

新东方
XDF.CN

超值附赠
听力MP3光盘

《新东方英语》编辑部 编著

高考英语 真题 精选精讲

新东方一线授课名师精心编写

透析2014年高考真题

明示解题思路 总结答题技巧

预测2015年命题趋势

揭示命题规律 提供备考策略

浙江教育出版社

《新东方英语》编辑部 编著

高考英语 真题 精选精讲

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语真题精选精讲 / 《新东方英语》编辑部编
著. —杭州: 浙江教育出版社, 2014.11
ISBN 978-7-5536-2356-6

I. ①高… II. ①新… III. ①英语课—高中—试题—
升学参考资料 IV. ①G632.479

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第228124号

高考英语真题精选精讲

编 著 《新东方英语》编辑部
责任编辑 孔令宇 张 辉
责任校对 李 春
责任印务 陆 江
封面设计 黄 蕊
版式设计 李 倩
出版发行 浙江教育出版社
(杭州市天目山路40号 邮编: 310013)
印 刷 北京海石通印刷厂
开 本 787×1092 1/16
印 张 20
字 数 450 000
版 次 2014年11月第1版
印 次 2014年11月第1次印刷
标准书号 ISBN 978-7-5536-2356-6
定 价 39.80元
联系电话 0571-85170300-80928
电子邮箱 bj62605588@163.com
网 址 www.zjeph.com

版权所有·侵权必究

如有缺页、倒页、脱页等印装质量问题, 请拨打服务热线: 010-62605166。

P 前言

P R E F A C E

现如今，市面上的高考英语学习资料五花八门，然而对广大考生朋友而言，高考真题无疑是最重要也最有效的复习、备考资料。考生若能学会分析真题，掌握其出题思路和命题规律，备考时有的放矢，相信一定能收到事半功倍的效果。以此为初衷，本书精选了 2014 年全国重点省市的 13 套高英语真题试卷，由各地新东方学校一线授课教师对其进行了细致的点评，揭示命题规律，总结答题技巧，提供备考建议，帮助考生充分挖掘高考英语真题这座“宝矿”的价值，助力 2015 年高考！

具体来说，本书具有以下三大特色：

首先，**试题还原度高，适合考生自测。**本书的试卷部分严格按照各地真题形式排版，参考答案精准，考生可设固定时长进行模考。另外，本书还附赠 MP3 光盘，内含听力实考录音，参考答案中另附听力原文，方便考生透彻理解及反复学习。

其次，**解析详尽系统，重在方法传授。**本书的解析部分包括整体点评、考题特点、解题方法、备考建议等，内容详尽，结构清晰。最重要的是，本书不只是对题目答案的单纯讲解，还立足于宏观层面，全面、系统地分析了高考英语的命题规律、题型特点及相应的解题方法，引导考生抓住本质、触类旁通，更深刻、透彻地掌握真题作答策略。

最后，**横向纵向兼顾，揭示命题趋势。**从横向角度讲，本书收录了全国多省市共 13 套高考英语真题，其参考价值必然远高于一般的模拟试卷。尤其对于想要针对某一具体题型进行攻坚训练的考生而言，本书可谓是绝佳的练习资料库。从纵向角度讲，点评既充分论述了近几年的出题规律，也对 2015 年的命题趋势分地区和题型进行了科学预测，并在此基础上提供了富有针对性的备考建议，帮助考生高效备考。

授人以鱼，不如授人以渔。考生若能熟悉高考英语出题的内在规律，掌握解题的思路和方法，就一定能在考场上以不变应万变。希望本书成为广大考生备战高考英语的利器，也祝愿所有考生攻破难关、决胜高考！

