# 综合模拟21答案

## 朗读句子

1. You could have claimed the cost of the hotel room from your insurance.

2. She says there are lots of requests from other countries for information about how to set up similar programs.

## 朗读段落

There are times when people are so tired that they fall asleep almost anywhere. We can see a lot of people sleeping on the bus or train on the way home from work in the evenings. A man will be reading the newspaper, and seconds later it appears as if he is trying to eat it. Or he will fall asleep on the shoulder of a stranger sitting next to him. Another place where unplanned short sleep goes on is in the lecture hall where a student will start snoring so loudly that the professor has to ask another student to shake the sleeper awake.

## 情景提问

**Questions 1~2** You are going to find the contact information of your old friend Jenny, so ask your acquaintance for help.

* Where is Jenny living? How can I reach her?
* How can I contact Jenny? What’s her address?
* How can I get in touch with her? What’s Jenny’s phone number?
* What’s Jenny’s telephone number? Where does she live?
* What’s Jenny’s telephone number? Have you met her these days?
* Do you have Jenny’s number? What’s it?
* How can I stay in contact with Jenny? What’s her phone number?
* Have you seen Jenny recently? What’s her address?
* Have you met Jenny these days? Where does she live?
* How can I contact Jenny? Can you tell me her address?
* How can I contact Jenny? Do you know where she is?
* Have you met Jenny these days? What’s her phone number?
* Have you seen Jenny recently? Where does she live?
* Do you know anything about Jenny? Where does she live?
* Do you know anything about Jenny? What’s her phone number?
* Do you know Jenny’s contact number? Where is she living now?
* Do you have Jenny’s contact information? Where is she living now?
* How can I reach Jenny? Do you have her phone number or address?
* How can I reach Jenny? Can you give me her QQ or WeChat number?
* When was the last time you saw Jenny? Do you know where she lives?
* Have you got Jenny’s contact number? Where is she living now?
* When was the last time you saw Jenny? Have you heard of Jenny recently?

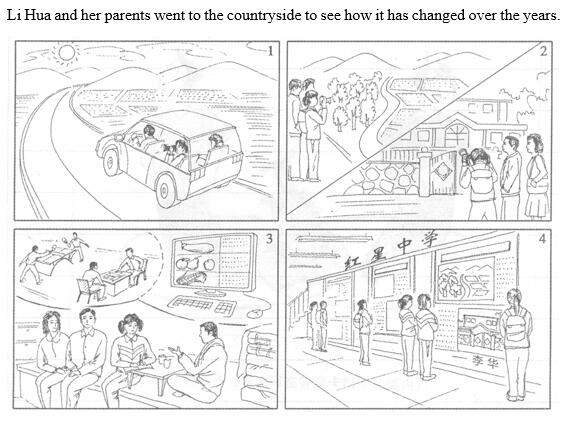
Keywords: Where living How reach|How contact What’s address|How get touch What’s number|What’s number Where live|What’s number Have met|Do have number What’s it|How contact What’s number|Have seen What’s address|Have met Where live|How contact Can tell address|How contact Do know where|Have met What’s number|Have seen where live|Do know Where live|Do know what’s number|Do know number Where living|Do have information Where living|How reach Do have number or address|How reach Can give QQ or WeChat|When last saw Do know where lives|Have number Where living|when last saw have heard

**Questions 3~4** You see your friend is reading an interesting book. You want to know something about it.

* Whose book are you reading? Where did you get it?
* What kind of book are you reading? What’s it about?
* What are you reading? What is the name of the book?
* What’s the book’s name? How can I get a same one?
* What are you reading? Is it attractive?
* What are you reading? Is it a novel?
* Whose book are you reading? What’s it about?
* What’s the book’s name? Can you tell me something about it?
* What is the book talking about? Have you read it before?
* What interesting book are you reading? Can you tell me something about it?
* What are you reading? How can I get a same one?
* What are you reading? Can you tell me something about it?
* What are you reading? Have you read it before?
* What are you reading? Could you please tell me what it is about?
* What kind of book are you reading? What is the name of the book?
* What kind of book are you reading? How can I get a copy of it?
* What kind of book are you reading? Is it attractive?
* What kind of book are you reading? Can you tell me something about it?
* What kind of book are you reading? Have you read it before?
* What is the book talking about? Is it attractive?
* What is the book talking about? Have you read it before?
* What is the book talking about? How can I get a same one?
* What is the book talking about? What’s the book’s name?
* What’s the name of the book? How did you get it?
* What is the name of the book? Who wrote it?
* What is the name of the book? Who is the writer?
* What’s the name of the book? Who’s the author?
* Who is the author of this book? Is he or she a Chinese or a foreigner?
* Who wrote this book? Is he or she a Chinese or a foreigner?
* Who wrote this book? Is he or she a famous writer?

