





How does the woman do in her studies at school?	24.
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## II. Grammar and Vocabulary

### Section A

**Directions:** Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

25. If you have a self-centered attitude, it is, in my view, too selfish \_\_\_\_\_ you when making friends with others.  
 A. for                              B. in                              C. of                              D. on
26. The two iPads are both in fashion and of good quality, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them are not on sale. So you'd better make your decision as soon as possible.  
 A. both                              B. either                              C. neither                              D. all
27. Vehicles made of fiberglass weigh \_\_\_\_\_ those made of metal.  
 A. much more than              B. little than                      C. much than                      D. much less than
28. Don't swim out too far from shore or you \_\_\_\_\_ drown.  
 A. could                              B. are able to                      C. shall                              D. will
29. Chinese medicine \_\_\_\_\_ using special plants that can be used for medicine.  
 A. is normally cooking                      B. is normally cooked  
 C. normally cooks                      D. is normally to cook
30. Since the financial crisis occurred in 2008, the unemployment of the United States \_\_\_\_\_ at the level of around 9 percent.  
 A. has been                              B. is                              C. had been                              D. was
31. Charlotte assured Tony that they could easily find the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ she was familiar with the area.  
 A. although                              B. until                              C. because                              D. as long as
32. Talking of greetings, sometimes it depends on the age or sex of the person \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. having been greeted                      B. greeted  
 C. greeting                              D. being greeted
33. \_\_\_\_\_, Liu Wei achieved the goal many normal people couldn't accomplish.  
 A. As he was disabled                      B. Disabled as he was  
 C. Was he as disabled                      D. Disabled as was he
34. "Giving is \_\_\_\_\_ fuels us," says Mycoskie. "Giving is our future. It's the centre of our business, and it's time we celebrate it."  
 A. that                              B. how                              C. whether                              D. what
35. Some people wear masks only in crowds, \_\_\_\_\_ they expect to come into contact with lots of germs.  
 A. which                              B. when                              C. where                              D. as
36. The advertisement convinced Kelly to buy the makeup by \_\_\_\_\_ her self-admiration.  
 A. appealing to                              B. being appealed to



### III. Reading Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

During the initial stages of instructed L2( the second language) acquisition students learn a couple thousand, mainly high frequency words. Functional language proficiency, however, \_\_50\_\_ mastery of a considerably large number of words. It is therefore \_\_51\_\_ at the intermediate and advanced stages of language acquisition to learn a large vocabulary in a short period of time. There is not enough time to \_\_52\_\_ the natural(largely incidental) L1( the first language) word acquisition process. Incidental acquisition of the words is only possible up to a point, \_\_53\_\_, on account of their low frequency, they do not \_\_54\_\_ often enough in the L2 learning material.

Acquisition of new words from authentic L2 reading texts by means of strategies such as contextual deduction(演绎) is also not a \_\_55\_\_ for a number of reasons. There appears to be no \_\_56\_\_ to intentional learning of a great many new words in a relatively short period of time. The words to be learned may be \_\_57\_\_ in isolation or in context. Presentation in bilingual (双语的) word lists seems an \_\_58\_\_ shortcut because it takes less time than contextual presentation and yields excellent short term results. Long term memory, \_\_59\_\_, is often disappointing so contextual presentation seems advisable.

Any suggestions on how to use this in educational contexts should be based on a systematic \_\_60\_\_ of the two most important aspects of the L2 word learning problem, this is to say, selecting the relevant vocabulary (which and how many words) and creating the best conditions for the acquisition process. This article sets out to \_\_61\_\_ a computer assisted word acquisition programme(CAVOCA) which tries to do exactly this: the programme operationalises current theoretical thinking about word acquisition, and its \_\_62\_\_ are based on a systematic list of the vocabulary relevant for the target group. To \_\_63\_\_ its frequency, the programme was \_\_64\_\_ in a number of experimental settings with a paired associated method of learning new words. The experimental results suggest that an approach combining the two methods is most advisable.

