

标准大考卷

及其全解与点评



江苏教育出版社
JIANGSU EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE
教育创造未来

江苏省最专业、最权威的模拟卷

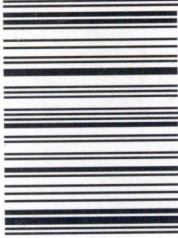
冲刺高考最强有力的保证

一卷在手
临考不惧

高考总动员

英语 二轮冲刺模拟卷

ISBN 7-5343-6073-0



9 787534 360732 >

ISBN 7-5343-6073-0
G·5768 定价: 14.10 元

书 名 标准大考卷·高考总动员
英语二轮冲刺模拟卷
主 编 刘 芸
责任编辑 任晓霞
出版发行 凤凰出版传媒集团
江苏教育出版社(南京市马家街 31 号 210009)
网 址 <http://www.1088.com.cn>
集团网址 凤凰出版传媒网 <http://www.ppm.cn>
经 销 江苏省新华发行集团有限公司
照 排 南京展望文化发展有限公司
印 刷 启东市人民印刷有限公司
厂 址 启东市人民西路 1149 号(邮编 226200)
电 话 0513 - 3349365
开 本 787 × 1092 毫米 1/8
印 张 12.25
字 数 306 000
版 次 2005 年 12 月第 2 版
2005 年 12 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 7 - 5343 - 6073 - 0/G·5768
定 价 14.10 元(另配磁带一盘,不捆绑,定价 6.00 元)
盗版举报 025 - 83204538

苏教版图书若有印装错误可向承印厂调换
提供盗版线索者给予重奖



目 录

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| · 高考英语模拟测试卷(一) | 1 |
| 高考英语模拟测试卷(二) | 13 |
| 高考英语模拟测试卷(三) | 25 |
| 高考英语模拟测试卷(四) | 37 |
| 高考英语模拟测试卷(五) | 49 |
| 高考英语模拟测试卷(六) | 61 |
| 高考英语模拟测试卷(七) | 73 |
| 高考英语模拟测试卷(八) | 85 |
| 高考英语模拟测试卷(九) | 97 |
| 高考英语模拟测试卷(十) | 109 |
| 高考英语模拟测试卷(十一) | 121 |
| 高考英语模拟测试卷(十二) | 133 |
| 全解·点评 | 145 |

高考英语模拟测试卷(一)

测试总分：150 分

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 学号 _____ 得分 _____

第一卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分：听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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。

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 题 号 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 答 案 | | | | | |

- Why is the woman feeling worried?
 - Because she couldn't buy a new shirt.
 - Because she dirtied the man's new shirt.
 - Because she was not able to wash the shirt.
- When will the woman clean the room?
 - In about half an hour.
 - In an hour.
 - In an hour and a half.
- What is the woman's job?

A. A bank clerk.
 B. A shop assistant.
 C. A tourist guide.
- How much will the woman pay for the toy cars?

A. 40 yuan.
 B. 34 yuan.
 C. 17 yuan.
- What is the possible relationship between the speakers?
 - Teacher and student.
 - Mother and son.
 - Employer and employee.

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
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,各个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 题号 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 答案 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6—8 题。

6. What is the man going to do tomorrow afternoon?
A. To drink some coffee.
B. To drink tea with his friend.
C. To buy some tea leaves.
7. Why does the man suddenly want to go to the tea house?
A. Because he likes tea most.
B. Because his friend invites him to go there.
C. Because he has taken an interest in China's tea culture recently.
8. How much does the man know about China's tea culture?
A. He knows everything about it.
B. He knows nothing about it.
C. He has a limited knowledge of it.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9—11 题。

9. What did Libby do late this morning?
A. She went out shopping.
B. She had a party.
C. She went to Guangzhou.
10. What day is it today?
A. Thursday. B. Friday. C. Saturday.
11. Where will Libby be the day after tomorrow?
A. In Guangzhou. B. In Hong Kong. C. At home.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12—14 题。

12. How long will the man stay?
A. One night. B. Two nights. C. Three nights.
13. What kind of room does the man want?
A. A single room without bath.
B. A single room with bath.
C. A double room with bath.
14. What time will the man arrive on Friday?
A. About five o'clock. B. About six o'clock. C. About seven o'clock.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15—17 题。

