

战胜 高考

全国名牌大学附中

北京大学附中 南京师大附中
东北师大附中 山西大学附中
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福建师大附中 山西师大实验中学
湖北大学附中

最新仿真试卷

英语

东方出版中心

全国名牌大学附中

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· 英 语 ·

本中心 编

东方出版中心

内 容 提 要

本丛书根据新世纪中学教学发展的趋势和高考的最新要求编写,向全国各地应届高中毕业生介绍新考点,分析新题型,提供新试卷。“高考英语”是其中的一种。本书选编了北京师大附中、东北师大附中、福建师大附中、湖南师大附中、南京师大附中、辽宁师大附中、江西师大附中、山西师大实验中学、湖北大学附中、山西大学附中等全国名校最新英语高考仿真试卷 10 余份。这些试卷充分体现了全国各名校的一流水平、个性特色及传统经验,体现了近年来全国高考的最新趋势,书后还附有全部试卷的参考答案与必要的提示等。本书力求使学生通过仿真考试训练达到最佳的复习效果和应考状态,适宜于全国各地应届高中毕业生使用,也可供有关教师和家长参考。

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北京师大附中高考英语仿真试卷

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 3 个选项中选出最佳选项。

- () 1. On which day will the man come?
A. On any day in the week.
B. On other days in the week except Monday and Thursday.
C. On Monday or Thursday.
- () 2. What did the man do last night?
A. Reviewed his lessons.
B. Went to see a football match.
C. Played football with his friends.
- () 3. Which sign is it?
A. NO SMOKING! B. BE CAREFUL! C. NO PHOTOS!
- () 4. How does this Miss judge the so-called gas man?
A. By looking at his clothes.
B. By questioning him.
C. By checking his ID card.
- () 5. What can we infer from the dialogue?
A. The woman has finished reading "Gone with the Wind".
B. The man wants to read the book, too.
C. The book is not worth reading.

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 3 个选项中选出最佳选项。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6~8 题。

- () 6. There were no classes yesterday afternoon, were there?
A. Yes, there were. B. No, there weren't. C. No, there were.
- () 7. Why did Li Feng look tired?
A. Because she had a bad cold.
B. Because she was busy looking after Aunt Huang's baby.

C. Because Aunt Huang was ill.

() 8. How did Li Feng make the baby not cry?

A. Jumped, sang and so on.

B. Told a funny story.

C. Laughed to the baby.

听第7段材料,回答第9~11题。

() 9. What happens when they are walking in the street?

A. They see a First Aid car coming.

B. They see a man lying on the ground.

C. They see a man falling off the ladder.

() 10. What do they do?

A. They call the First Aid Center for help.

B. They move him to the side of the street.

C. They take him to the nearest hospital.

() 11. Which of the following might be true?

A. The boy and the girl are nurses and doctors.

B. The man must be badly injured.

C. The police come and help.

听第8段材料,回答第12~14题。

() 12. What do the Americans do when they meet a stranger?

A. They must say "Nice to meet you!"

B. They must say "How do you do?"

C. They often just say "Hi" or "Hello" to him with a smile.

() 13. What do the Americans not do when they meet a person for the first time?

A. They aren't polite enough to him.

B. They say nothing to him.

C. They don't always shake hands with him.

() 14. What does an American often do when he is leaving?

A. He often leaves without saying anything.

B. He often waves goodbye.

C. He often gives a hand shake.

听第9段材料,回答第15~18题。

() 15. What is the passage about?

A. Newspapers in Britain.

B. Shops in Britain.

C. Meals in Britain.

() 16. When do most shops open?

A. 9 : 00 a. m.

B. 5 : 00 p. m.

C. 5 : 30 p. m.

() 17. What kind of shops will stay open till 8 : 00 p. m. ?

A. Newspaper shops.

B. Cigarette shops.

C. Big Food shops.

() 18. What things are not allowed to sell on Sundays?