- |                    |                 |                |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 50. A. inquires    | B. requires     | C. receives    | D. inspires     |
| 51. A. difficult   | B. easy         | C. possible    | D. necessary    |
| 52. A. copy        | B. focus        | C. find        | D. clean        |
| 53. A. however     | B. moreover     | C. because     | D. nevertheless |
| 54. A. disturb     | B. seem         | C. occur       | D. disappear    |
| 55. A. solution    | B. approach     | C. problem     | D. wonder       |
| 56. A. official    | B. annual       | C. objective   | D. alternative  |
| 57. A. predicted   | B. presented    | C. postponed   | D. preferred    |
| 58. A. available   | B. outstanding  | C. attractive  | D. evident      |
| 59. A. by means of | B. moreover     | C. in spite of | D. however      |
| 60. A. focus       | B. analysis     | C. object      | D. target       |
| 61. A. describe    | B. grasp        | C. link        | D. force        |
| 62. A. conclusions | B. appointments | C. aspects     | D. contents     |
| 63. A. react       | B. establish    | C. memorize    | D. leave        |

64. A. enhanced      B. invented      C. contrasted      D. behaved

### Section B

**Directions:** Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

### Submitting Homework Online

In order to upload an assignment to the system properly, you must save the assignment using one of the following applications: Microsoft Word, Corel WordPerfect, or Microsoft Excel.

After you complete an assignment, it is important to save your work. This ensures that assignment being uploaded to the system is the most updated version. Your word processing program may attempt to save the assignment to a default folder on your computer. We recommend creating a new folder, named after your course, in a location that is easy to remember, such as “My Documents.”

### File Name Requirements

Select a file name for the assignment that is easy to remember. The file name must NOT contain spaces. Any spaces used in the file name will prevent the file from uploading to the system. File names using the extensions .rtf, .html, .zip, .jpg, or .exe are NOT allowed. Review the following examples to be sure that you use the proper format:

- Example of an acceptable file name: lesson1.doc
- Example of an unacceptable file name: lesson 1.doc

### Assignment Upload Procedure

Make sure you save the assignment using one of the applications previously identified and ensure that it meets the file name requirements described above. When the file is ready to upload, follow these steps:

1. Log into the system.
2. Enter your address information and click the CONTINUE button. You will be routed to the “Directions” screen.
3. Review the directions and click the CONTINUE button. You will be routed to the “Special Assignment Upload” screen.
4. Click the BROWSE button. The “Choose File” pop-up window appears.
5. Navigate to the location on your computer where you saved your assignment, and select the file.
6. After you have selected the file, click the UPLOAD button to upload your assignment to the system.

65. Which file name is acceptable for submitting homework?
- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. research paper.doc | B. research paper.pdf |
| C. researchpaper.doc  | D. researchpaper.rtf  |

66. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?  
A. Applications. B. Uploading steps.  
C. The file name. D. Code numbers.
67. The directions suggest saving an assignment to a specific folder in order to help the student\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. navigate the system B. remember the location of the document  
C. choose the appropriate application D. remember the document name quickly

(B)

**SOUTH PARIS, Maine** For eight students in the Wilderness Leadership class at Oxford Hills High School, a three-day weekend hike in the White Mountain National Forest sounded like a fun, challenging course requirement.

But when a storm dumped up to 3 feet of snow on western Maine, a harsh learning experience turned into a crash course in winter survival.

Reported missing from their scheduled meeting place in Gilead at 5:30 p.m. Sunday, the eight students and two teachers were not found until 11 a.m. yesterday [Monday], after a pilot spotted the group moving in rugged snow-blanketed area. The discovery followed an unsuccessful ground search by volunteers on snowshoes.

After the group was reported missing Sunday, volunteers hiked 3 miles into the woods to look for the students. The five-hour effort turned up nothing and the decision was made to wait until yesterday morning to also canvass the area by air.

A Maine Warden Service pilot lifted off and spotted the group close to their intended trail at about 11 a.m. Strong airflow prevented him from descending toward the hikers but the group clearly recognized the plane as part of a search team.

“They waved at the plane. They laid down, spread out, and waved,” said Mark Latti, a spokesman for the Maine Warden Service. “The pilot then guided a search party into their location.”

