**高2025届高二 (下) 第一次月考**

**英语试卷**

**注意事项:**

**1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、班级、学校在答题卡上填写清楚。**

**2. 每小题选出答案后, 用2B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。在试卷上作答无效。**

**3. 考试结束后, 请将答题卡交回, 试卷自行保存。满分150分, 考试用时120分钟。**

**第I卷 (选择题)**

**第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分30分)**

**第一节 (共5小题: 每小题1.5分, 满分7.5分)**

**听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。**

1. What is the man learning to do?

A. Play the guitar. B. Sing. C. Play the piano.

2. When did the woman meet the doctor?

A. At 9:40. B. At 10:10. C. At 10:30.

3. What are the speakers going to do?

A. See the next show later. B. Wait for ten minutes. C. Look for a less crowded cinema.

4. How did the woman travel?

A. By bus. B. By car. C. By train.

5. What can we learn about Sarah Turner and James Mitchell?

A. They will show up for the display. B. They organized the art exhibition. C. They are abstract painters.

**第二节 (共15小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分22.5分)**

**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题5秒钟, 听完后, 各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

**听第6段材料, 回答第6、7题。**

6. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Brother and sister. C. Teacher and student.

7. What does the man advise the woman to do before the exam?

A. Take exercise. B. Take a hot bath. C. See a movie.

**听第7段材料, 回答第8、9题。**

8. What is the woman doing?

A Buying a cell phone.

B. Showing off her new cell phone.

C. Introducing a cell phone to the man.

9. What does the man think of the cell phone?

A. It is not worth the money. B. It is badly designed. C. It is very expensive.

**听第8 段材料, 回答第10 至12 题。**

10. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At a shop. B. At an airport. C. At a train station.

11. What do we know about the man’s bag?

A. It was stolen in a store. B. It’s brown. C. It’s big.

12. What was in the man’s bag?

A. A computer and a magazine. B. A cloth wallet and his student card. C. A pocket calculator and a camera.

**听第9 段材料, 回答草13 至16 题。**

13. Why does the woman come to the man?

A. To do a survey. B. To ask for some advice. C. To attend lessons about work skills.

14. What kind of person does the woman think she is?

A. Helpful. B. Artistic. C. Competitive.

15. What does the woman enjoy doing?

A. Taking pictures. B. Doing volunteer jobs. C. Organizing different activities.

16. Where does the man suggest the woman work?

A. In a computer company. B. In a bank. C. At school.

**听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。**

17. When did the first park appear?

A. In the 17th century. B. In the 18th century. C. In the 19th century.

18. Why were parks initially created?

A. To demonstrate the beauty and safety of nature.

B. To serve as leisure places for the rich.

C. To show the social status of the owner.

19. What was a country house mainly surrounded by in the 18th century?

A. Crops. B. Grassland. C. Vegetables.

20. What is the speaker talking about?

A. The background of Newton House. B. The development of agriculture. C. The history of parks.

**第二部分 阅读理解 (共20小题; 每小题2.5分; 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, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C和D) 中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

Enveloped by history, style and culture, the City of Light has more than enough to draw visitors all year around. But there are certain times of year when a trip to Paris can be extra-special.

**Paris Fashion Week**

When: Men June/July; women March and September/October

In 1943 the world’s first “fashion week” took place in New York. The idea? To offer the Big Apple’s fashion buyers alternatives to the French dresses they were missing out on during the war. Today Paris can claim to be the world’s style capital, with people pouring to its annual fashion weeks. Wear your best dress around the Tuileries Garden and a street-style photographer may even stop you for a shot.

**Music Festival**

When: June

The streets of Paris come alive with the sound of music every June as free parties and concerts ring throughout the city. The Arab World Institute, the Louvre and Place Denfert-Rochereau are among the best party spots-though we recommend simply wandering. Expect surprises around every corner.