- A. Candies.
- B. Cigarettes.
- C. The text doesn't tell us.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 19~20 题。

- () 19. On which page is Exercise 6?
 - A. Page 101.
 - B. Page 102.
 - C. Page 103.
- () 20. When should students hand in Exercise Book 2?
 - A. In the morning the day after tomorrow.
 - B. In the afternoon the day after tomorrow.
 - C. Tomorrow afternoon.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 4 个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 21. — We spent all our money because we stayed at _____ most expensive hotel in town.
— Why didn't you stay at _____ cheaper one?
 - A. the; a
 - B. a; a
 - C. the; the
 - D. a; a
- () 22. — What would you like to eat?
— I don't mind. _____, whatever you have got.
 - A. Something
 - B. Everything
 - C. Anything
 - D. Nothing
- () 23. — Did you visit many places while you were in the States?
— Yes, _____.
 - A. only a few
 - B. only few
 - C. quite a few
 - D. quite few
- () 24. Tom came back with a message _____ there would be a test soon.
 - A. when
 - B. which
 - C. as
 - D. that
- () 25. You'd better not go inside the cave. There _____ be snakes.
 - A. will
 - B. might
 - C. can
 - D. should
- () 26. — If customers are poorly dressed, the shop assistants may not be friendly to them.
— _____? But not in the shop. The shop assistants here are friendly to everyone.
 - A. Do you think so
 - B. Would you say that again
 - C. What's the matter with you
 - D. You are to blame
- () 27. Do you think that he is the right person to _____ my work while I am away?
 - A. take on
 - B. take over
 - C. take place
 - D. take off
- () 28. It is really a shame that Tom failed his driver's test last week. He _____ for a long time.

- A. is practicing B. was practicing
C. had been practicing D. has been practicing
- () 29. — How did you find the lecture this evening?
— Very _____. I doubt if I will come for his lecture next time.
A. encouraging B. encouraged
C. disappointing D. disappointed
- () 30. I am trying to move the piano, but _____ trouble doing it by myself. Could you possibly come over and give me a hand?
A. I am having B. I'd have C. I've had D. I was having
- () 31. Bill got a first prize this year, and I got _____ last year.
A. this B. that C. it D. one
- () 32. _____ you like to see the movie tonight? I _____ meet you at the gate of the Student Centre.
A. Would; will B. Would; can C. Do; must D. Do; could
- () 33. There was a _____ change in the weather, and the rain came pouring down.
A. quick B. fast C. slow D. sudden
- () 34. No one can be sure _____ in a million years.
A. what will happen B. will what happen
C. what will be happened D. that what will happen
- () 35. — My goodness. I just missed my flight.
— That is too bad, but I am sure you _____ it if you _____.
A. could have caught ... had hurried
B. had caught ... had hurried
C. could catch ... would hurry
D. could have caught ... hurried

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,从短文后所给各题的 4 个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I've always loved pigeons(鸽子). Some years ago I managed to persuade my wife to let me buy a few and start 36 them myself. They cost a lot of money and so it spoilt (破坏) our 37 a bit, but my wife never actually stopped me so I 38 carried on. I learnt so much about them that I could 39 a good racer anywhere and I bought some beauties. My pigeons won some top races, and I even began to make a bit of 40.

You see, people are prepared to pay big prices if they get to know that your pigeons are 41 big prizes.

My wife had been changing her 42 to the pigeons over the last year or two anyway. She was quite 43 of all the prizes we'd won. Then there was the travelling, which she liked. You see someone has to take the pigeons a 44 way off and release

them. Some of the 45 were really nice. I never travelled. I used to like to wait at home and see them come in. They've got this wonderful sense of 46, which can bring them back home so quickly. They'd flown hundreds of miles sometimes 47 storms or against strong winds. And there they'd come, tiny white birds against the great 48. Then I'd watch them 49 round and come down onto the landing shelf. I'd look at my watch and think, "My goodness, that's a good 50." And I'd take off the little leg ring and push it through the machine to 51 what time he'd arrived. Then my wife would 52 up and say, "Has he arrived yet?" Then we would work out if we'd won 53.