68. Before yesterday, the three-day weekend hike was supposed to be a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fun and relaxing excursion B. ridiculous course requirement  
C. crash course for wilderness survival D. challenging learning experience
69. The underlined word “canvass” in paragraph 4 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. intrude B. search C. harvest D. exploit
70. Which of the following is in the correct order?  
① The group was reported missing.  
② A pilot spotted the group in the snow-blanket area.  
③ A rescue team arrived at the site of the accident.  
④ A volunteer search group set out to look for the students.  
⑤ The hikers waved to make themselves discovered.  
A. ①②④⑤③ B. ①④⑤②③

C. ①④②⑤③

D. ①③④②⑤

71. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The volunteers gave up the search at last because of the airflow.
- B. The pilot succeeded in landing besides the hikers.
- C. The hikers almost stuck to their planned route in spite of the heavy snow.
- D. The search party went into the woods by air, and saved the students out.

( C )

Being less than perfectly well-dressed in a business setting can result in a feeling of great discomfort that may well require treatment to eliminate. And the sad truth is that “clothing mismatches” on the job can ruin the day of the person who is wearing the inappropriate attire(着装)—and the people with whom he or she comes in contact.

Offices vary when it comes to dress codes. Some businesses have very high standards for their employees and set strict guidelines for office attire, while others maintain a more relaxed attitude. However, it is always important to remember that no matter what your company’s attitude is regarding what you wear, you are working in a business environment and you should dress properly. Certain items may be more appropriate for evening wear than for a business meeting, just as shorts and a T-shirt are better suited for the beach than for an office environment. Your attire should reflect both your environment and your position. A senior vice president has a different image to maintain than that of a secretary or sales assistant. Like it or not, you will be judged by your personal appearance.

This is never more apparent than on “**dress-down days**”, when what you wear can say more about you than any business suit ever could. In fact, people will pay more attention to what you wear on dress-down days than on “business professional ” days. Thus, when dressing in “business casual” clothes, try to put some good taste into your wardrobe choices, recognize that the “real” definition of business casual is to dress just one notch(等级) down from what you would normally wear of business-professional attire days.

Remember, there are borders between your career and our social life. You should dress one way for play and another way when you mean business. Always ask yourself where you are going and how other people will be dressed when you get there. Is the final destination the opera, the beach, or the office? Dress properly and you will discover the truth in the principle that clothes make the man—and the woman. When in doubt, always misjudge on the side of dressing slightly more traditionally than the situation demands.

72. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. How to dress properly in a business setting.
- B. A president of a company should dress differently from a secretary or sales assistant.
- C. The differences between professional and casual dress.
- D. Improper dress will make a person feel uncomfortable.

73. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Every company has strict rules regarding office dress.
- B. You can wear whatever you like if your company doesn’t have high standards for dressing.
- C. You should dress according to the business setting even when there are no fixed rules.

D. In companies with relaxed rules on office dress, you can't spot a manager among others.

74. Which statement best describes “dress-down days”?

- A. On dress-down days, you can wear whatever you like.
- B. People's clothes on dress-down days don't receive much attention.
- C. We can't judge a person's taste by his clothes on dress-down days.
- D. People are usually more careful about what they wear on dress-down days than on other occasions.

75. Which of the following is NOT the rule offered in the passage with regard to business dress?

- A. Remember to ask others for advice when you are not sure about what to dress.
- B. Think about how other guests will wear if you are invited to a dinner.
- C. For a business meeting and a concert, you should dress differently.
- D. Dress a bit traditionally if you are not sure about proper dress for a certain occasion.

### Section C

**Directions:** Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from A-F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A. The comparison between renewable energy and nuclear energy
- B. The benefits and risks of using nuclear energy
- C. The reason for keeping nuclear power
- D. The panic caused by the leak of radiation
- E. The main energy source and its problems
- F. An ideal energy and the proportion it accounts for

76.

One of the consequences of the terrible earthquake and tsunami in Japan on 11 March was, of course, a leak of radiation at the Fukushima nuclear power station on the country's east coast. Soon afterwards, all the people living within twenty kilometres of the plant were told to leave because of the danger from the radiation.

77.