**Bastille Day**

When: July

On July 14 France marks the storming of the Bastille prison — a turning point in the French Revolution. In the morning crowds gather to watch a military parade along the Champs Elysees. Come evening, up to a million people gather as fireworks are set off from the base of the Eiffel Tower. Advantageous position? The top of the Belville Park. Get down early and bring a picnic chair.

**Grape Harvest Festival**

When: October

You may have dropped by the Montmartre Museum. But what about the private grape plantation around the back of Paris’s hilliest neighborhood? Every year locals come together to celebrate the distinctive grape wine produced here. There’s a charity wine sale, dance parties and, of course, plenty of tasting.

1. What was the purpose of the world’s first “fashion week” in New York?

A. To promote American fashion designers. B. To display the upcoming fashion collections.

C To satisfy the fashion needs of New Yorkers. D. To show the development of fashion industry.

2. What can you do at Montmartre Grape Harvest Festival?

A. Raise funds for charity. B. Join mask dancing parties.

C. Appreciate local artwork. D. Try different kinds of wine.

3. At which place can you expect to find free parties in Paris in June?

A. The Tuileries Garden. B. Place Denfert-Rochereau.

C. The Champs Elysees. D. The Belville Park.

**B**

In the late 1930s, people could donate blood, but very few hospitals could store it for later use. Whole blood breaks down quickly, and there were no methods at the time for safely preserving it. As a result, hospitals often did not have the appropriate blood type when patients needed it. Charles Drew, a Black surgeon and researcher, helped solve this monumental problem for medicine, earning him the title “Father of the Blood Bank.”

In 1938, while obtaining his doctorate in medicine, Drew became a fellow at Columbia University’s Presbyterian Hospital in New York. He studied the storage and distribution of blood, including the separation of its components, and applied his findings to an experimental blood bank at the hospital.

As Drew was finishing his degree at Columbia, World War II was erupting in Europe. Great Britain was asking the United States for desperately needed plasma (血浆) to help victims. Given his expertise, Drew was selected to be the medical director for the Blood for Britain campaign. Using Presbyterian Hospital’s blood bank as a model, Drew established uniform procedures and standards for collecting blood and processing blood plasma from nine New York hospitals. The five-month campaign collected donations from 15,000 Americans and was considered a success. His discoveries and his leadership saved countless lives.

With the increasing likelihood that the nation would be drawn into war, the United States wanted to capitalize on what Drew had learned from the campaign. He was appointed as the assistant director of a three-month pilot program to mass-produce dried plasma in New York, which became the model for the first Red Cross blood bank. His innovations for this program included mobile blood donation stations, later called bloodmobiles.

4. What problem did hospitals face in the late 1930s regarding blood donations?

A. The shortage of blood donors. B. The inability to preserve blood.

C. The challenge of blood infection. D. The failure to identify blood types.

5. How did Drew contribute to the Blood for Britain campaign?

A He gathered different standards for the blood collection.

B. He worked on the bloodmobiles for easy access to donors.

C. He helped send life-saving drugs overseas to aid in the war.

D. He organized the collection and processing of blood plasma.

6. Which of the following best describes the three-month pilot program?

A. Groundbreaking. B. Unpredictable. C. Economical. D. Controversial.

7. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. The life of Dr. Charles Drew. B. The inventor of the Blood Bank.

C. A Savior of Lives during Wartime. D. A Pioneer in Blood Transportation.

**C**

Her face is framed by wavy brown hair extensions, her filled lips pursed towards the viewer. It could be a description of an Instagram post, but the touched-up (修改过的) beauty is Diana Cecil, an English noblewoman who belongs to a powerful family at the Jacobean court. Experts at English Heritage have discovered that her portrait had been altered by restorers to enhance certain features, suggesting that our modern beauty standards might not be so modern after all.

The great-grand-daughter of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, one of Elizabeth I’s closest advisers, Diana was considered one of the great beauties of her age. Yet it seems a later artist had other ideas. A restorer, probably in the 19th century, worked on the painting after it was damaged from being rolled sideways. It seems they also took the opportunity to alter the noblewoman’s face, enlarging her lips and lowering her hairline to reduce the size of her forehead.

