

龙岩市 2026 年高中毕业班三月教学质量检测

英语试题

(满分: 150 分 考试时间: 120 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段录音, 每段录音后有一个小题。从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

1. What will the speakers do first?
A. Employ more workers.
B. Purchase some computers.
C. Upgrade the computer system.
2. What happened to the lab equipment?
A. It was delayed in delivery.
B. It was canceled for shipping.
C. It was replaced by the supplier.
3. What does the woman think of the film?
A. Romantic. B. Exciting. C. Boring.
4. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Their daily activities. B. Their personal qualities. C. Their career plans.
5. What is the probable relationship between David and Jennifer?
A. Cousins. B. Club members. C. Schoolmates.

高三英语 第 1 页 (共 12 页)

学校 班级 姓名 座号 答题 线 密封 密

第
中
后
6.

8

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段录音, 每段录音后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟。听完后, 每小题都有 5 秒钟的作答时间, 每段录音播放两遍。

听下面的录音, 回答第 6 和第 7 小题。

6. What did the man dislike about the restaurant?

- A. The space. B. The staff. C. The dishes.

7. What will the woman probably do next weekend?

- A. Cook some fish dishes.
B. Celebrate her birthday.
C. Visit a restaurant.

听下面的录音, 回答第 8 和第 9 小题。

8. What should be in the first section of the reflective journal?

- A. Personal study goals.
B. Suggestions from others. ✕
C. Questions assigned by professors.

9. What will the woman do next?

- A. Create some slides.
B. Surf the Internet.
C. Meet Professor May.

听下面的录音, 回答第 10 至第 12 小题。

10. What changed the man's original plan?

- A. The schedule of exams.
B. The severity of the storm.
C. The extent of the damage.

11. What will be dealt with first?

- A. The fallen trees.
B. The damaged roof.
C. The broken windows.

12. What is probably the woman?

- A. A repair worker. B. A marketing manager. C. A school official.

听下面的录音，回答第 13 至第 16 小题。

13. What does the woman do before starting the survey?

- A. She asks about the man's employer.
- B. She comments on some companies.

C. She shares her shopping preferences

14. What is the purpose of the man's survey?

- A. To promote food for children.
- B. To publicize eco-friendly shopping.
- C. To reduce the cost of some products.

15. What kind of product packaging does the woman support?

- A. Luxurious.
- B. Bright.
- C. Simple.

16. What is the woman's opinion on buying eco-friendly products?

- A. It's troublesome.
- B. It's necessary.
- C. It's common.

听下面的录音，回答第 17 至第 20 小题。

17. What did the speaker do after graduating from college?

- A. He published a book.
- B. He worked as a collector.
- C. He drew pictures for books.

18. What do potential clients expect artists to have?

- A. Printed works.
- B. Competition experience.
- C. Modern artwork collections.

19. How can listeners prepare collections of best work according to the speaker?

- A. By joining an art workshop.
- B. By showing artwork with text.
- C. By placing artwork on the website.

20. What does the speaker suggest listeners do for an interview?

- A. Classify their artwork.
- B. Prepare all their examples.
- C. Carry their competition works.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Iceland is rich with jaw-dropping sights. Whether you're booking a trip based on the cost, the weather, the attractions or the crowds, this guide has you covered.

Finest Weather to Visit

The weather is the most pleasant in Iceland during the summer months. That's when average temperatures can range from 50 to 59 degrees Fahrenheit. There are many people who flock to Iceland during this time to enjoy the warmer temperatures and greener landscapes.

Best Northern Lights Observing Time

The best time to see the Northern Lights is between September and March. Even though Iceland is one of the best places to see the Northern Lights, catching a glimpse (一瞥) of the breathtaking lights is not guaranteed. The conditions need to be just right: clear skies and strong solar activity. Unlike the climate in autumn and spring, the weather can be rough in winter, with lots of rain and snow, which can ultimately ruin your chances of seeing the lights.

Cheapest Visiting Time

The cheapest time to visit Iceland is during its off-peak season, from September to November. It's also recommended that bargain (便宜货) hunters visit between January and April, and a little research goes a long way when it comes to landing great travel deals. Whether you're booking a hotel or motel, plan your trip early, do your research and track prices if you have the time. Many apps work on supply and demand, so booking direct with places often has savings attached.