Keywords: Whose book Where get|What reading What’s about|What reading What name|What’s name How get|What reading Is attractive|What reading Is novel|Whose reading What’s about|What’s name Can tell something|What talking Have read|What reading Can tell something|What reading How get|What reading Can tell something|What reading Have read|What reading Could tell what about|What talking Is attractive|What talking How get|What talking What’s name|What’s name How get|What name Who wrote|What name Who writer|What’s name Who’s author|Who author Is Chinese or foreigner|Who wrote Is Chinese or foreigner|Who wrote book Is famous writer

## 情景描述



* Li Hua and her parents went to the countryside to see how it has changed over the years. They drove to a nearby village. When they arrived there, they enjoyed the views and took many photos. They also chatted with the local people, and knew that with the help of modern technology they could have more time for their hobbies. They had learnt to use the computer, too. After returning to school, Li Hua made a brief report about what she had seen in the countryside. The report attracted many students.
* Li Hua and her parents went to the countryside to see how it has changed over the years. During the drive, they were impressed by the beautiful views and people’s living conditions in the countryside. They took many pictures there. Then they talked with a local resident. From him, they knew that the villagers had learnt to obtain agricultural knowledge from the Internet. And in their spare time, they could enjoy various leisure activities, such as playing chess and ping-pong. After the trip, Li Hua wrote an article about the changes in the countryside and put it on the school bulletin board with her pictures, which was read by many students.
* Li Hua and her parents went to the countryside to see how it has changed over the years. They went to a small village by car. When they got there, they saw many green hills and trees, farmlands and beautiful houses. Li Hua took lots of photos of them. Then they chatted with a villager, and the villager told them that their life had changed a lot. People use computers to learn agricultural science and sell their produce. So they have more free time for recreation now. After the trip, Li Hua wrote down what she had seen in the countryside and put it on the school noticeboard. It drew the attention of other students. Li Hua felt proud of the development of our country.

## 快速应答

**1.** What do you think of the actress?

* She is beautiful.
* I think she is a good actress.
* She’s famous all over the world.
* Her acting is excellent.
* She is so beautiful.
* Her acting is great.
* She acts very well.
* She is very beautiful.
* Her acting is marvelous.
* Gorgeous. She is my idol.
* I don’t like her movies.
* She is pretty.
* She’s charming.
* I like her.
* I like her acting.
* I love her acting.
* I don’t like her.
* She’s a great actress.
* She is an excellent actress.
* She is very popular.
* She’s good at acting.
* She’s skillful at acting.
* Her movies are very popular.
* I think her acting is first rate.
* I don’t like her acting.
* Oh, her acting is so bad.
* She’s an example of bad acting.
* She’s a well-known actress.
* I think she’s the best actress I know.

Keywords: Beautiful|good actress|acting excellent|acting great|acts well|acting marvelous|Gorgeous|don’t like her movies|pretty|charming|like her|like acting|love acting|don’t like her|great actress|excellent actress|popular|good at acting|skillful at acting|movies popular|acting first rate|don’t like acting|acting bad|bad acting|famous|well-known actress|best actress

**2.** Could you please turn down the music? It’s a little noisy.

* Sorry. I will do it right now.
* I’m sorry. I will turn it down right now.
* Sorry to have bothered you. I will turn it down right away.
* I am sorry. I will turn it down right now.
* Sorry. I will turn it down right now.
* Sorry. I will turn it down right away.
* Sorry. I will do it right away.
* Sorry. I will turn the music down right now.
* Sorry. I will turn down the music right away.
* I’m sorry. I will do it right now.
* I’m sorry. I will do it right away.
* I’m sorry. I will turn the music down right away.
* I’m sorry. I will turn down the music right now.
* Sorry to have bothered you. I will do it right now.
* Sorry for having bothered you. I will do it right away.
* Sorry to have bothered you. I will turn the music down right away.
* Sorry to have bothered you. I will turn down the music right now.
* I’m really sorry. I’ll do it right now.

Keywords: Sorry

**3.** Happy birthday! I’ve made a cake for you.

* Thank you.
* I like it very much. Thank you.
* Thank you! It’s very kind of you.
* I really appreciate it.
* It looks nice! Thank you.
* Thanks a lot.
* Thank you so much.
* Thank you very much.
* Thanks for your kindness.
* Thank you. You’re so kind.
* Thank you. You are very kind.
* Thank you. I like it very much.
* Thank you. It looks delicious.
* Thank you. It tastes delicious.
* Thank you. It looks yummy.
* Thank you. It tastes yummy.
* Thank you. It looks nice!
* Thanks a lot. It’s very kind of you.
* Thanks a lot. I like it very much.
* Thanks a lot. It looks nice!
* Thanks a lot. You’re so kind.
* Thanks a lot. It looks delicious.
* Thanks a lot. It tastes delicious.
* Thanks a lot. It looks yummy.
* Thanks a lot. It tastes yummy.
* Thanks a lot. It’s so kind of you.
* Thanks a lot for your kindness.
* Thank you very much. It’s very kind of you.
* Thank you very much. I like it very much.
* Thank you very much. It looks nice!
* Thank you very much. You’re so kind.
* Thank you very much. It looks delicious.
* Thank you very much. It tastes delicious.
* Thank you very much. It looks yummy.
* Thank you very much. It tastes yummy.
* Thank you very much. It’s so kind of you.
* Thank you so much. It’s very kind of you.
* Thank you so much. I like it very much.
* Thank you so much. It looks nice!
* Thank you so much. You’re so kind.
* Thank you so much. It looks delicious.
* Thank you so much. It tastes delicious.
* Thank you so much. It looks yummy.
* Thank you so much. It tastes yummy.
* Thank you so much. It’s so kind of you.
* Many thanks.
* Thank you for the cake.

