But you know, our brother likes neither cats nor dogs. What do you think I should do?

M: His favorite is birds. How about buying a parrot for him?

W: I’m afraid it’s not good. Mum hates keeping birds because they make a lot of noise.

M: Robert is also interested in little mice. What about buying him a mouse?

W: No, it’s impossible. Don’t you know that our sister Cathy has just got a pet cat?

M: Then why don’t you buy him a rabbit?

W: But I think rabbits are smelly. What about a goldfish? They’re very beautiful and easy to look after.

M: No, boys don’t usually love goldfish. I suggest you buy him a snake. It’s very unusual. I’m fond of that.

W: No, I don’t think it’s a good idea. You know, I’m terribly afraid of snakes.

M: I’ve got a good idea. Let’s ask him and find out what he really likes and  then we can go to the market to get one for him.

W: That sounds OK.

(Text 10)

W: Welcome to Student Life! Today we’re going to talk about setting up a project of student jobs in your school. Having students do different jobs around the school is a great way to prepare them for life in the real world. It encourages them to be responsible and also helps them learn new tasks and gain experience.

However, it’s important to get students excited about the project, so the first thing you should do is let students know this project. Get the headmaster to make an announcement explaining the project. OK?

Then decide on the jobs you want and write out the descriptions of the skills and responsibilities needed for each position. Some typical jobs are Classroom Assistants, Recycling Officers and Computer Assistants.

Next, ask students to apply for the jobs. Students should be encouraged to write letters of application for the job they are interested in. This is a great way to practice letter writing skills! And don’t forget, you should make sure that students are guided by a teacher so that they take their responsibilities seriously. A committee then reviews all the applications and gives jobs to the most suitable applicants.

Finally, it’s important to get opinions from the students about the project, to find out which jobs are successful and which don’t go so well.