Now, following careful conservation work, Cecil’s original appearance has been restored, with the full-length portrait-painted by Cornelius Johnson when Cecil was about 31. The conservation team discovered the changes made to the Johnson painting after removing a yellowing layer of oily liquid that had covered its original, more vivid colors. They also surprisedly found the artist’s signature, and a date that had been signed in the portrait’s curtain suggesting it was finished in1634 and not 1638 as previously thought.

According to Alice Tate-Harte, a conservator at English Heritage, it was not uncommon for people to ‘sweeten’ old paintings in the 19th and early 20th centuries. ”Conservation wasn’t a profession, they weren’t working in institutions with salaries,” she said. “They were artist restorers and they had a bit more flexibility to prettify and beautify, whereas we have a lot more ethics today. we must keep our retouching to a minimum. I hope I’ve done Diana justice by removing those additions and presenting her natural face to the world.”

8. What does the discovery of experts at English Heritage suggest?

A. Prettiness is in the eyes of the viewer. B. Every great artist was once an amateur.

C. Past norms may repeat themselves at present. D. Beauty souls shine brighter than appearances.

9. What do we know about the original portrait of Diana Cecil?

A. The original beauty failed to entertain the restorer B. The portrait was in fact painted for William Cecil.

C. The painter intended to hide the beauty of Diana. D. The age of Diana was exposed by her hairline.

10. Which of the following is an unexpected finding from the conservation work?

A. The addition of the bright color. B. The portrait’s date of completion.

C. The removal of the artist’s signature. D. The extent of damage to the painting.

11. What does Alice think is the duty of art conservation?

A. It means an artistic way of living. B. It depends on artists’ preference.

C. It requires ethical considerations. D. It represents the fashion of time.

**D**

When middle school math teachers completed an online professional development (PD) program that uses artificial intelligence to improve their math knowledge and teaching skills, their students’ math performance improved.

This online professional development program relies on a virtual facilitator to present problems and provide feedback, aiming to enhance teachers’ mastery of knowledge and skills required. It covers why mathematical rules and procedures work and focuses on helping students employ instructional tools and strategies to overcome common struggles.

An experiment was conducted in which 53 middle school math teachers were randomly assigned to either this Al-based professional development or no additional training. On average, teachers spent 11 hours to complete the program. We then gave 1,727 of their students a math test. While students of these two groups of teachers started off with no difference in their math performance, the students taught by teachers who completed the program increased their mathematics performance by 0.18 points on average. This is a statistically significant gain that is equal to the average math performance difference between sixth and seventh graders in the study.

Teachers often have limited access to high-quality PD programs to improve their knowledge and teaching skills. Time conflicts or living in rural areas that are far from in-person professional development programs can prevent teachers from receiving the support they need. Additionally, many existing in-person professional development programs for teachers have little impact on student achievement. AI-based PD programs include opportunities for teachers to observe teaching practices. Teachers also receive real-time support from the program facilitators. The Al-supported virtual facilitator acting as a human instructor gives teachers authentic teaching activities to work on, asks questions and provides real-time feedback and guidance.

Advancements in AI technologies will allow researchers to develop more interactive, personalized learning environments for teachers. More importantly, AI-based PD programs can collect rich, real-time interaction data, which help make programs more effective. Despite billions of dollars being spent each year on professional development for teachers, research suggests that how teachers learn through professional development is not yet well understood.

12. What was the goal of the online professional development program?

A. To create widely accessible methods B. To improve teachers’ teaching skills.

C. To solve students’ common problems. D. To analyze students’ math performance.

13. How did the students taught by the teachers of the AI-based PD program perform?

A. They exhibited statistically significant improvement.

B. They performed even better than the seventh graders.

C. They solved the math problem faster than the average.

D. They started with lower performance but ended higher.

14. How does the author highlight AI-based PD programs in paragraph 4?

A. By listing current shortcomings. B. By clarifying essential concepts.

C. By providing theoretical models. D. By comparing different trainings.

15. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. There is a demand for larger investments in professional development.