Keywords: Thank you|appreciate|thanks

**4.** Would you like to watch a movie with me tonight?

* Yes, I’d love to.
* Yes, I’d love to watch a film with you.
* I’d like to, but I have too much homework to do.
* Sure. Why not?
* Of course. I’d like to.
* Yes, I’d like to.
* Of course. I’d love to.
* Yes, I’d love to watch a movie with you.
* Yes, I’d like to see a film with you.
* Yes, I’d like to see a movie with you.
* Sorry. I have too much homework to do.
* Sorry, I have too much homework.
* I’d love to. But I have too much homework.
* I’d like to. But I have too much homework.
* I’d love to. But I have too much homework to do.
* I’d love to. But I have to prepare for tomorrow’s exam.
* I’d love to. But I have to get ready for tomorrow’s exam.
* I’d like to. But I have to prepare for tomorrow’s exam.
* I’d like to. But I have to get ready for tomorrow’s test.
* I’d love to. But I have to prepare for an exam.
* I’d love to. But I have to get ready for an exam.
* I’d like to. But I have to prepare for a test.
* I’d like to. But I have to get ready for an exam.
* I’d like to. But I have to help my brother with his homework.
* I’d love to. But I have to help my sister with her homework.
* I’d like to. But I have to help my mother do housework.
* Sorry, I’m not available then.
* Sorry, I’m preoccupied tonight.
* Sorry, I have another appointment tonight.
* I’d love to, but not tonight. I have much schoolwork to do.
* I’d love to, but not tonight. I’m so busy.

Keywords: Yes|I’d love to|I’d like to but homework|Sure|Of course|I’d like to|Sorry homework|I’d love to But homework|I’d love to But prepare exam|I’d love to But get ready exam|I’d like to But prepare exam|I’d like to But get ready test|I’d like to But prepare test|I’d like to But get ready exam|I’d like to But help brother|I’d love to But help sister|I’d like to But help mother|Sorry not available|Sorry preoccupied|Sorry have appointment|I’d love to but schoolwork|I’d love to but busy

## 简述和回答

**Listen to the following passage about the distinction between schooling and education.**It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or in the job, whether in a kitchen or a tractor. The agents of education can range from a revered grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist.Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. People are engaged in education from infancy on. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school and one that should be an integral part of one’s entire life. Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on.

**1.** What is the distinction between schooling and education?

* First, education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Second, schooling has a certain predictability, and education often produces surprises.
* On one hand, education is much more open-ended and comprehensive than schooling. On the other hand, schooling is predictable, while education is a very broad, inclusive term, which often produces surprises.
* Schooling has a certain predictability while education quite often produces surprises. Education is a very broad, inclusive term. Education is a lifelong process that starts long before the start of school. While schooling is a specific, formalized process.
* Schooling has a certain predictability, and education quite often produces surprises. Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling.
* There are important differences between schooling and education. Schooling takes place in school and students usually learn something from textbooks. Schools have the clear time to give lessons, but education may take place anywhere and anytime.
* Education is a very broad and inclusive term. It is a lifelong process that starts long before the start of school. While schooling is a specific, formalized process. So education is more open-ended than school.
* First, education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Second, schooling has a certain predictability, and education often produces surprises. Education is a process that begins long before the start of school.

Keywords: Education open-ended all-inclusive schooling has certain predictability education produces surprises|education open-ended comprehensive schooling predictable education broad inclusive produces surprises|Schooling has certain predictability education produces surprises Education broad inclusive Education lifelong process starts before school schooling specific formalized process|Schooling has certain predictability education produces surprises Education open-ended all-inclusive|Schooling takes place school students learn from books Schools clear time give lessons education take place anywhere anytime|Education broad inclusive lifelong process starts before school schooling specific formalized process education open-ended|education open-ended all-inclusive schooling has certain predictability education produces surprises Education begins before school

**2.** What impact does education have on you? Point out at least two aspects of it.

* Education is a lifelong process which we can’t escape from. I think it’s an important part of my life. First, it helps me to know more about the world and things around me. From books I realize how small I am to the vast universe. Second, it helps me grow up. I can be a better person with what I have been taught. Therefore, education has a great impact on me.
* In my opinion, education has a positive impact on me. On the one hand, it’s beneficial to my self-development. For example, I don’t know the law very well and I’ll try to learn about it. Then I will be a modern and civilized citizen. On the other hand, education can also give me different skills. Say, I started to learn swimming when I was a child. And now I’m a very good swimmer.
* Education has a very important influence on me. Education gives me knowledge, which is the great power that helps to fulfil my dream. In addition, it helps me grow as a person. It improves my personality in some ways. By getting education, I have learnt how to be an optimistic girl, how to get along well with others and so on. All in all, education is an integral part of my life. I could not live without it.

Keywords: Impact of Education