15. How many people suffered from the accident?

- A. keep up B. pick up C. draw up D. catch up
26. David has won the first prize in singing; he is still very excited now and feels _____ desire to go to bed.
A. the most B. more C. worse D. the least
27. On May 5, 2005, at _____ World Table Tennis Championship, Kong Linghui and Wang Hao won the gold medal in men's doubles with _____ score of 4 : 1.
A. a; a B. /; the C. a; / D. the; a
28. So many directors _____, the board meeting had to be put off.
A. were absent B. been absent
C. had been absent D. being absent
29. The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight yesterday.
A. being robbed B. having been robbed
C. to have been robbed D. robbed
30. I was halfway back to the cottage where my mother lived _____ Susan caught up with me.
A. when B. while C. until D. though
31. Turn on the television or open a magazine and you _____ advertisements showing happy balanced family.
A. are often seeing B. often see
C. will often see D. have often seen
32. You will want two trees about ten feet apart, from _____ to suspend your tent.
A. there B. them C. which D. where
33. Radio, television and press _____ of conveying news and information.
A. are the most three common means
B. are the most common three means
C. are the three most common means
D. are three the most common means
34. Liquids are like solids _____ they have a definite volume.
A. in that B. for that C. with that D. at that
35. — How is everything going on with you in Europe?
— Quite well. Not so smoothly as I hoped, _____.
A. though B. instead C. either D. too

第二节：完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 36—55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

Scott and his companions were terribly disappointed. When they got to the South Pole, they found the Norwegians(挪威人) had 36 them in the race to be the first ever to reach it. After 37 the British flag at the Pole, they took a photograph of themselves 38 they started the 950-mile journey back.

The journey was unexpectedly 39 and the joy and excitement about the Pole had gone out of them. The sun hardly 40. The snow storms always made it impossible to

sight the stones they had 41 to mark their way home. To make things 42, Evans, whom they had all thought of 43 the strongest of the five, fell badly into a deep hole in the ice. Having 44 along for several days, he suddenly fell down and died.

The four who were 45 pushed on at the best speed they could 46. Captain Oates had been suffering for some time from his 47 feet; at night his feet swelled (肿胀) so large that he could 48 put his boots on the next morning, and he walked bravely although he was in great 49. He knew his slowness was making it less likely that 50 could save themselves. He asked them to leave him behind in his sleeping-bag, but they refused, and helped him 51 a few more miles, until it was time to put up the 52 for another night.

The following morning, 53 the other three were still in their sleeping-bags, he said, "I am just going outside and may be 54 some time." He was never seen again. He had walked out 55 into the snow storm, hoping that his death would help his companions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. hit | B. fought | C. won | D. beaten |
| 37. A. growing | B. putting | C. planting | D. laying |
| 38. A. after | B. until | C. while | D. before |
| 39. A. safe | B. fast | C. short | D. slow |
| 40. A. rose | | B. set | |
| | C. appeared | D. disappeared | |
| 41. A. taken up | B. cut up | C. set up | D. picked up |
| 42. A. easier | B. better | C. bitter | D. worse |
| 43. A. to | B. upon | C. as | D. in |
| 44. A. battled | B. struggled | C. speeded | D. waited |
| 45. A. left | B. lost | C. defeated | D. saved |
| 46. A. manage | B. try | C. employ | D. find |
| 47. A. ached | B. frozen | C. harden | D. harmed |
| 48. A. hardly | B. never | C. seldom | D. nearly |
| 49. A. pain | B. fear | C. trouble | D. danger |
| 50. A. all others | B. some others | C. others | D. the others |
| 51. A. away | B. with | C. off | D. on |
| 52. A. bed | | B. tent | |
| | C. blanket | D. sleeping-bag | |
| 53. A. while | B. since | C. for | D. once |
| 54. A. missed | B. separated | C. passed | D. gone |
| 55. A. patiently | B. lonely | C. alone | D. worriedly |

第三部分：阅读理解(共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 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。

A

Like fine food, good writing is something we approach with pleasure and enjoy from the

first taste to the last. And good writers, like good cooks, do not suddenly appear full-blown. Quite the contrary, just as the cook has to undergo (经历) an intensive training, mastering the skills of his trade, the writer must sit at desk and devote long hours to achieving a style in his writing, whatever its purpose is: schoolwork, matters of business, or purely social communication. You may be sure that the more painstaking the effort, the more effective the writing, and the more rewarding.

There are still some remote places in the world where you might find a public scribe to do your business or social writing for you, for a fee. There are a few managers who are lucky enough to have the service of that rare kind of secretary who can take care of all sorts of letter writing with no more than a quick note to work from. But for most of us, if there is any writing to be done, we have to do it ourselves.