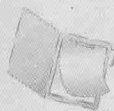
目录

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----|
| 2014 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (新课标 I 卷) 及参考答案 | 1 |
| 2014 年高考英语新课标 I 卷点评 | 14 |
| 2014 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (新课标 II 卷) 及参考答案 | 24 |
| 2014 年高考英语新课标 II 卷点评 | 35 |
| 2014 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (北京卷) 及参考答案 | 51 |
| 2014 年高考英语北京卷点评 | 65 |
| 2014 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (上海卷) 及参考答案 | 75 |
| 2014 年高考英语上海卷点评 | 89 |
| 2014 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (广东卷) 及参考答案 | 100 |
| 2014 年高考英语广东卷点评 | 111 |
| 2014 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (福建卷) 及参考答案 | 124 |
| 2014 年高考英语福建卷点评 | 136 |



| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 2014 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (湖南卷) 及参考答案 | 153 |
| 2014 年高考英语湖南卷点评 | 167 |
| 2014 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (湖北卷) 及参考答案 | 179 |
| 2014 年高考英语湖北卷点评 | 194 |
| 2014 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (四川卷) 及参考答案 | 203 |
| 2014 年高考英语四川卷点评 | 214 |
| 2014 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (安徽卷) 及参考答案 | 225 |
| 2014 年高考英语安徽卷点评 | 236 |
| 2014 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (江苏卷) 及参考答案 | 248 |
| 2014 年高考英语江苏卷点评 | 261 |
| 2014 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (浙江卷) 及参考答案 | 274 |
| 2014 年高考英语浙江卷点评 | 286 |
| 2014 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (陕西卷) 及参考答案 | 293 |
| 2014 年高考英语陕西卷点评 | 303 |



2014年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(新课标I卷)

英语试题

第I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. What does the woman want to do?

A. Find a place.

B. Buy a map.

C. Get an address.

2. What will the man do for the woman?

A. Repair her car.

B. Give her a ride.

C. Pick up her aunt.

3. Who might Mr. Peterson be?

A. A new professor.

B. A department head.

C. A company director.

4. What does the man think of the book?

A. Quite difficult.

B. Very interesting.

C. Too simple.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Weather.

B. Clothes.

C. News.

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. Why is Harry unwilling to join the woman?

A. He has a pain in his knee.

B. He wants to watch TV.

C. He is too lazy.

7. What will the woman probably do next?

A. Stay at home.

B. Take Harry to hospital.

C. Do some exercise.

听第7段材料, 回答第8、9题。

8. When will the man be home from work?

A. At 5:45.

B. At 6:15.

C. At 6:50.

9. Where will the speakers go?

A. The Green House Cinema.

B. The New State Cinema.

C. The UME Cinema.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. How will the speakers go to New York?
A. By air. B. By taxi. C. By bus.
11. Why are the speakers making the trip?
A. For business. B. For shopping. C. For holiday.
12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Driver and passenger. B. Husband and wife. C. Fellow workers.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. In a restaurant. B. In an office. C. In a classroom.
14. What does John do now?
A. He's a trainer. B. He's a tour guide. C. He's a college student.
15. How much can a new person earn for the first year?
A. \$10,500. B. \$12,000. C. \$15,000.
16. How many people will the woman hire?
A. Four. B. Three. C. Two.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. How long has the speaker lived in a big city?
A. One year. B. Ten years. C. Eighteen years.
18. What is the speaker's opinion on public transport?
A. It's comfortable. B. It's time-saving. C. It's cheap.
19. What is good about living in a small town?
A. It's safer. B. It's healthier. C. It's more convenient.
20. What kind of life does the speaker seem to like most?
A. Busy. B. Colourful. C. Quiet.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节，满分40分)

第一节(共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分)

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

A

The Cambridge Science Festival Curiosity Challenge

Dare to Take the Curiosity Challenge!

The Cambridge Science Festival (CSF) is pleased to inform you of the sixth annual Curiosity Challenge. The challenge invites, even dares school students between the ages of 5 and 14 to create artwork or a piece of writing that shows their curiosity and how it inspires them to explore their world.

Students are being dared to draw a picture, write an article, take a photo or write a poem that shows what they are curious about. To enter the challenge, all artwork or pieces of writing should be sent to the

Cambridge Science Festival, MIT Museum, 265 Mass Avenue, Cambridge 02139 by Friday, February 8th.