Then last year we had a 54! One of them got some sort of flu(流行病) and died, then they all 55. It was terrible, I had to burn them all. We lost a fortune, of course.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| () 36. A. racing | B. feeding | C. tending | D. flying |
| () 37. A. dream | B. work | C. marriage | D. hobby |
| () 38. A. just | B. even | C. almost | D. hardly |
| () 39. A. notice | B. learn | C. imagine | D. recognize |
| () 40. A. living | B. fun | C. money | D. change |
| () 41. A. losing | B. winning | C. giving | D. making |
| () 42. A. subject | B. decision | C. relation | D. attitude |
| () 43. A. proud | B. fond | C. careful | D. sure |
| () 44. A. different | B. long | C. short | D. far |
| () 45. A. distances | B. activities | C. trips | D. movements |
| () 46. A. direction | B. sight | C. hearing | D. touch |
| () 47. A. over | B. across | C. with | D. through |
| () 48. A. heaven | B. mountain | C. cloud | D. sky |
| () 49. A. turn | B. dance | C. circle | D. whistle |
| () 50. A. fly | B. time | C. day | D. look |
| () 51. A. write | B. record | C. count | D. memorize |
| () 52. A. come | B. show | C. phone | D. cheer |
| () 53. A. again | B. finally | C. only | D. accidentally |
| () 54. A. disadvantage | B. chance | C. problem | D. disaster |
| () 55. A. flew down | B. went down | C. let out | D. gave out |

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 4 个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

(A)

Meat and vegetables are measured in grams(克) or kilograms. These units only meas-

ure quantity; they do not measure the value of the food to the body. The unit which measures the quality or value of food is the "calorie". A calorie is the amount(数量) of heat given off by food when it burns. This measurement tells how much energy a certain food has when it is completely used by the body.

Our bodies use varying amounts of calories. The more exercise we take, the more calories we burn. If we eat food which contains more calories than we use up, then it is possible that we would increase in weight. In order to avoid(避免) becoming overweight it is advisable not to eat too many foods that have a high calorie rating. The table below gives you some idea of the number of calories in food.

Meats

slice of bacon 50
bamburger 300
slice of beef 100
sausage 180
meat pie 500
sausage roll 350

Sweets and Pastries

small chocolate bar 190
large chocolate bar 225
slice apple pie 300
doughnut 200
scoop of ice cream 85
bag of potato crisps 145

Fruits

apple 70
orange 60
pear 80
banana 80
plum 20
tomato 20

Vegetables

60 g beans 15
60 g carrots 18
60 g potato 60
60 g onions 25
60 g cucumber 10
60 g cabbage 15

- () 56. To keep the calorie intake(纳入) down, it is better to eat _____.
A. chocolate B. meat pie
C. fruit D. apple pie
- () 57. How many slices of bacon equal the same number of calories as in a sausage roll?
A. 5. B. 6. C. 7. D. 8.
- () 58. Which of the following do you think would contain the most calories?
A. Chips.
B. A chocolate-coated ice cream.
C. A green salad.
D. A cucumber.
- () 59. Which is the best title for the passage?
A. How to Measure the Quality of Food?
B. Calories.
C. The Units of Measurement.
D. How to Keep Fit?

(B)

South Korean Films

Beijing audience can view five new South Korean films, all with Chinese subtitles(中文字幕), until April 19 at the Tuixin Cinema in the National Library grounds.

Two other South Korean films completed their full runs at the Tuixin Cinema earlier this month.