We have to write school papers, business papers or home papers. We are constantly called on to put words to paper. It would be difficult to count the number of such words, messages, letters and reports put into the mails or delivered by hand, but the daily figure must be very great. What is more, everyone who writes expects, or at least hopes that whatever we write is read, from first word to last, not just thrown into "letters-to-be-read" file or into a wastepaper basket. This is the reason we bend our efforts toward learning and practicing the skills of interesting, effective writing.

56. In this passage, good writing is compared to fine food because _____.
A. both writers and cooks have to work long hours every day
B. both are necessary to life
C. both writers and cooks can earn a good living
D. both are enjoyable
57. The author thinks that the most important reason for us to practise writing skills is to _____.
A. earn our living
B. attract others to read
C. do daily reports easily
D. become good secretaries
58. According to the author, if your letter is thrown into some "letters-to-be-read" file, _____.
A. it will receive immediate attention
B. it will be dealt with by the secretary
C. it is likely to be passed over
D. it is meant to be delivered soon
59. The purpose of the author in writing this passage is to _____.
A. comment and blame
B. introduce and describe
C. explain and persuade
D. interest and inform

B

Prolonging human life has increased the size of the human population. Many people alive today would have died of childhood diseases if they had been born 100 years ago. Because more people live longer, there are more people around at any given time. In fact, it is a decrease in death rates, not an increase in birthrates, that has led to the population explosion.

Prolonging human life has also increased the dependency load. In all societies, people who are disabled or too young or too old to work are dependent on the rest of society to provide for them. In hunting and gathering cultures, old people who could not keep up might be left behind to die. In times of famine, infants might be allowed to die because they could not survive if their parents starved, and if the parents survived they could have another child. In modern society, people feel a moral obligation to keep people alive whether they can work or not. We have a great many people today who live past the age at which they want to work or are able to work; we also have rules which require people to retire at a certain age. Unless these people are able to save money for their retirement, somebody else must support them. In the United States, many retired people live on social security checks, which are so little that they must live in near poverty. Older people have more illness than young or middle-aged people; unless they have wealth or private or government insurance, they must often "go on welfare" if they have a serious illness.

When older people become too old or too weak and ill to care for themselves, they create grave problems for their families. In the past and in some traditional cultures, they would be cared for at home until they died. Today, with most members of a household working or in school, there is often no one at home who can care for a sick or weak person. To meet this need, a great many nursing homes and convalescent hospitals have been built. These are often profit-making organizations, although some are sponsored by religious and other nonprofit groups. While a few of these institutions are good, most of them are simply "dumping grounds" for the dying in which "care" is given by poorly paid, overworked, and underskilled personnel.

60. The author believes that the population explosion results from _____.
A. an increase in birthrates
B. the industrial development
C. a decrease in death rates
D. human beings' cultural advances
61. It can be inferred from the passage that in hunting and gathering cultures _____.
A. it was a moral responsibility for the families to keep alive the aged people who could not work
B. the survival of infants was less important than that of their parents in times of starvation
C. old people were given the task of imparting the cultural wisdom of the tribe to new generations
D. death was celebrated as a time of rejoicing for an individual freedom of the hardships of life
62. Which of the following statements about the old people in the United States is TRUE?
A. Many of them live on social security money which is hardly enough.
B. Minority of them remain in a state of near poverty after their retirement.
C. When they reach a certain age, compulsory retirement is necessary and beneficial.
D. With the growing inflation, they must suffer more from unbearable burdens than

ever.

63. Which of the following best describes the author's opinion on most of the nursing homes, and convalescent hospitals?
- A. Friendly. B. Pleasant. C. Agreeable. D. Dissatisfying.

C

Here's How to Get Your 6 Movies for 1 ¢ Each

Just Write in the Numbers of the 6 movies you want for \$1 each, plus shipping. In exchange (交换), you agree to buy just six more movies in the next three years, at our regular Club prices (which currently start as low as \$19.95 plus shipping) — and you may cancel (取消) membership at any time after doing so. What's more, you can get two more movies for the low price of \$6.95 each and you will, after that, spend much less on the movies you want.

Free Video Magazine sent every four weeks (up to 13 times a year), with our *Director's Selection* — plus many lower-priced cassettes, down to \$14.95. And you may receive *Special Selection* mailings up to four times a year (a total of up to 17 buying opportunities per year).

Buy Only What You Want! If you want the *Director's Selection*, do nothing—it will be sent automatically (自动的). If you prefer some other selection, or none at all, just mail the answer card always provided by the date specified. And you'll always have 14 days to decide.