Students who enter the Curiosity Challenge and are selected as winners will be honored at a special ceremony during the CSF on Sunday, April 21st. Guest speakers will also present prizes to the students. Winning entries will be published in a book. Student entries will be exhibited and prizes will be given. Families of those who take part will be included in the celebration and brunch will be served.

Between March 10th and March 15th, each winner will be given the specifics of the closing ceremony and the Curiosity Challenge celebration. The program guidelines and other related information are available at: <http://cambridgesciencefestival.org>.

21. Who can take part in the Curiosity Challenge?
A. School students. B. Cambridge locals. C. CSF winners. D. MIT artists.
22. When will the prize-giving ceremony be held?
A. On February 8th. B. On March 10th. C. On March 15th. D. On April 21st.
23. What type of writing is this text?
A. An exhibition guide. B. An art show review.
C. An announcement. D. An official report.

B

Passenger pigeons (旅鸽) once flew over much of the United States in unbelievable numbers. Written accounts from the 18th and 19th centuries described flocks (群) so large that they darkened the sky for hours.

It was calculated that when its population reached its highest point, there were more than 3 billion passenger pigeons—a number equal to 24 to 40 percent of the total bird population in the United States, making it perhaps the most abundant bird in the world. Even as late as 1870 when their numbers had already become smaller, a flock believed to be 1 mile wide and 320 miles (about 515 kilometers) long was seen near Cincinnati.

Sadly, the abundance of passenger pigeons may have been their undoing. Where the birds were most abundant, people believed there was an ever-lasting supply and killed them by the thousands. Commercial hunters attracted them to small clearings with grain, waited until pigeons had settled to feed, then threw large nets over them, taking hundreds at a time. The birds were shipped to large cities and sold in restaurants.

By the closing decades of the 19th century, the hardwood forests where passenger pigeons nested had been damaged by Americans' need for wood, which scattered (驱散) the flocks and forced the birds to go farther north, where cold temperatures and spring storms contributed to their decline. Soon the great flocks were gone, never to be seen again.

In 1897, the state of Michigan passed a law prohibiting the killing of passenger pigeons, but by then, no sizable flocks had been seen in the state for 10 years. The last confirmed wild pigeon in the United States was shot by a boy in Pike County, Ohio, in 1900. For a time, a few birds survived under human care. The last of them, known affectionately as Martha, died at the Cincinnati Zoological Garden on September 1, 1914.

24. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, passenger pigeons _____.
- A. were the biggest bird in the world B. lived mainly in the south of America
C. did great harm to the natural environment D. were the largest bird population in the US
25. The underlined word “undoing” probably refers to the pigeons’ _____.
- A. escape B. ruin C. liberation D. evolution
26. What was the main reason for people to kill passenger pigeons?
- A. To seek pleasure. B. To save other birds. C. To make money. D. To protect crops.
27. What can we infer about the law passed in Michigan?
- A. It was ignored by the public. B. It was declared too late.
C. It was unfair. D. It was strict.

C

A typical lion tamer (驯兽师) in people’s mind is an entertainer holding a whip (鞭) and a chair. The whip gets all of the attention, but it’s mostly for show. In reality, it’s the chair that does the important work. When a lion tamer holds a chair in front of the lion’s face, the lion tries to focus on all four legs of the chair at the same time. With its focus divided, the lion becomes confused and is unsure about what to do next. When faced with so many options, the lion chooses to freeze and wait instead of attacking the man holding the chair.

How often do you find yourself in the same position as the lion? How often do you have something you want to achieve (e.g. lose weight, start a business, travel more) —only to end up confused by all of the options in front of you and never make progress?

This upsets me to no end because while all the experts are busy debating about which option is best, the people who want to improve their lives are left confused by all of the conflicting information. The end result is that we feel like we can’t focus or that we’re focused on the wrong things, and so we take less action, make less progress, and stay the same when we could be improving.

