**2022-2023学年第二学期期初考试**

**高三英语**  2023. 2

本试卷共9页, 满分150分。考试用时120分钟。

**第一部分：听力(共两节, 20小题, 每题1. 5分, 满分30分)**

第一节听下面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 was the weather like in the afternoon?

A. Windy. B. Sunny. C. Rainy.

2. How does the man sound?

A. Worried. B. Confident. C. Afraid.

3. What is the conversation mainly about?

A. Going on holiday. B. Taking photographs. C. Getting a new passport.

4. Why did the man go to see a doctor?

A. He can only see things up close.

B. He gets glasses for the woman.

C. He doesn't like his old glasses.

5. What are the speakers going to do next?

A. Stay at home. B. Play with snow. C. Play badminton.

第二节听下面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. Why does the woman want to replace the sofa?

A. It is uncomfortable. B. It is really old. C. It doesn't match the table.

7. What do the speakers agree to do?

A. Change the table. B. Buy a reading lamp. C. Move a lamp onto the table.

听第7段材料, 回答第8、9题。

8. What did the man use last weekend?

A. A shared bike. B. A shared charger. C. A shared umbrella.

9. What is the woman going to talk about next?

A. The proper ways to use the sharing product.

B. Her attitude towards the sharing economy.

C. The advantages of the sharing economy.

听第8段材料, 回答第10至12题。

10. What has the man found?

A. An old door. B. A secret dinner. C. An interesting wall.

11. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Boss and secretary. B. Father and daughter. C. Husband and wife.

12. Where are the speakers?

A. In a shop. B. In a house. C. In a castle.

听第9段材料, 回答第13至16题。

13. What is the man doing?

A. Eating a meal. B. Cooking a meal. C. Having an interview.

14. How long has the man been cooking?

A. Only recently. B. Since he was a kid. C. Since he was twenty years old.

15. Why does the man mention rice and noodles?

A. To give an example. B. To name his favorite food. C. To show his best cooking.

16. What is the most important for cooking according to the man?

A. Rich flavors. B. Freshness of food. C. Different styles of cooking.

听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。

17. What is Cathy's nationality?

A. Chinese. B. German. C. American.

18. When will they start making dumplings?

A. At 4 p. m. B. At 6 p. m. C. At 8 p. m,

19. How will Cathy come to the speaker's house probably?

A. By car. B. By bus. C. By taxi.

20. What does the speaker think Cathy may worry about?

A. Going back too early.

B. Staying there too long.

C. Having difficulty watching TV shows.

**第二部分阅读(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**

There's no shortage of health food trends on TikTok, but which ones are actually sensible? And should you skip any of them altogether? We asked registered dietitian Vanessa Rissetto, and here's what you need to know.

Emily Mariko's Salmon Bowl

Made with rice, baked salmon, soy sauce and spicy mayo—and to be clear, there are a lot of different variations of it online—this passes Rissetto's test because it's healthy, fast, easy and has good flavor.

Rissetto says that while she would recommend this recipe, she would also suggest changing the white rice for brown rice for increased nutrients and more fiber.

Healthy Cookie Dough

Cookie dough that's healthy? This is too good to be true, right? The answer is probably yes.

Rissctto says that while this may be healthy, it probably docsn't taste good.

“I'm certain this tastes like cardboard, ”she said. “If you don't care about taste—then this is for you. ”

Lettuce Water For Sleep

While harmless, the TikTok trend of pouring boiling water over romaine lettuce leaves to make

“lettuce water” for better sleep probably won't cure your sleep disorder—and it probably doesn't taste great, either.

“This is not a thing. There's no evidence to prove it, ”Rissetto said. “Instead, steep a banana peel in boiling water to help aid with sleep. ”

Nature's Cereal

As Rissetto points out, it's basically a fruit smoothie bowl.

“I am all for having berries and coconut water, ”she said. "Nutrition-wise, this has lots of vitamins, antioxidants and fiber. It's basically a fruit salad that would be super refreshing on a hot day or post-workout ”

21. What is special about Emily Mariko's salmon bowl?

A. It doesn't taste great. B. It is good for health.

C. Its recipe is not fixed. D. It uses two kinds of rice.

22. Which recipe doesn't Rissetto recommend?

A. Emily Mariko's salmon bowl. B. Healthy cookie dough.

C. Lettuce water for sleep. D. Nature's cereal.

23. Which food suits you best after playing a football match?

A. Emily Mariko's salmon bowl B. Healthy cookie dough.

C. Lettuce water for sleep. D. Nature's cereal.

B

Andy Kong has worked very hard to get to where he is today. He credits becoming a millionaire by 20 to his strict Asian parents who tutored him at a young age by working for the family.