Location: Tuixin Cinema, National Library,

39 Baishiqiao Road, Haidian District, Beijing

Telephone: 68415566

"My Love, My Bride"

April 15: 9:00, 13:30, 15:15, 17:30, 19:30

"Kim's War"

April 16: 9:00, 13:30, 18:15

"Because You Are a Woman"

April 17: 13:30, 18:15

"Sopyorye"

April 19: 9:00, 13:30, 15:30, 17:30, 19:30

Leon's Show

Hong Kong pop star Leon Lai will give a personal performance at 7:30 p. m. from tomorrow through to September 21 at the Shanghai Gymnasium. The show is to celebrate the opening of the '99 Huangpu Tourism Festival('99 黄浦旅游节).

Tickets: 60, 90, 120, 180 yuan RMB, available(有票) at 66 Jiangning Road

Address: Shanghai Gymnasium, 1111 Caoxi Road N.

Tel: 29189188, 29171145, 49384952, 29197113

Russian Concert

The Shanghai Philharmonic Orchestra will put on some excellent Russian choral(合唱的) works at 7:15 p. m. on September 26 and 27 at the Shanghai Concert Hall. They will sing Russian folk songs with a mass under a Russian conductor who is very famous for conducting choirs and has given a successful choral concert in Beijing.

Ticket: 6, 8, 10, 12 yuan RMB, available at the hall's ticket office

Address: 532 Yan'an Road M., Shanghai

Tel: 32275694

Korean Songs

The Song and Dance Troupe of the Republic of Korea will give a song and dance show at 7:30 p. m. tonight at the Shanghai Centre Theatre.

Ticket: 10, 20, 30 yuan RMB, available at the theatre's ticket office

Address: 1376 Nanjing Road W., Shanghai

Tel: 29798663

- () 60. _____ will be on April 15. The cinema's telephone number is _____.
 A. Kim's War; 29798663
 B. My Love, My Bride; 32275694
 C. Because You Are a Woman; 29189188
 D. Marriage Story; 68415566
- () 61. _____ will give a song and dance show at 7 : 30 p. m. tonight at Shanghai Centre Theatre.
 A. Leon Lai, a Hong Kong pop star
 B. The Shanghai Philharmonic Orchestra
 C. The Song and Dance Troupe of the Republic of Korea
 D. A Russian Philharmonic Orchestra
- () 62. The address of the Shanghai Centre Theatre is _____.
 A. 1111 Caoxi Road N
 B. 1376 Nanjing Road W
 C. 523 Yan'an Road M
 D. 66 Jiangning Road
- () 63. According to the advertisement, a six yuan ticket is for _____.
 A. Russian Concert
 B. Korean Songs
 C. South Korean Films
 D. Leon's Show

(C)

Farmer Ed Rawlings smiles as he looks at his orange trees. The young oranges are growing well in Florida's weather. Warm sunshine and gentle rains, along with Ed Rawlings' expert care, will produce a good crop of oranges this year.

But Ed has to fight against Florida's changeable winter weather. In January and February, temperatures can destroy Ed's entire orange crop. Having farmed in Florida for the past 35 years, Ed Rawlings is prepared for the frosts(霜). When temperatures drop below freezing, Ed tries to save his crop by watering his orange trees. The water freezes and forms a thin layer(层) of ice on the trees. Strange as it may sound, this thin layer of ice actually keeps the fruit warm.

What happens is simple. When the trees are watered, the water loses heat and becomes ice. The warmth of the heat it loses is sucked in by the fruit and keeps its temperature at a safe level. Ed Rawlings has effectively used this method(方法) to save many orange crops.

But Ed still faces some difficulties. The trees should be watered at the exact moment the temperature drops to the freezing point. Also, just the right quantity of water must be used. Too much water can form a thick layer of ice that will break the trees branches. Another difficulty is that wind blows away the heat. So Ed has to worry about not only when but also how often his trees should be watered, and how much water should be used.