21. When is the best time to visit Iceland regarding the weather?

- A. From March to May.
- B. Between June and August.
- C. In September and November.
- D. Around December and February.

Chang Shuhong once stated that if he were to be reborn, he would continue his unfulfilled mission of protecting Dunhuang. After his passing, he was buried in Dunhuang, facing a landmark he painted in 1952. At the exhibition, Chang Shana wrote that she had faithfully followed her father's teachings to promote Dunhuang art and firmly believed that more people would join hands to restore its former glory as a shining jewel on the Silk Road. Notably, her innovative designs have been adopted by several cultural institutions and brands, making Dunhuang elements more accessible to the public.

24. What motivated Chang Shuhong to protect Dunhuang?
- A. Academic research need.
 - B. Personal learning experience.
 - C. Family tradition influence.
 - D. Exposure to Dunhuang art.
25. Which of the following can best describe Chang Shuhong?
- A. A determined cultural guardian.
 - B. An established international painter.
 - C. A follower of Western artistic trends.
 - D. A knowledgeable cultural educator.
26. What is Chang Shana's contribution to Dunhuang art?
- A. Preserving murals through careful copying.
 - B. Teaching design skills at universities.
 - C. Making traditional patterns widely usable.
 - D. Organizing international exhibitions in Paris.
27. What is the text mainly about?
- A. An exhibition at Tsinghua Museum.
 - B. Dunhuang's artistic and cultural value.
 - C. Creative designs with Dunhuang elements.
 - D. A family's lifelong devotion to Dunhuang.

D

Should we apply genetic (基因) engineering to wildlife? What if we could make sea birds resistant to a deadly flu by making changes to their DNA? Or engineer fish to tolerate pollution? Or design corals to survive warming oceans?

Thanks to scientific advances, such possibilities are now within reach. This question was debated at 2025 International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Conservation Congress, during which conservationists rejected a proposed postponement on releasing genetically engineered species into the wild. Ahead of the gathering, over 90 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOS) had urged the IUCN to “say no to engineer wild species.” Yet this overlooks a reality: Humans have been reshaping other species’ genetics for thousands of years.

It started around 30,000 years ago with domestication, as grey wolves evolved (进化) into dogs and red junglefowl into chickens. Hundreds of years ago, intentional selective breeding (培育) enhanced desirable features—meatier cattle and longer pigs—guiding evolution through breeding without direct gene editing.

Things didn’t stop here, however. Human activity is affecting the DNA of all species. While warming our world, and destroying wild habitats, we are causing evolution to speed up. In New York’s Central Park, for instance, white-footed mice have developed genes digesting fatty foods, even pizza.

If changing the DNA of wild species is a line you feel should never be crossed, then I have news for you. That ship sailed long ago. From Robert Bakewell’s selective breeding in the 18th century, to the development of IVF (试管婴儿) in the 1970s, to the cloning of Dolly the sheep in the 1990s, each leap once met with doubt until it was accepted.

Opponents’ concerns at the IUCN conference are valid: unlike traditional breeding, gene editing introduces new characteristics and mixes cross-species genes, requiring clear boundaries for acceptable changes. However, facing a mass extinction of 150-200 species daily, traditional conservation is insufficient, IUCN allowing cautious, responsible genetic engineering.

We are the ones driving biodiversity loss. If new tools can help repair some of the damage, isn’t it at least worth a careful, regulated try?

32. What was the attitude of NGOs toward genetic engineering?
A. Supportive. B. Opposed. C. Reserved. D. Indifferent.
33. How did ancient people change animal genes?
A. Through editing genes directly.
B. Via changing their habitats purposely.
C. By domesticating and selective breeding.
D. With intentional cross-species breeding.
34. What does the underlined sentence “That ship sailed long ago.” mean in paragraph 5?
A. It happened well before now. B. That event belongs to the past.
C. The technology is outdated. D. The problem is getting worse.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
A. Protecting Wildlife with Genes B. Gene Changes of Species
C. Pros and Cons of Gene Editing D. Editing Nature to Fix our Failures

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Nearly all parents want to give their children a good life. But many over-manage or protect their children from any hardship, robbing them of learning opportunities. To prepare children for the adult world, parents need to help them build resilience (韧性) through practical approaches.

