



2016 年北京市夏季普通高中会考
英 语 试 卷

考生须知	1. 考生要认真填写考场号和座位序号。 2. 本试卷共 10 页，五道大题（共 100 分）。 3. 试题所有答案必须填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。选择题必须用 2B 铅笔作答；非选择题必须用黑色字迹的签字笔作答。 4. 考试结束后，考生应将试卷和答题卡按要求放在桌面上，待监考员收回。
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一、听力理解（共 20 小题，20 分。每小题 1 分）

第一节：听下面八段对话，从各题 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出能回答问题的最佳答案。每段对话你将听两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 1 题。

1. What does the man like doing now?
A. Playing the violin. B. Drawing pictures. C. Taking photos.

听下面一段对话，回答第 2 题。

2. What will the speakers probably do tonight?
A. Watch a football match. B. Visit a football team. C. Take a football lesson.

听下面一段对话，回答第 3 题。

3. What did the man want to be when he was a child?
A. A doctor. B. A teacher. C. A bookseller.

听下面一段对话，回答第 4 题至第 5 题。

4. Where did the man spend his holiday?
A. In the forest. B. In the countryside. C. On the beach.
5. What did the man learn during the holiday?
A. Cooking food. B. Cycling. C. Roller-skating.

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 题至第 7 题。

6. Why is the man going to the library?
A. To read some weekly publications.
B. To borrow books for a lecture.
C. To listen to a report.
7. What will the speakers do after leaving the library?
A. Attend a lecture. B. Have a class. C. Go swimming.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 题至第 10 题。

8. What's the man looking for in the grass?
A. A watch. B. A science book. C. A museum ticket.
9. Where will the speakers go after school?
A. The science lab. B. The dormitory. C. The city museum.
10. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Classmates. C. Father and daughter.

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 题至第 13 题。



11. Why does the man feel tired?
A. Because he surfs a lot.
B. Because he drives often.
C. Because he works too hard.
12. When will the speakers go to the beach?
A. On Thursday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.
13. What cost will the speakers share?
A. The surfboard. B. The gas. C. The food.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 题至第 16 题。

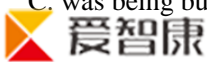
14. What's the man doing?
A. Making an invitation.
B. Giving suggestions.
C. Offering help.
15. What subject is the woman good at?
A. Math. B. Geography. C. History.
16. Where will the quiz be held this year?
A. In the gym. B. In the library. C. In the dining hall.

第二节：听下面一段对话，根据题目要求在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下第 17 题至第 20 题的关键信息。此段对话你将听两遍。

House Renting Form	
Name	(17)
Tel.	(18)
Apartment	One-bedroom <input type="checkbox"/> Two-bedroom <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Three-bedroom <input type="checkbox"/>
Rental Period	All (19)
Date to move in	Early in (20)

二、单项填空 （共 15 小题，15 分。每小题 1 分）

- 从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。
21. —How can I pay for the goods, by credit card or by cash?
—_____, just as you please.
A. Any B. None C. Neither D. Either
22. My father is _____ very calm person, but my mother is just _____ opposite.
A. a; an B. a; the C. 不填; an D. 不填; the
23. The girl _____ blue eyes won the first prize in the Fifth Speech Contest.
A. by B. on C. with D. in
24. I bought this computer because it was _____ I could find.
A. the lightest B. the lighter C. lighter D. light
25. —Have you told Mr. Smith about the meeting?
—Not yet, I _____ him tomorrow.
A. called B. call C. will call D. have called
26. The famous pianist _____ a love for music when he was a little boy.
A. was developed B. developed C. has been developed D. has developed
27. The new library _____; it will be open next year.
A. had been built B. was built C. was being built D. is being built





28. —Why is Tom absent today?

—No idea. He _____ be ill at home.

- A. might B. need C. should D. would

29. Doctors always advise us _____ plenty of water to stay healthy.

- A. to drink B. drink C. drinking D. drunk

30. Last night, there were millions of people _____ the opening ceremony live on TV.

- A. watch B. to watch C. watched D. watching

31. _____ light music may clear your mind and reduce pressure.

- A. Having listened to B. Listened to C. Listening to D. Listen to

32. Don't use your mobile phone while charging, _____ you may be shocked by electricity.

- A. so B. or C. but D. while

33. —Do you have any time? I've got something to tell you.