The pros and cons of nuclear power always come up in debates about how the world should produce the energy it needs. Those who think the risks are too great can obviously use Chernobyl – and now Fukushima – in their argument, while also pointing out that nuclear waste stays radioactive for hundreds of years, and asking what might happen if terrorists ever chose to attack a nuclear power plant. Those who support nuclear power point out that a very small amount of nuclear fuel can create a huge amount of energy, and that unlike the burning of fossil fuels such as oil, coal and natural gas, nuclear power stations don't contribute to global warming by pushing greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

78.

Most of the world's energy currently comes from fossil fuels, but this can't go on forever. As well as the problem of global warming there is the simple fact that the Earth has a limited amount of these resources. They will eventually run out – although there is a lot of disagreement about when that might be.

79.

Apart from nuclear power, which currently provides less than 10% of the world's energy, the other alternative is energy from renewable sources. These include hydropower, biofuels (made mostly from crops), wind power and solar power, and together they currently provide around 15% of the world's energy. Some scientists think renewable energy is the great hope for the future – not only because it won't run out but also because it is less risky than nuclear power and produces far fewer greenhouse gases than burning fossil fuels.

80.

Other scientists, however, believe we will never produce enough renewable energy to fill the gap when fossil fuels begin to run out. That is why, even while watching the very worrying events in Japan, they argue that nuclear power will always have to be part of the solution to the world's energy problems.

#### Section D

**Directions:** Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

Frogs, toads and salamanders usually make us think of green, slimy little monsters. These monsters actually belong to a very special class of animals called the amphibians. Amphibians can live both on land and in the water. They commonly inhabit ponds, rivers, marshes and other wetlands.

Today, amphibians are becoming extinct very quickly from all the six continents where they are found. More than 25 countries are reporting sharp drops in the populations of amphibians. In some places, embryos (胚胎) are dying; in others, adults are missing. Why are they dying off?

Scientists blame human interference. Industrial waste and toxic gases given out by factories, manufacturing plants and cars are steadily poisoning the breeding grounds of amphibians. Chemicals such as sulphur dioxide rise high into the atmosphere and mix with rain. This makes the rain acidic and thus kills off delicate amphibian embryos.

More rare species of amphibians are already gone. Costa Rica's Golden toads have not been seen since 1989. The Australian Gastric Brooding frogs are extinct. Leopard frog numbers are dropping in the Rocky Mountains. Leopard frogs live in the wetland regions in these areas. The wetlands are being drained to make way for highways, industry and new housing.

Another threat to the amphibians is the increased ultraviolet radiation. Ultraviolet rays come from the sun and are extremely harmful to living things. They can cause skin cancer in humans. Luckily for us, ultraviolet rays are blocked by a thick layer of ozone above the earth's atmosphere. Ozone is a special kind of oxygen which absorbs ultraviolet radiation. Now, the ozone layer is being destroyed by chemicals called CFC's which are given off by factories. A hole in the ozone layer was discovered over Antarctica in the late 1980's. As a result, more ultraviolet rays are reaching the earth and more amphibians are dying.

Just as the emergence of new infectious diseases such as Bird Flu are a threat to human and animal populations across the world, amphibian species are also facing their most significant

threat from a little understood disease. A chytrid fungus is understood to be of the major causes of frog death across the world.

(Note: Answer the questions or complete the statements in **NO MORE THAN TWELVE WORDS**)

81. \_\_\_\_\_ indicate that amphibians are dying out quickly.

82. What's the destructive force of acid rain?

\_\_\_\_\_.

83. The ozone layer protects people by \_\_\_\_\_.

84. List at least two major factors that lead to the extinction of amphibians.

\_\_\_\_\_.