Kong, of Danville, Virginia, started working when he was only nine. English wasn't a strong suit for Andy's parents, and that's where he was able to assist his family the most. After school and on weekends he would help out at their family-owned restaurant and nail salons. Not only did he do the labor work, but he was also involved in creating online ads. This was his introduction to the world of online business.

Andy started his Amazon business in the eighth grade. When he learned about Amazon

Dropshipping(代发货模式) from a kid he saw on Instagram, he got inspired and decided to give it a try. Unfortunately, the store eventually got shut down because he was impatient with the growth. Instead of considering it a failure, he viewed this experience as a life lesson and learned from his mistakes. Meanwhile, his parents never stopped trying to talk him into focusing on school and their retail business.

“The biggest challenge when starting a business is getting someone to believe in you, ”Andy says. He pushed through and did things for himself even when his loved ones discouraged it.

In 2019, Andy met his now business partners, and together, they created an Amazon management company called Project WiFi. This Project has proven to be extremely successful. They currently help over 55 clients run their online businesses, and plan to help many more in the future.

When asked about the secret to his success, Andy says, “Learning to sacrifice whether that's family, friends, or soccer game for a single goal is the only way to succeed, rather than attempting multiple things. If it's worth doing then it's worth doing well with no shortcuts. ”

24. Why did Andy work in his parents' shops at a young age?

A. Because he could earn some pocket money.

B. Because his parents weren't fluent in English.

C. Because his parents could help with his study.

D. Because he could get access to the Internet.

25. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

A. A new online business model. B. Results of working impatiently.

C. Difficulties in Andy's career. D. Andy's tense family relationship.

26. What does Andy think contributes to his success?

A. His early working experiences. B. Lessons learned from his failures.

C. Gaining other people's trust. D. Focusing on one thing at a time.

27. Which of the following can best describe Andy Kong's personality?

A. Committed and generous. B. Motivated and open-minded.

C. Creative and faithful. D. Hard-working and sociable.

C

Today, the Vikings are mostly known as violent pirates(海盗). But they were also traders. At their height, the Vikings attacked, settled or traded on four continents.

All of their travel, trade and warfare were made possible by Viking ships, which were far more advanced than anything else sailing around Europe at the time. The most famous, and most feared, was the ***drekar***. At sea, these ships could move quickly thanks to their large sails . The hulls (船体)of the ships were shallow and fat, which made them ride high in the water. The ships were also light enough that they could be carried from one body of water to another over short sections of land. This greatly extended their range.

But Viking ships weren't just built for warfare . Another type, called the *knarr*, had cargo(货物) holds built in the hull. One such cargo ship was capable of carrying 24 tons. The knarrs would have looked similar to the drekars except they were longer, fatter and taller. These were the backbones of the Viking empire, which they used to carry everything from gold coins to spices and fine fabrics.

Both the drekar and the knarr were built using the same method. Traditionally, oceangoing ships have used a keel(龙骨), shaped like the fin of a fish . The keel sinks into the water below the hull . It helps the ship maintain a straight line through the water and counters the force of the wind against the sail, which otherwise might blow the ship over. Viking ships had no deep keel. Instead, they were built fat enough to carry lots of soldiers or pieces of cargo whose weight helped keep the ship planted in the water.

Viking ships were so advanced for their tine that they often were the biggest, tallest and most striking ships many people had ever seen, A monk at the St. Omar Monastery, in Franco, wrote this description of a royal Viking ship in 1013.

“On one side lions molded in gold were to be seen on the ships, on the other birds on the tops of the poles indicated by their movements the winds as they blew … . "

The Vikings built a wealthy empire through trade as well as robbery and used their wealth to continuously improve their ships.