—OK, _____ you keep your story short.

- A. now that B. as long as C. even if D. in case

34. Maria has written several novels, two of _____ have been made into television series.

- A. that B. whom C. which D. them

35. The house prices have gone down, but I doubt _____ they will remain so.

- A. that B. what C. why D. whether

三、完形填空 (共 15 小题, 15 分。每小题 1 分)

阅读下面短文, 从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

I was coming back home late at night in a "Sharing" minivan. In Hyderabad, India, it is a cheap and quick means of transport. The van drivers ply (揽客) as many as 13 people at times in a vehicle which is designed for the transport of 8 people. Our van was _____ 36 _____ as well. People were getting off and on at many places.

On the journey, one girl signaled the driver to _____ 37 _____. While getting down, she tripped and _____ 38 _____. None of us noticed it, as it was _____ 39 _____. The driver was waiting for her to pay. It was _____ 40 _____ that we saw the girl was on her knees by the side of the road. Another passenger and I got _____ 41 _____ and held her up.

Even in pain, the girl held up a note and asked us to _____ 42 _____ the driver. The other passenger took the note and paid the driver. My stop was a few hundred meters away. I decided to stay with her till she was _____ 43 _____. I paid the driver for myself and he took off with other passengers.

I neither knew _____ 44 _____ nor did I know what to do, _____ 45 _____ I was there, saying some comforting words to a stranger in _____ 46 _____. I asked her to stand still for a few minutes. We then looked for a place for her to sit. From out of nowhere, her friend joined us.

We made her sit in a nearby lawn and her friend rushed to get a(n) _____ 47 _____. In the meantime, she examined her leg and her ankle had swollen up (肿胀). It looked like a minor sprain (较小的扭伤). Once her friend came back, they took the taxi and rushed to a _____ 48 _____. Before they left, the girl thanked me and said they could _____ 49 _____ as it was only a minor sprain.

I do not know if I did enough. But I feel I gave some _____ 50 _____ to her in a small way.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|------------|----------|
| 36. A. crowded | B. old | C. damaged | D. slow |
| 37. A. wait | B. leave | C. come | D. stop |
| 38. A. turned | B. fell | C. jumped | D. sat |
| 39. A. early | B. cold | C. dark | D. quiet |
| 40. A. then | B. now | C. here | D. there |
| 41. A. up | B. down | C. in | D. back |
| 42. A. thank | B. tell | C. pay | D. warn |



- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 43. A. calm | B. happy | C. ready | D. fine |
| 44. A. him | B. her | C. them | D. it |
| 45. A. but | B. so | C. as | D. though |
| 46. A. danger | B. surprise | C. horror | D. pain |
| 47. A. policeman | B. doctor | C. taxi | D. ambulance |
| 48. A. shop | B. clinic | C. restaurant | D. school |
| 49. A. manage | B. struggle | C. recover | D. settle |
| 50. A. belief | B. advice | C. joy | D. comfort |

四、阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 30 分。每小题 2 分)

第一节: 阅读下面短文, 从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

Planting the Seeds of Change

Catalino Tapia came to the United States as a young man with six dollars. He worked hard and eventually started his own gardening business. He married and bought a comfortable home in Redwood City, California. Tapia and his wife raised two sons, putting the elder through college.

When his son graduated from law school, Tapia was inspired to help other young people make it to college, although he himself had never studied beyond the sixth grade. With the help from his son, Tapia established a nonprofit corporation—the Gardeners Foundation.

Tapia began by asking his wealthy customers for donation (捐款). In just two weeks, he had raised \$10,000 for scholarships, and the money kept coming. The Gardeners Foundation now gives a minimum of ten scholarships each year.

"I believe the education of our young people isn't just the responsibility of their parents, especially in the Latino district where some parents work two or three jobs," says Tapia.

Gloria Escobar, nineteen, received one of the scholarships. Gloria knew that she wanted to study architecture, but the classes that she needed were not offered at her local college. The money from the foundation allowed her to travel to a college farther away where she could earn the credits she needed to go to a university.