## 第 II 卷 (共 45 分)

### IV. Translation

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

85. 听到要放假的消息, 我们都很兴奋。(excited)

86. 林书豪 (Jeremy Lin), 美籍华人, 哈佛大学的毕业生, 创造了 NBA 历史上的奇迹。(create)

87. 尽管在保证食品安全方面我们已经采取了许多措施, 但还有很多问题需要解决。  
(measure)

88. 随着高考的临近, 越来越多的学生开始关心自己要选的大学和专业了。(As)

89. 据说新的微博用户注册时必须用实名的原因是保护网民的利益和提高网络的可信度。  
(register)

### V. Guided Writing

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

90. 简要描述当前在上海停车十分困难的现状 (小区或商场等), 并提出你的解决方案或合理建议。

参考答案:

Listening

- 1—10 CCADD DCBAB 11—13 BAD 14—16 BDC  
17. energetic/ healthier 18. friends 19. swimming 20. 5/Five  
21. late for class 22. delivers milk 23. a scholarship 24. Very well/Excellently

Grammar:

- 25—29 CADAB 30—34 ACDBD 35—40 CADBA C  
41—49 DAIFC JBGE  
50—54 BDACC 55—59 ADBCD 60—64 BADBC

Reading:

- 65—67 CDB 68—71 DBCC 72—75 ACDA 76—80 DBEFC

81. The sharp drops in the populations of amphibians from over 25 countries  
82. It kills off delicate amphibian embryos.  
83. absorbing/ blocking the (harmful) ultraviolet radiation  
84. Human interference, increased ultraviolet radiation and new infectious diseases

Translation:

1. Hearing the news/When we heard the news that we would have a holiday, we were all excited.
2. Jeremy Lin, an American Chinese who graduated / a graduate from Harvard University, created a miracle in the history of the NBA.
3. Although/Though we have taken a lot of measures to ensure food safety, there are still many problems to be solved.
4. As the College Entrance Examination is drawing near/approaching/coming, more and more students begin to concern about the universities and majors they want to choose.
5. It is said that the reason why new users of microblog must use real names when they are registering is to protect web users' interests and improve credibility of Internet.

Listening comprehension

Section A Short Conversations

**Directions:** In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. W: I'd like to have a day off. An old friend came to see me and I want to show him around.  
M: I'd rather you didn't, because there is too much work to do in the office today.  
Q: What is the woman doing? (C)
2. M: I hope it'll be fine tomorrow. I'm going hiking with Mary.  
W: I think it will be fine. I got it from the TV.  
Q: What are the two speakers talking about? (C)
3. M: With this new job, I've got to start dressing more professionally. Maybe a suit.  
W: Well, the style of this one is fine. You might want to reconsider the choice of color.

- Q: What does the woman advise the man to do? (A)
4. W: Do you have any idea what this notice is about?  
M: I'm as in the dark as you are.  
Q: What does the man mean? (D)
5. M: You said you weren't feeling well. First let me take your temperature. It's slightly above the normal.  
W: Every time I have something to eat, it goes straight through me, and I also feel sick.  
Q: What's the possible relationship between the two speakers? (D)
6. M: I see you enjoyed your holidays in Brighton. Where did you stay? In a hotel?  
W: No. We camped near the mountains. And we had some friends with us there.  
Q: Where did the woman stay while she was in Brighton? (D)
7. W: Our wild life protection group is looking for more people to join. I thought you might be interested.  
M: Oh. I'd love to, but this is my last year in the middle school. I'm quite busy with my lessons.  
Q: What does the man mean? (C)
8. M: Nice to hear from you again after all these years. What have you been doing?  
W: I'm now working for a food processing company, in charge of sales. So I travel a lot.  
Q: What can we learn about the woman? (B)
9. W: Tony was awarded a medal for rescuing several families from the forest fire.  
M: I really admire his courage. If it were me, I might run away as fast as I could.  
Q: Why was Tony given a medal? (A)
10. M: I particularly enjoyed the description of the scenery. The characters were quite well developed.  
W: Oh, I feel that way, too. And I think it was a bit long. I was relieved when I finally finished it.  
Q: What are the speakers doing? (B)

### Section B Passages

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

**Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.**

I always dreamed of opening my own restaurant. I always loved cooking. So when it came time for college, I knew that the cooking institute was definitely the place for me, although a lot of my friends went to study computer and my father wanted me to study science. And when I graduated, I couldn't wait to get started. Well, that was probably my first mistake. I didn't go slowly. I picked a building for my restaurant in a residential neighbourhood. I took great effort in decoration. But the parking in the neighbourhood was really difficult. I didn't have enough regular customers, because people didn't really drive by and see it. At first, I thought it was great not to have any competition, but I realize now that another restaurant or two would have brought people into the area. My other mistake was that I wanted to serve only the best and use organic food. Well, the problem with that was I had to charge a lot of money for the meals. That didn't help business either. If I had only known then what I know now!