• 36

Should children be praised for being smart, or for their effort and skills? Intelligence cannot always guarantee success. Praising effort helps kids create a growth mindset, allowing kids to see the fruits of their labor coming from skills and effort rather than intelligence.

• Allow them to struggle at times.

While helicopter parents are hovering (盘旋) above to rescue kids when problems arise, snowplow parents clear difficulties ahead for them. Both styles often result in less resilient children who cannot deal with issues on their own. If a child forgets homework, parents should resist the urge to deliver it. 37

• Allow them to deal with their own conflicts now and then.

Bullying is an intentional and repeated unfriendly behavior, which usually requires parental intervention. 38 Instead of jumping in, parents can coach a child to speak firmly, like “That’s not OK—don’t talk to me like that.” This helps him stand up for himself while still offering guidance.

• Speak with them about how they are feeling.

Many parents are too busy to truly understand their children’s feelings. Try questions like “What made you laugh today?” or “What was hard for you today?” 39 Opening up about their feelings and parents’ providing comfort like “I have your back” can help children realize they aren’t alone, which builds a solid foundation for resilience.

40 By recognizing effort, allowing struggles, promoting conflict resolution, and encouraging communication, parents can give them the tools to grow.

- A Praise them for being smart to motivate effort.
- B Recognize them for their effort, not for intelligence.
- C. Developing resilience in children is vital for their future.
- D. Constant help wastes chances to learn from the consequences.
- E. These open-ended questions invite more than just “fine” or “okay”.
- F. However, one-time negative interactions do not always need parents to do so.
- G. When children face bullying, parents should guide them to ignore the trouble.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

When my three-year-old daughter Heidi was playing in the backyard, she sat onto the lid (盖子) of a large glass container, which accidentally broke immediately. She suffered a deep 41, and we rushed to the emergency room.

After a wait, Dr. Johnson, a calm and friendly doctor, 42 her. To ease her fear, he told jokes as he treated her wound. After 43 it, he did something unexpected. He 44 a surgical glove (手套) into a balloon, drew a chicken face on it, and gave it to Heidi as a toy. For days, this “chicken” was her favorite 45.

Thirty years later, during a family dinner, we 46 the accident. I described the panic and blood. But Heidi, now a mature adult, was 47. Her memory was entirely different. She 48 the quick response of the family and, most of all, the kind doctor and the funny glove. She looked back on that day 49.

I was 50 by her ability to leave out the frightening parts and only remember the good. Her memory wasn't of a bloody accident but a pleasant 51 to a kind “grandpa” doctor. This made me 52 that focusing on the positive is a healthy skill I had lost. As a child, I also used to 53 the sweet memories.

Heidi taught me a valuable lesson: there is always something good to focus on. Now, I try to live in the moment, 54 the good, and move past the bad quickly. We should all be 55 for the “Dr. Johnsons” in our lives, whose small acts of kindness leave lasting impressions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 41. A. failure | B. cut | C. loss | D. shock |
| 42. A. examined | B. observed | C. tested | D. cured |
| 43. A. closing | B. covering | C. cleaning | D. dressing |
| 44. A. folded | B. broke | C. blew | D. divided |
| 45. A. assistant | B. game | C. souvenir | D. companion |
| 46. A. reported | B. mentioned | C. investigated | D. settled |
| 47. A. annoyed | B. frightened | C. embarrassed | D. surprised |
| 48. A. reflected | B. praised | C. recalled | D. pictured |
| 49. A. fondly | B. calmly | C. briefly | D. clearly |
| 50. A. amused | B. confused | C. struck | D. judged |
| 51. A. reply | B. visit | C. greeting | D. gift |
| 52. A. realize | B. declare | C. decide | D. emphasize |
| 53. A. set down | B. look for | C. concentrate on | D. work with |
| 54. A. enjoy | B. expect | C. get | D. encounter |
| 55. A. fit | B. ready | C. responsible | D. grateful |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

For Garima, who has considered Chengdu in Sichuan as her “second hometown” for over a year, China’s safety is a real part of daily life—one that has changed 56 she understands public security. She (impress) deeply by China’s dependable public safety since she came to China.

Garima, 58 self-described “night owl (猫头鹰)”, comfortably walks in the streets, plays table tennis, cycles on shared bikes, 59, relaxes on park benches late at night—all without any anxiety. “The streets are safe even at midnight, with late-night shops allowing me to explore food freely,” she told the Global Times.