Another receiver, Alberto Urieta, hopes to major in biology. "To receive a scholarship is so much help because the books are so expensive, and it also gives us a feeling that we're not alone, that someone wants us to make our dreams a reality," says Urieta.

Tapia understands that children who are educated can contribute more to the country than those who are not. "It's a little seed we're planting," he said. "And it will eventually grow into a garden of students, and it will flower and bear fruit."

51. What did Tapia do for a living?

A. He taught children.	B. He ran his gardening business.
C. He worked in a college.	D. He sold books to students.
52. From whom did Tapia raise money for the foundation?

A. His parents.	B. His two sons.
C. His customers.	D. Gardeners.
53. What is the change brought by the foundation?

A. Workers can find a new job.
B. Gardeners can travel far away.
C. Young people can run their own business.
D. Students from poor families can go to college.
54. The author wrote the passage to _____.

A. tell a story	B. introduce a project
C. describe a dream	D. advertise for an organization

B

Free Online Courses



Reading in the Digital Age

This course is for people from all walks of life who enjoy reading and would like to know how literary scholars interpret texts in the digital age. It introduces you to a variety of ways of interpreting literary texts. Through the course, you will become familiar with established, professional reading practices as well as newer, computer-driven reading techniques.

Duration: 6 weeks

4 hours pw

2 August

Exploring English: Shakespeare

This course is aimed at high school students and university students who wish to learn more about Shakespeare. The first week will look at Shakespeare's life and times. For the rest of the course, we will look closely at a different play each week. Shakespearean actors will help us explore the universal themes in *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, *The Tempest* and *Macbeth*. Our video tutor will guide you through the course and look at the words and phrases that Shakespeare introduced to the English language.

Duration: 6 weeks

2 hours pw

16 July

The European Discovery of China

This course is aimed at anyone with an interest in Chinese, European or world history. It focuses on when and how the West first approached China. We will look at China's place in the world and connections to the West via the Silk Road, the rise of Genghis Khan and the Mongol Empire, and finally the Ming dynasty. We'll analyse this period of Chinese history through the eyes of Western travellers from the 13th to the 17th century. What these Western travellers saw, what they didn't see—that's the story that we will uncover in this course.

Duration: 8 weeks

6 hours pw

6 July

Introduction to Italian

Do you love Italian art, cinema and fashion? Have you been dreaming of visiting cities like Venice, Rome and Florence? Have you always wanted to learn Italian and get to know Italian culture? If the answers are yes, then this free online course is perfect for you. Over six weeks you will develop the skills to communicate in common conversational situations, for instance: how to introduce yourself and talk about your interests. You will also understand Italian people and lifestyle. The course is for people who are interested in discovering Italian language and culture.

Duration: 6 weeks

3 hours pw

Join now—started 10 June

55. When you take *Reading in the Digital Age*, you will _____.

- A. talk about your hobbies
- B. look at literary scholars' life
- C. learn ways of understanding texts
- D. develop skills to introduce yourself

56. *Exploring English: Shakespeare* is designed for _____.

- A. actors
- B. students
- C. scholars
- D. video tutors

57. What can people do in *The European Discovery of China*?

- A. Learn about Chinese history.
- B. Get to know Chinese travellers.





- C. Share some discoveries in Europe.
- D. Compare China with European countries.

58. What is the subject of these online courses?

- A. Languages and cultures.
- B. Sports and health.
- C. Nature and environment.
- D. Arts and media.

C

Food additives are materials added to food for preservation, good taste or attractive appearance. In the last few decades the use of food additives has increased greatly. As a result, it is reported that today about 75% of the Western diet is made up of various processed foods, each person consuming an average of 3.5-4.5 kilograms of food additives per year. Unfavourable effects caused by the use of food additives include symptoms of dermatitis, vomiting, etc. and some behavioural disorders.

There is also now clear evidence that the health of populations in developed nations has been going down significantly. In a recent study which compared the health records of over 5,000 people born in the UK in the 1940s with those of their first-born children, researchers found among the new generation a great increase in hospital admissions of children up to the age of four, three times as many instances of dermatitis and six times increase in both vomiting and juvenile diabetes. The study showed that the number of children admitted to psychiatric (精神病的) hospitals also rose sharply.