It doesn’t have to be that way. Anytime you find the world waving a chair in your face, remember this: All you need to do is focus on one thing. You just need to get started. Starting before you feel ready is one of the habits of successful people. If you have somewhere you want to go, something you want to accomplish, someone you want to become ... take immediate action. If you’re clear about where you want to go, the rest of the world will either help you get there or get out of the way.

28. Why does the lion tamer use a chair?
- A. To trick the lion. B. To show off his skills.
C. To get ready for a fight. D. To entertain the audience.
29. In what sense are people similar to a lion facing a chair?
- A. They feel puzzled over choices. B. They hold on to the wrong things.
C. They find it hard to make changes. D. They have to do something for show.
30. What is the author’s attitude towards the experts mentioned in Paragraph 3?
- A. Tolerant. B. Doubtful. C. Respectful. D. Supportive.
31. When the world is “waving a chair in your face”, you’re advised to _____.

- A. wait for a better chance
- C. make a quick decision

- B. break your old habits
- D. ask for clear guidance

D

As more and more people speak the global languages of English, Chinese, Spanish, and Arabic, other languages are rapidly disappearing. In fact, half of the 6,000-7,000 languages spoken around the world today will likely die out by the next century, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

In an effort to prevent language loss, scholars from a number of organizations—UNESCO and National Geographic among them—have for many years been documenting dying languages and the cultures they reflect.

Mark Turin, a scientist at the Macmillan Centre, Yale University, who specializes in the languages and oral traditions of the Himalayas, is following in that tradition. His recently published book, *A Grammar of Thangmi with an Ethnolinguistic Introduction to the Speakers and Their Culture*, grows out of his experience living, working, and raising a family in a village in Nepal.

Documenting the Thangmi language and culture is just a starting point for Turin, who seeks to include other languages and oral traditions across the Himalayan reaches of India, Nepal, Bhutan, and China. But he is not content to simply record these voices before they disappear without record.

At the University of Cambridge Turin discovered a wealth of important materials—including photographs, films, tape recordings, and field notes—which had remained unstudied and were badly in need of care and protection.

Now, through the two organizations that he has founded—the Digital Himalaya Project and the World Oral Literature Project—Turin has started a campaign to make such documents, found in libraries and stores around the world, available not just to scholars but to the younger generations of communities from whom the materials were originally collected. Thanks to digital technology and the widely available Internet, Turin notes, the endangered languages can be saved and reconnected with speech communities.

32. Many scholars are making efforts to _____.
- A. promote global languages
 - B. rescue disappearing languages
 - C. search for language communities
 - D. set up language research organizations
33. What does “that tradition” in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. Having full records of the languages.
 - B. Writing books on language teaching.
 - C. Telling stories about language users.
 - D. Living with the native speakers.
34. What is Turin’s book based on?
- A. The cultural studies in India.
 - B. The documents available at Yale.
 - C. His language research in Bhutan.
 - D. His personal experience in Nepal.
35. Which of the following best describes Turin’s work?
- A. Write, sell and donate.
 - B. Record, repair and reward.
 - C. Collect, protect and reconnect.
 - D. Design, experiment and report.

第二节(共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The jobs of the future have not yet been invented. 36 By helping them develop classic skills that will serve them well no matter what the future holds.

1. Curiosity

Your children need to be deeply curious. 37 Ask kids, “What ingredients (配料) can we add to make these pancakes even better next time?” and then try them out. Did those ingredients make the pancakes better? What could we try next time?

2. Creativity

True creativity is the ability to take something existing and create something new from it. 38 There are a dozen different things you can do with them. Experimenting with materials to create something new can go a long way in helping them develop their creativity.

3. Interpersonal Skills

Understanding how others feel can be a challenge for kids. We know what’s going on inside our own head, but what about others? Being able to read people helps kids from misreading a situation and jumping to false conclusions. 39 “Why do you think she’s crying?” “Can you tell how that man is feeling by looking at his face?” “If someone were to do that to you, how would you feel?”

4. Self Expression

40 There are many ways to express thoughts and ideas—music, acting, drawing, building, photography. You may find that your child is attracted by one more than another.