China ranks 60 the world’s safest nations. Official data shows a 2024 murder rate of 0.44 per 100,000 people, one of the lowest (global). Professor Shen Yi from Fudan University explained that this safety comes from (system) governance. He mentioned a popular foreign bloggers’ experiment in China: leaving 63 (valuable) in public to see if they would be taken. And the result is always the same: the items remain 64 (untouch).

Professor Shen emphasized that China prioritizes people’s safety, continuously 65 (strengthen) its ability to ensure safety in accordance with relevant laws. This reflects China’s strong determination and the ongoing efforts to address risks, ensuring a secure environment for all.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 学校将举办一场“师生运动会”, 旨在促进师生交流。作为组织者之一, 请你给新来的外教 Mr. Davies 写一封邮件邀请他来参加比赛, 内容包括:

- (1) 为他推荐一个参赛项目;
- (2) 说明理由。

注意:

- (1) 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题纸相应位置作答。

Dear Mr. Davies,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Two tickets. Only two tickets to the big basketball game. Three pairs of eyes focused on the tickets in Dad's hand. Marcus asked, "Only two tickets? But, Dad, which of us gets to go?" "Yeah, who gets to go?" repeated Caleb. "Can't you get more tickets?" I asked. I was just as eager as my brothers for a night out with Dad. "I'm afraid not," Dad answered. "Mr. Williams only has two tickets to offer."

Dad scratched (挠) his head, "Caleb, aren't you a little young for a professional game?" "Am not!" Caleb insisted. Dad tried again. "Jill, since you're a girl..." Before I could respond, Mom said, "Jill practices with Marcus and his friends, and she's better than many of them!" "Okay," Dad smiled. "I'll have to figure out a fair way of choosing between the three of you by tomorrow morning and decide who deserves it most."

The next morning, Marcus hurried into the kitchen. "Where's Dad?" he asked, reaching for milk. "He and Mom went to the library," Caleb answered. "He said we should start our Saturday housework after breakfast," I added. "Housework! He's kidding," Marcus said, "How can we concentrate with the game only hours away?"

"I'm getting the newspaper," Marcus announced. "There's probably a game preview." "Wait for me!" Caleb rushed after him. The door shut as they left. I looked at the messy breakfast table. Well, I thought, "Saturday housework starts right here."

Minutes later, doing housework, I heard a basketball bouncing outside. I glanced out the window and saw Marcus practicing shots while Caleb cheered. Frustrated, I knocked on the window three times. "Okay, we'll help in a minute," Marcus said. "Just a minute," Caleb added. I carried the rubbish bag outside. "You guys, Mom and Dad will be back soon," I reminded them. I opened the lid on the garbage container, and a flash of white inside caught my eye. A white envelope... it must have stuck by accident. But then I saw it was taped there, and someone had written "Congratulations!" on the front.

注意:

- (1) 续写词数应为 150 个左右;
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

I opened the envelope and pulled out a folded piece of paper.

Just then, Mom and Dad came back.

龙岩市 2026 年高中毕业班三月教学质量检测

英语试题参考答案

第一部分 听力

1-5 BACBC 6-10 ACABA 11-15 BCABC 16-20 BCABA

第二部分 阅读

21-23 BDC 24-27 DACD 28-31 ABAC 32-35 BCAD 36-40 BDFEC

第三部分 语言运用

第一节

41-45 BADCD 46-50 BDCAC 51-55 BACAD

第二节

56. how 57. has been impressed 58. A 59. or 60. among
61. globally 62. systematic 63. valuables 64. untouched 65. strengthening

第四部分 写作

第一节

Possible versions:

Dear Mr. Davies,

To foster a closer bond between teachers and students, our school is scheduled to hold a sports meet on the playground next Friday afternoon. I am writing to invite you to join us.

I highly recommend the mixed Teacher-Student Relay Race. As a cooperative team event, it provides a fantastic opportunity for you to know us better. Besides, it doesn't have high physical demands, so you can enjoy the fun of sports without any pressure. Most importantly, it can fully reflect the spirit of unity and mutual help between teachers and students.

I sincerely hope you can accept our invitation and we're looking forward to your participation!