Crime is presently at the top of the political concerns in many developed nations. When crime statistics rise, governments and the media tend to place the blame on varied sociopolitical influences such as TV and film violence, or lack of parental guidance. In fact, the blame has been attributed to many causes, but never to faulty nutrition. Yet, as studies have shown, inappropriate nutrition can affect brain function and cause severe mental disorders, such as violent behaviour. It should be noted that not all negative behaviours are nutritional in origin. Sociopolitical influences do of course play a part, most likely a much greater one. However, inadequate nutrition is a major cause to many physical and mental health problems of today. This could be at least partly prevented by reducing the wide use of food additives.

The main argument of food companies and government officials for the importance of the use of preservatives is that without them foods would soon spoil and can't be eaten anymore. This argument is indeed quite reasonable. However, it is interesting to note that of the nearly 4,000 different additives currently in use, over 90% are used purely for taste and appearance, with preservatives accounting for less than 2%, by number or by weight.

Another excuse for the approval of the use of additives is based on the argument that they are present in foods in such a minute amount that they must therefore be completely harmless. This argument may be acceptable regarding the poison in additives removable; however, neither the human nor animal body is able to remove these harmful chemicals. Therefore, even tiny amounts, when consumed continuously, may eventually result in harmful effects. This is quite unacceptable, particularly as the majority of these questionable agents belong to the food-colouring group.

Those against the use of food additives have voiced a number of recommendations including the banning of all colouring agents; clear labellings (标签) and warnings on all foods with additives; the banning of all food additives from foods which may be consumed by young children; and stricter laws regarding TV advertising which encourages children to buy and eat unhealthy junk food.

59. From the UK study in Paragraph 2, we can see _____.

- A. the increase in the use of additives
- B. the decline of people's health
- C. the cause of some diseases
- D. the decrease of populations

60. What can we infer about food additives from the passage?

- A. The body will reject food additives eventually.





- B. Food colouring presents little danger to people.
- C. The number of additives used in food is decreasing.
- D. The majority of food additives are really unnecessary.

61. The underlined word “minute” in Paragraph 5 probably means _____.

- A. safe
- B. appropriate
- C. small
- D. enough

62. What is the author’s attitude towards the use of food additives?

- A. Favourable.
- B. Cautious.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Disapproving.

第二节：阅读下面短文和问题，根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求，在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚，结构正确，书写工整。

Green is the Way to Go

Today, communities (社区) around the US are going green. For some, that means paying attention to the environment by recycling or controlling pollution. But others are turning their neighborhoods green by planting community gardens.

Green Brings Benefits

A growing number of government and community leaders point out that gardening is a great way to improve the appearance of a neighborhood. It also unites neighborhood residents (居民). Research at Texas A & M University and the University of Illinois shows that city areas with more green have less crime.

One Neighborhood’s Story

Norris Square in Philadelphia is a neighborhood that has benefits from a community garden. In the 1980s, Norris Square was known for its run-down buildings and vacant parking lots filled with rubbish. Then a group of Puerto Rican women planted vegetables and flowers in one vacant lot. Soon there was also an outdoor kitchen and colorful murals showing rural life in Puerto Rico.

The community garden became a place of beauty and a source of fresh food for Norris Square residents. It also became a source of neighborhood pride. Soon people were working together to do home repairs, clean up other vacant lots, remove graffiti, and plant more trees and flowers throughout the neighborhood.

Today, instead of fights in the park, there are festivals. Instead of abandoned cars along the streets, there are trees. People can now enjoy a neighborhood that is cleaner, safer, and more beautiful.

Plant Your Own Seeds

If you want to start a community garden in your area, you can get information from the Community Gardening Association at www.communitygarden.org.

- 63. Write one of the benefits of gardening. (不多于六个单词)
- 64. What did the Puerto Rican women do in the vacant lot? (不多于五个单词)
- 65. Why does the author mention the story of Norris Square in Philadelphia? (不多于八个单词)

五、书面表达 (共 1 小题, 20 分)

根据题目所提出的具体要求，在答题卡上写出一篇连贯完整的短文。词数不少于 60。

假如你是李华，你的加拿大笔友 Allen 来信说近期要来体验北京特色文化，希望你提些建议。请根据以下提示写一封回信。





信件的开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

- visit the old royal houses in the Forbidden City
- see Chinese painting in the National Art Gallery
- drink Chinese tea in Laoshe Tea House
- ...