B. AI technologies have helped us figure out how teachers learn in trainings.

C. The expected benefits of teacher training programs have yet to be realized.

D. It is a must for teachers to complete the professional development programs.

**第二节 (共5小题: 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)**

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

JOMO refers to the “joy of missing out” — in short, unplugging from all media, practicing self-care, reconnecting to the present moment, and learning to appreciate the inner peace of being alone. JOMO is especially important for digital natives. \_\_\_16\_\_\_ They have grown up in a world where social media is an essential part of their lives. Unplugging (拔掉电源插头) from the devices can help by giving us a break from the cruel social comparison that may be at the root of a lot of the anxiety. The following strategies can help you find joy in missing out.

**Make a list of activities you really enjoy doing.**

Post it in an accessible place so that at a moment’s notice, you’ve got a reminder of activities that bring you joy. \_\_\_17\_\_\_

**Take regular tech breaks.**

A lot of FOMO (fear of missing out) is generated by scrolling through social media and the resulting social comparisons that inevitably happen. \_\_\_18\_\_\_ Ground yourself in the present moment.

**Invest in offline connections with others.**

This can include family, partners, friends, and neighbors. \_\_\_19\_\_\_ A brief on-site activity is a better way to build meaningful relationships than investing untold nights in connecting with relative strangers online.

\_\_\_20\_\_\_

This is often the most difficult thing to do for those with demanding fast-paced lives, but it’s essential to stay well and to take care of ourselves. It might be a solo nature walk, a warm bath, meditation, or soothing music — whatever makes you feel more comfortable in your own skin.

A. Include them in your day.

B. Make time for personal care.

C. Unplug for a set time each day.

D. It doesn’t have to be a huge amount of time.

E. Comparison can also become inner motivation.

F. They have never known life without social media.

G. They can overwhelm our minds and leave us feeling exhausted.

**第三部分 英语知识运用 (共四节, 满分30分)**

**第一节 完形填空 (共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)**

**阅读下列短文, 从短文后各题所给的A、 B. C、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

Mike Huddleston had flown from Maryland to San Francisco and needed to get to a rental car agency. But because of a neuromuscular (神经肌肉的) disease that weakens his muscles, he wouldn’t be able to \_\_\_21\_\_\_ the stairs of the shuttle bus. As he was walking outside to meet his ride, he fell and couldn’t \_\_\_22\_\_\_.

Due to his \_\_\_23\_\_\_, Huddleston needed something to push up on, like a bench or a chair. But there was nothing around that fit that \_\_\_24\_\_\_.

“Out of nowhere I hear in my left ear, ‘What can I do to help?’” Huddleston \_\_\_25\_\_\_ his head to see a man in his late thirties standing behind him. Huddleston described what the man could do to help him get off the \_\_\_26\_\_\_. Once he got him up, the man \_\_\_27\_\_\_ Huddleston’s baggage, which had rolled a few feet away when he fell.

This encounter \_\_\_28\_\_\_ Huddleston because of the way the man offered that kindness. He took a(n) \_\_\_29\_\_\_ to ask Huddleston how he could help. “Different people may need \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ in different ways,” Huddleston \_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_. “So asking them how you can help them is amazingly \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_. It allows the individual who’s in need of assistance to maintain a sense of \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_, to maybe feel a little less helpless, and maybe even a little less weak.”

It’s been more than 20 years, but Huddleston \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_ to think about it to this day. “His willingness to help me — and the love and sympathy he showed in a very \_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_ situation — for me is something I will never forget.”