Yours,
Li Hua

- 一、内容要点：1.发出邀请；2.推荐一个运动项目；3.说明理由。
二、各档次的给分范围和要求

档次	描述
第五档 (13—15)	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 ——覆盖所有内容要点。 ——应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。 ——语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言运用能力。 ——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档 (10—12)	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 ——虽漏掉1、2个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。 ——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。 ——语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。 ——应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 (7—9)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 ——虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。 ——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

	<p>——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。</p> <p>——应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
第二档 (4—6)	<p>未适当完成试题规定的任务。</p> <p>——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。</p> <p>——语法结构单调，词汇项目有限。</p> <p>——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。</p> <p>——较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺乏连贯性。信息未能清楚地传达给读者。</p>
第一档 (1—3)	<p>未完成试题规定的任务。</p> <p>——明显漏掉主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题要求。</p> <p>——语法结构单调，词汇项目有限。</p> <p>——较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。</p> <p>——缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。信息未能传达给读者。</p>
0	<p>未能传达给读者任何信息：内容太少，无法评判；写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。</p>

第二节 读后续写

一、文本分析

文章讲述了一个家庭教育故事：父亲得到两张篮球比赛门票，决定带三个孩子中一人前往观看。通过一项隐藏的“责任测试”，主动承担家务的女儿得到了这张门票。这场“门票之争”让孩子们明白“责任担当”的重要性。

二、续写要点

第一段：

1. 信封里装着门票；
2. 我的反应（惊讶、惊喜）；
3. 兄弟俩看到我手里的门票。

第二段：

1. 兄弟俩表示反对，父亲作出解释；
2. 兄弟俩的反应；
3. 主题升华。

二、参考范文

Paragraph 1:

I opened the envelope and pulled out a folded piece of paper. "To the one who deserves to go," the paper read. Inside of it was a ticket to the basketball game! There was it—the ticket! Right in my hand! I couldn't believe it, pinching myself to make sure I wasn't dreaming. By then, Marcus and Caleb had worn themselves out, with sweat rolling down their faces. "Come on, Jill! We'd better get started on our housework if we want to have a chance at getting that ticket to the game," Marcus shouted to me. No sooner had he finished speaking, they saw the ticket in my hand. (98 words)

Paragraph 2:

Just then, Mom and Dad came back. My two brothers began to protest. "Jill earned the ticket with her effort," Dad announced firmly. He explained that the true test wasn't about who loved basketball most, but about who showed initiative and shouldered the responsibility. Hearing that, Marcus looked at the basketball in his hand shamefully. Meanwhile, Caleb's face also turned red. A look of understanding, then acceptance,

passed between my brothers. Marcus shrugged with a big smile. "You deserved it, Jill." It was a valuable lesson in responsibility through which we were all highly rewarded. (88 words)

三、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档 (21-25分)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 创造了丰富、合理的内容，富有逻辑性，续写完整，与原文情境融洽度高； 2. 使用了多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构，表达流畅，语言错误很少，且完全不影响理解； 3. 自然有效地使用了段落间、句间衔接手段，全文结构清晰，前后呼应，意义连贯。
第四档 (16-20分)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 创造了比较丰富、合理的内容，比较有逻辑性，续写比较完整，与原文情境融洽度较高； 2. 使用了比较多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构，表达比较流畅，有个别错误，但不影响理解； 3. 比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段，全文结构比较清晰，意义比较连贯。
第三档 (11-15分)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 创造了基本完整的故事内容，但有的情节不够合理或逻辑性不强，与原文情境基本相关； 2. 使用了简单的词汇和语法结构，有部分语言错误和不恰当之处，个别部分影响理解； 3. 尚有语句衔接的意识，全文结构基本清晰，意义基本连贯。
第二档 (6-10分)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 内容和逻辑上有一些重大问题，续写不够完整，与原文有一定程度脱节； 2. 所用的词汇有限，语法结构单调，错误较多且比较低级，影响理解； 3. 未能有效地使用语句间衔接手段，全文结构不够清晰，意义欠连贯。
第一档 (1-5分)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 内容和逻辑上有较多重大问题，或有部分内容抄自原文，续写不完整，与原文情境基本脱节； 2. 所使用的词汇非常有限，语法结构单调，错误极多，严重影响理解； 3. 几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段，全文结构不清晰，意义不连贯。
0分	未作答；所写内容太少或无法看清以致无法评判；所写内容全部抄自原文或与题目要求完全不相关。

英语听力录音稿

(Text 1)

M: We should bring in some new people.