Computer technology may help Ed Rawlings with some of these worries. With equipment, air and soil temperatures and wind speed can be measured. The information is fed

into a computer which can tell when temperatures drop to freezing. The computer can correctly decide the quantity of water to be used and how frequently the trees should be watered. Ed Rawlings will find looking after his orange trees a lot easier with the help of a computer, and we'll all have the benefits (or advantages) of computerage oranges.

- () 64. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. a farmer's expert care for his orange trees
B. the different uses of computers
C. growing oranges in Florida's changeable weather
D. different ways of frost protection
- () 65. In the writer's eyes, computers _____.
A. are too expensive for small farmers
B. can be a valuable tool for the farmer
C. can be used to help oranges grow bigger
D. cannot take the place of the farmer's experience and judgement
- () 66. Which of the following is NOT NECESSARY for Ed Rawlings to do?
A. He should water the orange trees as soon as the temperature drops to the freezing point.
B. He should decide the quantity of water for the orange trees.
C. He has to water the orange trees more often in January and February.
D. He has to judge how often he should water the orange trees.
- () 67. According to the passage, the computer technology can _____.
A. get rid of the need for frost protection
B. help the farmer get a better harvest
C. tell the farmer why outdoor temperature changes
D. prevent the temperature from dropping to the freezing point

(D)

Nature has supplied every animal except man with some covering for his body such as fur, feathers, hair, and shells as a thick hide. But man has nothing but a thin skin.

If someone were to ask you, "Why did human beings start to cover their bodies with clothes?" most would answer, "To keep themselves warm, of course."

It is only when we begin to think about it a little that we realize that clothes are worn for a great many reasons that have nothing to do with our need for warmth at all.

For example, we wear clothes to some degree in order to decorate ourselves — to make ourselves, if possible, look more dignified(尊严) or nicer.

Clothes of a special kind are often worn to show that the wearer has authority or power. The individual wearing them is treated with respect because he occupies a certain office. The judge on the Bench, for example, might look a very ordinary and unimpressive figure without his wig and gown. Clothes are an important part of ceremony, whether it is

connected with belief, the law, parliament, and royalty, the fighting forces or the state. How very different the Queen's Coronation ceremony(加冕仪式) would have looked without the robes, coronets and the cloth of gold.

Sometimes, even in some modern countries people wear some article of clothing, or some jewel, because they believe that it will bring them luck or protect them from evil or illness, or because it is connected with their beliefs.

None of these reasons for wearing clothes — to decorate ourselves to show our position in the world for ceremonial purposes for “luck”, to give ourselves dignity and authority — have anything to do with our need for warmth.

- ()68. From the passage we know that wearing clothes is man's basic necessity to _____.
A. protect skin B. show beauty
C. keep warm D. bring luck
- ()69. The judge wearing special clothes on the Bench _____.
A. looks nicer B. looks different
C. shows wealth D. shows power
- ()70. Even in modern countries, sometimes people wear certain clothes because _____.
A. they believe that they will get protected from bad luck and illness
B. it has something to do with their wealth
C. they want to show their power
D. they enjoy wearing such kind of clothes
- ()71. The author's purpose in writing this article is to tell us that clothes are worn _____.
A. for ceremonial occasions
B. for many other reasons besides warmth
C. to keep people impressive and nicer
D. to show people's authority or power

(E)

LONDON — A morning's train rides away, across the Channel, English kids talk about Liverpool's soccer team in a Paris puh.

Some Parisians have even started to go to work in London.

In the 19th century, Charles Dickens compared the two great rival (竞争的) cities, London and Paris, in "A Tale of Two Cities." These days, it might be A Tale of One City.

Parisians are these days likely to smile in sympathy at a visitor's broken French and respond in polite English.

As jobs grew lack at home over recent years, perhaps 250,000 Frenchmen moved across the Channel. With an undersea tunnel, they could travel between cities in three hours. The European Union freed them from immigration and customs.

Paris, rich in beauty, is more attractive. But London feels more full of life, and more fun until the pubs shut down.

"For me, the difference is that London is real, alive," said Trevor Wheeler, a banker.