21. A. climb B. notice C. remember D. blame

22. A. show off B. move in C. get up D. hold back

23. A. insight B. position C. movement D. condition

24. A. description B. comment C. instruction D. adaptation

25. A. raised B. turned C. held D. bowed

26. A. bus B. ride C. ground D. track

27. A. touched B. fetched C. delivered D. gained

28. A. excited B. motivated C. puzzled D. struck

29. A. moment B. chance C. risk D. effort

30. A. guidance B. comfort C. protection D. assistance

31. A. defended B. explained C. replied D. sighed

32. A. difficult B. unusual C. helpful D. convincing

33. A. independence B. self C. trust D. relief

34. A. fails B. refuses C. intends D. continues

35. A. disappointing B. supportive C. challenging D. inspiring

**第II卷 (非选择题)**

**第二节语法填空 (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 (1-3 词)。

Ollivier Jean-Baptiste, 25, a vlogger (视频博主) from France living in China, delivered a speech titled “Bridging Cultures: A Personal Journey from France to China”. He spoke about his initial impressions of China \_\_\_36\_\_\_ saw China as a distant and mysterious place with a culture entirely different from Western countries.

The idea of visiting China first \_\_\_37\_\_\_ (come) to him when his uncle, who worked in China, returned \_\_\_38\_\_\_ endless praise for the Chinese lifestyle. “Everything, from the food to the scenery, was \_\_\_39\_\_\_ (incredible) appealing to me,” he recalled.

Later, a Chinese woman introduced him personally to the everyday life of Chinese people. He learned to use WeChat, Alipay, and Chinese social media, \_\_\_40\_\_\_ exposed him to a different way of living. “She took me to see the flag-raising ceremony. Witnessing \_\_\_41\_\_\_ (count) young people rushing toward the flag, I was deeply moved. It’s a country of \_\_\_42\_\_\_ (strong), unity, and love,” he said.

Apart from his personal experiences in China, Jean-Baptiste noticed that friendly interactions between the two countries are increasing. After learning about the 15-day visa-free travel from France to China, his family and friends couldn’t wait \_\_\_43\_\_\_ (book) their trip to China.

“I’m overjoyed to host them during the 60th anniversary of China-France diplomatic (外交的) relations, \_\_\_44\_\_\_ (show) China’s modern development and rich history,” he said. “I may be just \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ ordinary person with limited influence, but everyone can be a cultural ambassador (使者).”

**第四部分 写作 (满分40分)**

**第一节 (满分15分)**

46. 假定你是李华，为了弘扬科学精神，你校将举办一场主题为“科学就在身边”的英语演讲比赛。你希望参加比赛。请根据以下要点撰写一篇英文演讲稿。内容应包括：

1. 你对科学的定义；

2. 科学在身边的实例；

3. 呼吁科学探索与实践。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear fellow students,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**读后续写**

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

**Not Without My Mama**

Thirty-eight. That was how many stray cats (流浪猫) I had been feeding on the street where I lived. I loved them all, but I did have a favorite. A gigantic yellow cat with blue eyes had seized my heart.

I named him Butterball. Often, Butterball would try to jump in my car when I arrived home or come inside my house. I wished that I could bring him inside, but it was not allowed where I lived.

Week after week, I fed the large group of cats. Mostly, none of them wanted to be touched. They would eat in a hurry and leave, but not Butterball. He would stick around for head scratches (抓挠), purring (发出呼噜声) loudly. I noticed that he was always in the company of a small Calico cat.

Though not as friendly, she was touchable.

One day, my dream came true—I bought my own house. The cats, especially Butterball, watched anxiously as I started moving my things to my new home. I began to be away longer as I set up the new place, but I never forgot to go back and feed them every night. Butterball would jump in my car and try to get in extra hugs.

Sometimes I found him amongst the boxes in the back when I came out with another load. As I packed up the very last load and set out the cats’ nightly dinner, I paused before leaving.

The nights were starting to get cold, and soon winter would be upon us. Upstate New York winters can be bitter. Butterball seemed to know I was leaving for good. I peered into his blue eyes and told him, “I will come back for you.” He turned away as if he didn’t believe me.

The next day, I returned with a group of friends. We set out a bunch of humane traps and caught the strays one by one. We transported them to a no-kill shelter. All, except Butterball.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为150词左右;

2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

I intended to take Butterball to my new home.

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Surprisedly, I followed him to the bush and found Calico.

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