W: Well, I think we need to replace some old computers around here first.

M: That's true. Hopefully, we can afford to hire someone after buying the new equipment.

(Text 2)

M: Grace, has that shipment of lab equipment arrived? It was supposed to arrive this afternoon.

W: The supplier called this morning and said there was a delay. Didn't you get my email about it?

M: I must have missed it.

(Text 3)

M: I thought the film was really exciting as it has lots of action.

W: Well, I almost fell asleep when I watched it. I'd prefer some romance, not just car chases and fights.

(Text 4)

W: What makes you different from other people?

M: Mmm ... some people say I'm good at drawing, but I hardly ever practice. What about you?

W: I'm quite an inventor. I have ideas for new things and then try to make them work.

(Text 5)

W: So how did you and Jennifer meet, Ben? I heard you met at a dancing club.

M: Well, it's not true. Actually, my cousin David introduced us when we met during the break at college.

(Text 6)

W: Did you enjoy your evening at that Italian restaurant?

M: Yeah, it was good. I must say though, they could do with giving people a bit more space. We could hear every word the couple next to us were saying!

W: Hmm ... Hardly ideal when you're out for a meal. So how was the food?

M: Not bad at all. And there's something for everyone, whether you're a fish person, a meat lover, or a vegetarian. They have lovely staff too, really enthusiastic.

W: Maybe I'll give it a try next weekend. It's my sister's birthday then.

(Text 7)

W: Professor Tomlinson, may I ask you a few questions about the reflective journal?

M: Yes, of course. What are you having trouble with?

W: Well, everything really. To start with, what should be included first in the journal? Perhaps suggestions from others?

M: No, no. You should include the study goals you set yourself at the beginning of your journal. This section should have been discussed in some detail towards the beginning of the course by Professor May. You should be able to find her suggestions on the slides she has provided to the class online.

W: Okay, thank you, Professor.

(Text 8)

M: Hello there. I was asked to tell you about the extent of the damage to the main building, caused by the recent storm.

W: Oh, that's right. I take it that most of the damage is just to the main building.

M: It is indeed. However, luckily, the damage is minor, and all of it can be fixed in one day.

W: What will you be doing first? I understand you start at 8 in the morning.

M: That's right. We were going to remove the fallen trees, but we've been told there are exams in the morning, and I'm sure the sound will disturb all the students, so instead we'll fix that leaky roof first. That's a four-hour job since it involves considerable repair, not like fixing broken windows, which can be done quite quickly.

W: So you'll fix the broken windows after that, from midday?

M: That's right.

(Text 9)

M: Good morning, Madam. My name is Bob Smith. I'm doing a survey of people's shopping preferences. Could you spare a few minutes?

W: Sure, but who are you doing this for? I don't want to go out giving information that will help those big

companies sell more junk food to children.

M: Don't worry. It's the opposite. I work for the Green Market Research company. We help eco-friendly companies tell consumers why they should buy their products.

W: So, what kind of questions are you asking?

M: Well, do you like to buy organic food and look for products with simple packaging?

W: I do try to buy organic whenever I can, and I definitely avoid products with over-packaging even if they're bright and luxurious. It's just so wasteful.

M: Great! Do you think the price difference affects your decision? Sometimes eco-friendly products can be more expensive.

W: Yes, it does. But I'm willing to support sustainable practices. I think it's necessary in the long run.

M: That's a fantastic point. We've found that many consumers share your views.

(Text 10)

M: Thank you for inviting me. I remember I wanted to become a painter in college, so I worked hard to get my degree in Fine Arts. However, when I left college, I started drawing pictures for books. I was no longer producing images from the heart but developing images for money. Then I began to develop a collection of my drawings and started to carry them around with me to show potential clients and employers. Having a wonderful collection of original artwork is the first step, but most potential clients would like to see printed artwork as evidence of quality, and without this "evidence", they will be hesitant about offering a contract. Well, here are my suggestions for you to prepare your collections of your best artwork. The first way is by submitting your artwork for a competition. Competitions offer you an opportunity to show your artwork. The other approach is to place some of your drawings next to some text to demonstrate how your artwork would look when it is printed. Nevertheless, when you're going for an interview, it's important to separate your artwork into different types. That's all from me. Thank you for listening.