Instant Bonus Plan. As soon as you become a member, you'll immediately have the right to our money-saving plan! It enables you to enjoy more great savings on the movies you want—right from the start of your membership!

10-Day Risk-Free Trial. If not satisfied, return everything within 10 days, and then you'll get your money back and there will be no further obligation.

64. How can you get 6 movies for \$1 each?
- A. Buy six more movies at the Club prices in the next 3 years.
B. Buy two more movies at the low price of \$6.95 later.
C. Buy six more movies at the price of \$19.95 all the time.
D. Buy many more movies at lower prices anytime.
65. You may receive a free Video Magazine _____ a year.
- A. 13 times B. 12 times C. 4 times D. 17 times
66. You can have _____ besides a free Video Magazine every four weeks.
- A. *Special Selection* and *Director's Selection*
B. lower-priced cassettes and movies
C. lower-priced cassettes and *Special Selection*
D. *Director's Selection* and a number of lower-priced cassettes
67. We can learn from the passage that the members of the Club _____.
- A. cannot cancel their membership anytime
B. can return everything 10 days later, if not satisfied
C. can always buy what they want at the lowest price
D. can enjoy more savings from the very beginning

D

Britain almost more than any other country in the world must seriously face the problem of building upwards, that is to say, of accommodating a considerable proportion of its population in high blocks of flats. It is said that the Englishman objects to this type of existence, but if the case is such, he does in fact differ from the inhabitants of most countries of the world today. In the past, our own blocks of flats have been associated with the lower income groups and have lacked the obvious provisions, such as central heating, constant hot water supply, electrically operated lift from top to bottom, and so on, as well as such details, important notwithstanding (尽管), as easy facilities for disposal of dust and rubbish and storage places for baby carriage on the ground floor, playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings, and drying grounds for washing. It is likely that the dispute regarding flats versus (对抗) individual houses will continue rage on for a long time as far as Britain is concerned. And it is unfortunate that there should be hot feelings on both sides whenever this subject is raised. Those who oppose the building of flats base their case primarily on the assumption that everyone prefers an individual home and garden and on the high cost per unit of accommodation. The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

68. We can infer from the passage that _____.
 - A. people in most countries of the world today are not opposed to living in flats
 - B. English people, like most people in other countries, dislike living in flats
 - C. people in Britain are forced to move into high blocks flats
 - D. modern flats still provide the necessary facilities for living
69. What is said about the blocks of flats built in the past in Britain?
 - A. They were sold to people before necessary facilities were installed.
 - B. They were usually not large enough to accommodate big families.
 - C. They were mostly inhabited by people who didn't earn much.
 - D. They provided playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings.
70. Some people oppose the building of flats because _____.
 - A. the living expenses for each individual family are high
 - B. they believe people like to live in houses with gardens
 - C. it involves higher cost compared with the building of houses
 - D. the disposal of rubbish remains a problem for those living in flats
71. The author mentions that people who live in suburban houses _____.
 - A. do not have access to easy facilities because they live away from the city
 - B. have to pay a lot of money to employ people to do service work
 - C. have to spend more money and time traveling to work every day
 - D. take longer time to know each other because they are from a scattered community

E

There are two kinds of physical activity, which require special training. The first demands exact careful movements of the muscles (肌肉). This kind of activity must be strictly controlled because even a slight movement in the wrong direction will lead a mistake. To type quickly, for example, a person needs training; the slightest movement of a finger in the wrong direction may cause a spelling mistake. A dancer who has to dance on the point of her shoes or turn around on one foot must be trained for a long period of time before she can sense her own center and balance herself. You may have seen a girl walking on a rope across an empty space, which, too, requires a lot of practice.

The second kind of physical activity needs greater strength or extra effort. Most of us get tired if we try to run half a mile without stopping, but a specially-trained person can do this without much effort. Three years ago, some scientists carried out experiments, which produced meaningful and unexpected results. They wanted to find out whether a certain amount of physical exercise would injure those suffering from heart problems. They selected some male patients and trained them in continuous bicycle riding. They were surprised to find that the harmful effect of given amount of physical effort was actually less on the hearts of these trained patients than on those of the patients who were not similarly trained. This is important because it shows that regular physical exercise enables us to make better use of the oxygen (氧气) we breathe in and that this training, in fact, reduces the amount of work our hearts do. Many tasks, which are hard for untrained people are not hard at all for trained people.