- A. Encourage kids to cook with you.
- B. And we can’t forget science education.
- C. We can give kids chances to think about materials in new ways.
- D. So how can we help our kids prepare for jobs that don’t yet exist?
- E. Gardening is another great activity for helping kids develop this skill.
- F. We can do this in real life or ask questions about characters in stories.
- G. Being able to communicate ideas in a meaningful way is a valuable skill.

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节, 满分45分)

第一节 完形填空(共20小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

As a general rule, all forms of activity lead to boredom when they are performed on a routine (常规) basis. As a matter of fact, we can see this 41 at work in people of all 42. For example, on Christmas morning, children are excited about 43 with their new toys. But their 44 soon wears off and by January those 45 toys can be found put away in the basement. The world is full of 46 stamp

albums and unfinished models, each standing as a monument to someone's 47 interest. When parents bring home a pet, their child 48 bathes it and brushes its fur. Within a short time, however, the 49 of caring for the animal is handed over to the parents. Adolescents enter high school with great 50 but are soon looking forward to 51. The same is true of the young adults going to college. And then, how many 52, who now complain (抱怨) about the long drives to work, 53 drove for hours at a time when they first 54 their driver's license (执照)? Before people retire, they usually 55 to do a lot of 56 things, which they never had 57 to do while working. But 58 after retirement, the golfing, the fishing, the reading and all of the other pastimes become as boring as the jobs they 59. And, like the child in January, they go searching for new 60.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. principle | B. habit | C. way | D. power |
| 42. A. parties | B. races | C. countries | D. ages |
| 43. A. working | B. living | C. playing | D. going |
| 44. A. confidence | B. interest | C. anxiety | D. sorrow |
| 45. A. same | B. extra | C. funny | D. expensive |
| 46. A. well-organized | B. colorfully-printed | C. newly-collected | D. half-filled |
| 47. A. broad | B. passing | C. different | D. main |
| 48. A. silently | B. impatiently | C. gladly | D. worriedly |
| 49. A. promise | B. burden | C. right | D. game |
| 50. A. courage | B. calmness | C. confusion | D. excitement |
| 51. A. graduation | B. independence | C. responsibility | D. success |
| 52. A. children | B. students | C. adults | D. retirees |
| 53. A. carefully | B. eagerly | C. nervously | D. bravely |
| 54. A. required | B. obtained | C. noticed | D. discovered |
| 55. A. need | B. learn | C. start | D. plan |
| 56. A. great | B. strange | C. difficult | D. correct |
| 57. A. time | B. money | C. skills | D. knowledge |
| 58. A. only | B. well | C. even | D. soon |
| 59. A. lost | B. chose | C. left | D. quit |
| 60. A. pets | B. toys | C. friends | D. colleagues |

第II卷

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节, 满分45分)

第二节(共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分15分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容(不多于3个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Are you facing a situation that looks impossible to fix?

In 1969, the pollution was terrible along the Cuyahoga River near Cleveland, Ohio. It 61 (be) unimaginable that it could ever be cleaned up. The river was so polluted that it 62 (actual) caught fire and burned. Now, years later, this river is one of 63 most outstanding examples of environmental cleanup.

But the river wasn't changed in a few days 64 even a few months. It took years of work 65 (reduce) the industrial pollution and clean the water. Finally, that hard work paid off and now the water in the river is 66 (clean) than ever.

Maybe you are facing an impossible situation. Maybe you have a habit, 67 is driving your family crazy. Possibly you drink too much or don't know how to control your credit card use. When you face such an impossible situation, don't you want a quick fix and something to change immediately?

While there are 68 (amaze) stories of instant transformation, for most of us the 69 (change) are gradual and require a lot of effort and work, like cleaning up a polluted river. Just be 70 (patience).