Chantal Jaouen, a professional designer, agrees. "I am French, but I'll stay in London," she said.

There is, of course, the other view. Julie Lenoux is a student who moved to London two years ago. "I think people laugh more in Paris," she said.

In fact, London and Paris, with their obvious new similarities, are beyond the old descriptions. As the European Union gradually loosened controls, Londoners flocked into Paris to shop, eat and buy property.

"Both cities have changed beyond recognition," said Larry Collins, a writer and sometimes a Londoner.

Like most people who know both well, he finds the two now fit together comfortably.

"I first fell in love with Paris in the 1950s, and it is still a wonderful place," Collins said.

"But if I had to choose, it would be London. Things are so much more ordered, and life is better."

But certainly not cheaper.

In fancy parts of London, rents can be twice those on Avenue Foch in Paris.

Deciding between London and Paris requires a lifestyle choice.

Like Daphne Benoit, a French journalism student with perfect English, many young people are happy to be close enough so they don't have to choose.

"I love Paris, my little neighborhood, the way I can walk around a centre, but life is so structured," she said. "In London, you can be who you want. No one cares."

- () 72. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. Londoners and Parisians
B. A Modern Tale of Two Cities
C. The Similarity of Two Cities
D. Fancy London and Fashionable Paris
- () 73. We can infer from the text _____.
A. Paris and London has become perfect partners
B. London feels more full of life
C. life in Paris is structured
D. Paris and London have become fierce competitors
- () 74. The underlined word "flocked" probably means _____.
A. came in large numbers
B. flew a long way
C. rushed hurriedly
D. drove long distances
- () 75. Living in Paris, you may find _____.
A. life is better
B. things are cheaper

C. more attractive people

D. a job easily

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)

Welcome to our city. Now let me to introduce our city 76. _____
to you. Our city is a new modern city. It set up in the 77. _____
early 1980s. But it has been developed very rapidly. From 78. _____
here you can travel to everywhere by sea, by air and by 79. _____
land. Recently another freeway connects with Beijing 80. _____
started being used. The places around our city is rich 81. _____
in nature resources(资源). And we have enough supply of electricity 82. _____
and energy resources. The public order is nice. 83. _____
The government will support investors(投资者) with many ways. 84. _____
We expect more foreign friend to invest in our city. 85. _____

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

有些人以为某些数字,比如 6、8、9 等会带来好运,他们在选择车牌号、电话号码时不惜花费“择号费”要这些数字,而你本人却不相信这些。你认为成功和财富与所谓的吉祥数字无关,而要靠自己艰苦的劳动和努力才能获得。

请你根据以上内容写一篇文章,词数 100 左右。

文章的题目已经给出:Do “Lucky Numbers” Really Bring Good Luck?

(拟卷人:杨怀安)

湖南师大附中高考英语仿真试卷

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。每段对话后有一小题,从题中所给的 3 个选项中选出最佳选项。

- () 1. Where are the two speakers?
A. In a bookstore. B. In a restaurant. C. At the man's home.
- () 2. What time is it in fact?
A. 1 : 40. B. 1 : 50. C. 1 : 45.
- () 3. What does the man mean?
A. The food should be kept warm.
B. They should have eggs for supper.
C. It's extremely hot outside.
- () 4. What does the woman do?
A. An editor. B. A nurse. C. A housewife.
- () 5. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Friends. B. Husband and wife. C. Waitress and customer.

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 3 个选项中选出最佳选项。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

- () 6. What does this dialogue mainly talk about?
A. Work. B. Driving. C. Dinner.
- () 7. How does Ana go home?
A. Alone. B. With a guard. C. With the man speaker.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

- () 8. What can you infer about the room according to the conversation?
A. A small room.
B. A bit noisy room.
C. A room for non-smokers.
- () 9. How much did Richard pay for the room?
A. \$ 114. B. \$ 104. C. \$ 140.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10~12 题。