72. The first kind of physical activity must be strictly controlled because _____.
A. a mistake in the wrong direction is dangerous to the fingers
B. a wrong movement in a direction will cause no mistakes
C. a movement in the wrong direction will cause a mistake
D. a slight movement of a finger will lead to a mistake
73. What must a dancer do before she can balance herself?
A. She must dance on the point of her shoes.
B. She must receive long-time training.
C. She must turn around on one foot.
D. She must perform again and again.
74. The experiments done by some scientists showed that _____.
A. some male patients were asked to ride bicycles regularly in the experiments
B. the physical exercise had more harmful effect on the hearts of the untrained patients
C. the physical exercise was harmless to the male patients with heart trouble
D. the physical exercise could be helpful for the patients to take in more oxygen
75. What would be the best title for this text?
A. Training Our Bodies
B. Physical Activities
C. Movement Training
D. Extra Body Effort

第二卷(共 35 分)

第四部分：写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节：短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正：

该行多一个词：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词：在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

We will never forget the day that my classmates and76. _____

I paid a visit at a chemical factory last month.77. _____

It was the large one with nearly 20,000 people78. _____

work in it. There were so many colorful79. _____

flowers and trees in our factory that it80. _____

like a beautiful garden. We also visited some workshops,81. _____

talked to some of the workers and have learned a lot.82. _____

On the way we felt tired, but we all thought83. _____

we had never had a much happy day. We hoped that84. _____

we could get more chances to learn more social experiences.85. _____

第二节：书面表达(满分 25 分)

新学期开始,学校开展了争做“好学生、好公民”的活动。请你以“Great Changes”为题向《中学生英语报》投稿,记述自开展活动以来同学们所发生的巨大变化。

注意：

1. 报道须包括以下表格的主要内容,词数 80~100;
2. 报道的开头已给出。

| 活 动 前 | 活 动 后 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <div>◆ 不能保持教室清洁,随意丢弃废弃物</div> <div>◆ 对师长不够礼貌,常常忘记问候</div> <div>◆ 购物、等车不能遵守秩序</div> | <div>◆ 积极参加大扫除,将废弃物放入垃圾箱</div> <div>◆ 主动问候老师并帮助老师做事情</div> <div>◆ 主动排队,在公交车上为老年人让座</div> |

Great Changes

The activity of being a good student and good citizen has been held since the beginning of this term in our school. Everybody has taken an active part in it.

高考英语模拟测试卷(二)

测试总分：150 分

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 学号 _____ 得分 _____

第一卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分：听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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。

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 题 号 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 答 案 | | | | | |

- Where does this conversation most likely take place?
 A. At an airport. B. At a hotel. C. At a railway station.
- What can we learn from the conversation?
 A. The man forgot to wear his new shirt.
 B. The new shirt doesn't fit him.
 C. He has no chance to wear his new shirt.
- How much should the woman pay if she buys two T-shirts?
 A. Ten dollars. B. Eleven dollars. C. Six dollars.
- What does the woman mean?
 A. She doesn't mind closing the windows.
 B. She prefers to put on more clothes.
 C. She wants to leave the windows open.
- What are they talking about?
 A. A book. B. An actor. C. A theatre.

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,各个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 题号 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 答案 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6—8 题。

6. What magazine does the man take besides *Morning Post*?
A. *Newsweek*. B. *New Yorkers*. C. *New Scientists*.
7. What's the price for *Morning Post*?
A. One dollar.
B. One and a half dollars.
C. Three dollars and fifty.
8. What do you think of the magazine, *New Yorkers*, the man bought?
A. It's the earliest issue.
B. It's the oldest issue.
C. It's the latest issue.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9—11 题。

9. What happened to the woman's TV set?
A. It needed fixing. B. It was lost. C. It was all right.
10. Why couldn't the woman find the repair shop?
A. She missed the right turn.
B. She was given the wrong address.
C. There wasn't the shop at all.
11. Why did the man tell her to turn to the TV repairmen?
A. The shop was easy to find.
B. He often got something repaired there.
C. They did good work and the pay was reasonable.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12—14 题。

12. How many brothers and sisters does Pancho have?
A. 11. B. 12. C. 13.
13. What does his mother do?
A. She owns a beauty salon (美容院).
B. She runs a small family store.
C. She works at a bread shop.
14. Which thing does Pancho NOT say?
A. His brothers and sisters help his mom.
B. His mom sells food like eggs and sugar.
C. His mother enjoys her job very much.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15—17 题。

15. Why is the boy offering congratulations to Kate?
A. Because she and her team have won the race.