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)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处, 多者(从第11处起)不计分。

Nearly five years before, and with the help by our father, my sister and I planted some cherry tomatoes (圣女果) in our back garden. Since then—for all these year—we had been allowing tomatoes to self-seed where they please. As result, the plants are growing somewhere. The fruits are small in size, but juicy and taste. There are so much that we often share them with our neighbors. Although we allow tomato plants to grow in the same place year after year, but we have never had any disease or insect attack problems. We are growing wonderfully tomatoes at no cost!

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华, 计划暑假期间去英国学习英语, 为期六周。下面的广告引起了你的注意, 请给该校写封信, 询问有关情况(箭头所指内容)。

ENJOY A RELAXING STUDY BREAK IN BEAUTIFUL LANCASTER

**LANGUAGE CENTRE AND COLLEGE OF ARTS
UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER**

Languages • English • French • Spanish
Arts • Politics • Sociology • History
* * *

3 wk, 6 wk and 12 wk courses
* * *

Reasonable fees
* * *

Accommodation service

start dates?

class size?

hours per week?

how much?

type of accommodation?

注意: 1. 词数100左右。

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

3. 参考词汇: 住宿—accommodation

参考答案

听力原文

Section A

Text 1

W: Excuse me, this is the address. How do I find it?

M: Right. You'll need a street map. Here's one and I'll show you where it is.

Text 2

W: Oh my! My car broke down and I have to meet my aunt at the railway station before noon.

M: You're lucky. I can drop you off on my way.

Text 3

W: Did you hear that Mr. Peterson is coming next week, Gordon?

M: Yes, so I called all the department heads to my office this morning. We need to give him reports on our program.

Text 4

W: I hope you like the book I lent you. I wasn't sure if you'd be interested.

M: I had the same doubt at first. But once I started, I simply couldn't put it down.

Text 5

W: What is going on? It's May, and we still have to wear warm clothes.

M: Well, there's some good news on the radio. You probably can wear shorts tomorrow.

Section B

Text 6

W: Harry, let's play some Ping-Pong today.

M: I'd love to play a set or two, but my right arm hurts. I've decided to stop playing Ping-Pong until it feels better.

W: Well, how about going skating?

M: I'd like to, but my knee hurts, too.

W: Harry, stop making excuses! You're just lazy.

M: No, I'm not! You know, there's a basketball match on TV today. Let's just stay home and watch it.

W: OK. You stay, and I'll play with Helen.

Text 7

W: What do you want to do tonight?

M: How about going to the cinema? I should be home from work at 5:45. Then we can go out and eat before we see a film.

W: What do you want to see?

M: There's a good art film at the Green House Cinema.

W: Let's see. It starts at 6:15. I don't think we can get there in time to see the beginning. How about the action film at the New State Cinema? It starts at 6:50. Perhaps the 7:00 one at the UME Cinema is even better. It stars Jackie Chan.

M: OK, that's fine. I like him, too.

Text 8

M: Hey, Lucy. Do you have some time to talk about next week's trip with me?

W: Sure, Dave.

M: OK. So, we're leaving on Monday from Hartsfield International Airport, and returning on Friday. Do we take ourselves to the airport? Maybe we need to book a taxi, or just go by bus.

W: No, we don't have to. The company car will pick us up and take us there.

M: Oh, that's good. When?

W: Our flight leaves at 11:00 a.m., so they should pick us up between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m. Besides, the company pays for our trip, including hotel and food.

M: How much will that be?

W: Well, New York is a pretty expensive city. So, each of us will get \$200 a day.

M: Oh, OK. Thanks for telling me that.

W: You're welcome.

Text 9

W: Please sit down. Let's see. You're Mr. Smith. Is that correct?

M: Yes. John Smith.

W: And you're interested in this job?

M: Yes, I am. I'll graduate from college the coming June. My major is Chinese.

W: I see. Have you ever done any work in this field?

M: Yes, I used to be a tour guide for Chinese travellers.

W: Good. Now, how much money do you expect to have for a year?

M: From what I've read, it seems that a starting pay would be around \$12,000 a year.

W: Here, you would start at \$10,500 for the first year, a kind of training period. Then you would go to \$15,000.

M: That sounds fair enough. What do you think are the chances for me to get a job here?