(Now listen again, please )

**Questions:**

11. What was one of the reasons for the failure according to the speaker? (B)
12. Why were meals in the speaker's restaurant expensive? (A)
13. How does the speaker feel? (D)

**Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.**

Several times my daughter had telephoned to invite me to see the roses before they are over. I wanted to go, but it was a two-hour drive, I promised to come, a little unwillingly on her third call.

The next Tuesday was cold and rainy. Still, I drove there. I was welcomed by the joyful sounds of happy children. "Forget the roses, Carolyn! The road is invisible in these clouds and fog, and there is nothing in the world except you and these children that I want to see badly enough to drive another inch!" I said.

My daughter smiled calmly and said, "You will never forgive yourself if you miss this experience, Mum."

After about twenty minutes, we came near a small church. On the far side of the church, I saw a hand-lettered sign that read, "Rose Garden." Carolyn led us down the path. Then, as we turned a corner, I looked up and gasped. Before me lay the most beautiful sight. There were five acres of flowers!

"Who has done this?" I asked. "Just one woman," Carolyn answered. We walked up to the woman's house and saw a poster. "Answers to the Questions I Know You Are Asking", was the headline. The first answer was a simple one. "50, 000 bulbs," it read. The second answer was, "One at a time, by one woman." The third answer was, "Began in 1958."

For me, that moment was a life-changing experience. I thought of this woman whom I had never met, who, more than 54 years before, had begun one bulb at a time — to bring her vision of beauty and joy to the mountain top.

(Now listen again, please )

**Questions:**

14. Why was the mum reluctant to accept her daughter's invitation? (B)
15. What can we learn about the woman living in the house? (D)
16. What can we learn from the passage? (C)

**Section C Longer Conversations**

**Directions:** In Section C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you will be required to fulfill the task by filling in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard.

**Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.**

W: Hi, Jack, you really look great these days — full of energy, like the sunshine at noon.

M: Oh, many thanks. Perhaps just because I have been playing sports these days.

W: No wonder. As far as I know, you always caught cold last year.

M: Yes, and that's the reason why the doctor asked me to do more exercise. I followed what he said, and I have become healthier.

W: I want to have some sports too. Though I don't fall ill frequently, I'm always out of spirits. What kind of sports do you often play?

M: Basketball and swimming, which you may not like. Why not try yoga? It's very good for girls like you, and many of my friends are playing yoga at home now.

W: I have heard about it, but never had a try yet. Will I feel too tired after that?

M: I don't think so. Compared with other sports, yoga is slow and relaxing. It can also help you keep in shape.

W: Oh, that's great!

M: Since I have no experience on that, I can introduce some friends who are playing yoga to you, and if you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask them.

W: Thank you very much! By the way, do you play sports every day?

M: No, I play sports every night except Saturday and Sunday.

(Now listen again, please )

**Blacks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.**

W: May I come in, sir?

M: Yes, please. You're Jane, I suppose?

W: Yes, Sir. I was told to see at your office after class. .

M: Oh, yes. Well, I was told that you have had some trouble attending your English class on time during the past few days. Can I help you any way?

W: Uh...yes. I really hate to be late for classes, Sir. But I have to deliver twenty bottles of milk to twenty houses every morning before I come to school, since both my parents feel ill two months ago.

M: Oh, I am sorry to hear that. But don't you have any other people to help you?

W: I'm afraid not. I am the only child in my family. I have to do something to help my family to pay for my school fees.

M: I see. I think we can do something to help you. What if we give you a scholarship?

W: It's very kind of you, sir. It would be a great help to me.

M: Would you tell me where you stand in your class?

W: I'm always on the top 10 list, sir.

M: That's great. Everything will be OK, little girl. I'll give you a week's time to stop your delivering milk.

W: Thanks a lot, sir. I won't let you down.

(Now listen again, please )