Dear Allen,

I'm so happy to hear you're coming to experience the local culture in Beijing. I'd like to introduce what you can enjoy here. _____

Looking forward to meeting you soon!

Yours,
Li Hua



北京高考交流总群

194544280



英语试卷答案及评分标准

一、听力理解 (共 20 小题, 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

第一节

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B
7. C 8. A 9. C 10. B 11. C 12. C
13. B 14. A 15. B 16. A
17. Tecla 19. 88347902 19. summer 20. May

二、单项填空 (共 15 小题, 15 分, 每小题 1 分)

21. D 22. B 23. C 24. A 25. C
26. B 27. D 28. A 29. A 30. D
31. C 32. B 33. B 34. C 35. D

三、完形填空 (共 15 小题, 15 分, 每小题 1 分)

36. A 37. D 38. B 39. C 40. A
41. B 42. C 43. D 44. B 45. A
46. D 47. C 48. B 49. A 50. D

四、阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 30 分, 每小题 2 分)

第一节

51. B 52. C 53. D 54. A 55. C 56. B
57. A 58. A 59. B 60. D 61. C 62. D

第二节

63. Improving the appearance of a neighborhood. / Uniting neighborhood residents
64. They planted vegetables and flowers.
65. To provide an example of a community garden.

五、书面表达 (共 1 小题, 20 分)

Possible version:

Dear Allen,

I'm so happy to hear you're coming to experience the local culture in Beijing. I'd like to introduce what you can enjoy here.

You may go to the Forbidden City. There you will visit the old royal houses and learn about the civilizations of Ming and Qing dynasties. It's also worthwhile to visit the National Art Gallery, where you can see Chinese painting, calligraphy and sculptures. Drinking some Chinese tea in Laoshe Tea House is also an interesting experience. You may relax and chat with the local people. If you want to enjoy Beijing Opera, Mei Lanfang Opera House is your best chance. The music, dancing, martial arts and costumes are the best part of Chinese culture.

Please let me know if you need more information

Looking forward to meeting you soon!

Yours,

Li Hua

书面表达评分参考:

1. 第一档: (20~18 分) (很好)

完全完成试题规定的任务。运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇, 语法或用词方面有个别错误, 但为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致; 体现了较强的语言运用能力。全文结构紧凑, 逻辑清楚、合理。

2. 第二档: (17~15 分) (好)

完成试题规定的任务。运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求, 语法和用词基本准确, 少许错误主要为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致。使用了简单的语句间连接成分, 内容连贯, 逻辑清楚、合理。

3. 第三档: (14~12 分) (及格)





基本完成试题规定的任务。运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求，语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。内容基本连贯，逻辑清楚、合理。

4. 第四档: (11~6 分) (较差)

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。所用句式和词汇有限，语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

5. 第五档: (5~1 分) (差)

未完成试题规定的任务。句式单调，词汇贫乏，语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。信息未能传达给读者。

6. 0 分

未能传达任何信息；写的内容与要求无关。

7. 书写或标点符号不规范在 4 处以上（含 4 处），或字迹潦草，在得分中再扣除 1 分（第四、五档文不扣此项分数）。重复错误只扣一次分数。



爱智康

北京高考交流总群

194544280



2016 年北京市夏季普通高中会考

英语试卷听力录音材料

一、听力理解

第一节：听下面八段对话，从各题 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出能回答问题的最佳答案。
每段对话你将听两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 1 题。

Text 1

M: What do you do in your free time, Nancy?
W: Well, I like playing the violin. How about you? Still like drawing pictures?
M: No. I like taking photos now.

听下面一段对话，回答第 2 题。

Text 2

M: Are you watching the football match tonight? It must be the most exciting one in this season.
W: Yes, of course. I can't miss it. Which team are you for?
M: Red Fox. What about you?
W: Me too.

听下面一段对话，回答第 3 题。

Text 3

W: John, did you have a dream when you were a little boy?
M: Of course. I dreamed to be a doctor. It's a pity I didn't make it.
W: What do you do now?
M: I'm a teacher, but I still read books on medicine.

听下面一段对话，回答第 4 题至第 5 题。

Text 4

W: Hello, Henry. Welcome back!
M: Hi, Linda.
W: How was your holiday? Did you have a good time on the beach?
M: Actually we didn't go there this time. We spent every day in a small village.
W: Oh, did you? What did you do there?
M: We enjoyed a lot, just relaxing, walking, cycling, eating green food, and my favorite new thing was roller-skating!
W: Cool!



听下面一段对话，回答第 6 题至第 7 题。

Text 5

M: Hi, Jenny. Are you going to school now?

W: Yes. I have an English lesson at 9:00 in the morning.

M: Any plans after the class?

W: Not really. What about you?

M: I'm going to the library to borrow some reference books for a lecture. Would you like to go with me?

W: Oh, I'm going to the library too. I need to return some books. Besides, I want to read some magazines and newspapers.

M: OK. How about going to the swimming pool after that?

W: Good idea. We can relax a little in such a hot summer. Oh, it's almost 9:00. I need to hurry. See you after class!

M: See you.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 题至第 10 题。

Text 6

W: Hi, Tommy. Are you going to the science lab?

M: No, I was on my way to the dormitory, but now I'm looking for my watch. It was a gift from my father. It must have fallen off somewhere here in the grass.

W: Hum... I'd like to help you.

M: Thanks! I can do it myself, but where are you going?

W: I'm heading to the art building. I made an appointment with my art teacher to talk about the homework.

M: Oh, you'd better not keep your teacher waiting. The watch must be here somewhere. Aha, there it is. By the way, there is a Chinese art show in the city museum right now and some of our classmates will visit it after school. Would you like to go with us?

W: Why not?

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 题至第 13 题。

Text 7

W: How are you doing, Christopher?

M: To be honest, I'm tired of working at the moment. I really need a break!

W: Are you doing anything on Sunday?

M: That's my only day off until next Thursday.

W: OK. My friends and I are going to the beach on Sunday. Do you want to come with us?

M: Good! Which beach are you going to?

W: The Sunny Beach, a quiet beach just about an hour's ride outside of the city.

M: What should I bring?



W: Well, we'll do some surfing. Do you have a surfboard?
M: No. Actually I've never tried surfing.
W: OK. We've got a few surfboards. I can teach you how to surf.
M: I can't wait! It sounds like we'll have a great time. By the way, how are we going to share the cost?
W: Everyone will take some self-made food. And my friend is driving, so we'll share a few dollars for gas.
M: OK. Thank you. I'm looking forward to the trip.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 题至第 16 题。

Text 8

M: Maria, would you like to join our team for the next week's quiz?
W: Quiz? What kind of quiz?
M: It's a general knowledge contest. All the teams are given a set of questions. They are on all kinds of topics related to academic achievements, life skills, problem-solving and so on.
W: Er, I guess I can do it, but why do you want me?
M: Well, our team already has some students strong in biology, history and math, but we are weak in geography. We need someone strong in it, like you! Besides, you have lots of camping experience.
W: Wow, geography is my favorite subject. And I really enjoy solving problems in different fields. So will it be held in the library?
M: Not this time. We will be in the gym. A lot more teams have signed up this time. So they have to move to a place with more space. Even the dining hall isn't big enough.
W: Wow, the gym is pretty big.

第二节：听下面一段对话，根据题目要求在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下第 17 题至第 20 题的关键信息。此段对话你将听两遍。

Text 9

W: Good morning, Housing Department! May I help you?
M: Hello. I'm calling about the apartments you advertised.
W: Yes, what kind of apartment are you interested in?
M: I'm interested in a two-bedroom one. Do you have any available?
W: Yes, we do. How much do you want to pay?
M: About \$500 a month.
W: Good! When do you need it?
M: Early in May.
W: OK. How long do you want the house?
M: All summer.



W: Great! Actually, we have several apartments in your demand now. You can have a look if possible.
M: Sounds good. May I come over tomorrow afternoon?
W: Sure. What time would you like to come?
M: How about 3:00 p.m.?
W: Good. May I have your name, please?
M: My name is Tecla. T-E-C-L-A.
W: T-E-C-L-A. And your phone number, please?
M: 88347902.
W: 88347902. Thanks for calling, Tecla. See you tomorrow.

请将你的答案填涂或书写在答题卡上。



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