28. What does the author intend to tell us?

A. The Vikings were not violent pirates. but traders.

B. The Vikings used to take a lead in the world trade.

C. Viking ships could carry more cargo than ships today.

D. Viking ships contributed to the extension of their empire.

29. What can we infer about the knarrs?

A. They were not designed for warfare.

B. They were faster than the drekars.

C. They were designed to carry soldiers.

D. They served the same purpose as drekars.

30. What do the Vikings' ships and the traditional oceangoing ships have in common?

A. They both use a deep keel shaped like the fin of a fish.

B. They both make the hull shallow and fat with large sails.

C. They both take measures to keep the ship planted in water.

D. They both install something to counter the force of wind.

31. Why does the author refer to a monk's description of a Viking ship?

A. To show how advanced Viking ships were for their time.

B. To show how interested the monk was in traveling by sea.

C. To show that Viking ships were designed in a strange way.

D. To show that Viking ships were continuously improved.

D

Every language and culture has curse words(脏话). What gives a curse word its power is partly its meaning and partly its sound. “In English, for example, curse words tend to contain a high percentage of plosive sounds—including P, T and K, ”said Ryan McKay, a psychologist at University of London.

Dr. McKay teamed up with his colleague Shiri Lev-Ari to learn whether this familiar pattern went beyond English. They wondered whether it might even represent what's called sound symbolism. Sound symbolism is when a word sounds like what it means.

The researchers first asked fluent speakers of Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Korean and Russian to list the most vulgar(粗俗的) words they could think of. Once they'd made a list of each language's most frequently used curse words, the researchers compared these with neutral words from the same language. In these languages, they didn't find the plosive sounds that seem common in English curse words. “Instead, we found that the vulgar words were defined by what they lacked: the approximant sounds that include letters I, L, R, W and Y, ”Dr. Lev-Ari said.

Next, the scientists invited 215 native speakers of six languages: Arabic, Chinese, Finnish, French, German and Spanish. The participants listened to pairs of words in a language they didn't speak, and guessed which word in each pair was offensive. In reality, all the words were invented. For example, the researchers started with the Albanian word “zog, ” for “bird, ”and created the pair of fake words “yog" and “tsog. ”Participants were more likely to guess that words without approximants, such as “tsog, ” were curses.

Finally, the researchers combed through the dictionary for English curse words and their cleaned-up versions. Once again, the clean versions included more of the sounds I, L, R, W and Y.

A 20th-century linguistic(语言学的)principle claimed that the sounds of words were arbitrary: Any word could have any meaning. With curse words, though, as in other cases of sound symbolism, “the sounds themselves seem to carry meaning, ”said Lev-Ari. “That's a new thing, ”said linguist Benjamin Bergen. “Curse words across languages, unrelated to each other, may pattern similarly. ”He also pointed out, to make sure the pattern of approximants missing from curses isn't an accident, it would be nice to find it in an even larger sample of languages.

32. What is the purpose of McKay and Lev-Ari's research?

A. To analyze a phenomenon. B. To confirm an assumption.

C. To explain a definition. D. To challenge a theory.

33. What were the participants asked to do in the second part of the research?

A. To decide which curse words are used more frequently.

B. To make up new curse words from real words.

C. To guess a word's offensiveness according to its sound.

D. To identify the approximants in curse words.

34. According to Lev-Ari, which of the four is likely to sound offensive?

A. tusck B. sola C. darn D. biach

35. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

A. The old linguistic principle of sounds and meanings is wrong.

B. In sound symbolism, a word's sound represents its meaning.

C. The research reveals the similarities between different languages.

D. The result of the research is not fully accepted by scientists.

**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。

In theory, modern smartphones can last hundreds of hours on a single charge. 36\_\_\_\_\_\_

Manufacturers love to use laboratory conditions to advertise great numbers, most of which don't match real-world use. Here we have some saving tricks that actually work.

Delete apps you don't use. On average, smartphone users download about 42 apps but use only ten daily. An easy way to preserve battery life? 37\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Deleting an app that you don't use is a simple way to free up storage space on your device and reduce the burden of your battery.

38 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A phone's single biggest battery drain is the fact that it takes a lot of energy to keep your phone's screen lit up, and we often leave it on accidentally, even if we're not looking at the screen. The solution is to set your device to turn off its screen after 30 seconds or a minute.

Dim the screen. Viewing your phone's millions of pixels at full brightness is a guaranteed battery drain. Even your phone's auto-brightness feature will sometimes overdo it, meaning you could be losing precious hours of battery life. Try dimming your display a little at a time. 39 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Go ahead and charge it. You've probably heard the classic advice about charging batteries: Let your battery drain all the way, then charge to 100 percent and repeat. The idea is that you are teaching your battery to “remember” its full charge capacity, rather than confusing it with periodic, inconsistent charges. 40\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ So instead of running out the door with 50 percent juice, consider plugging in your phone for 15 minutes before you leave.

A. Get rid of the others.

B. Decrease display time.

C. But it's not the case in practice.

D. Turn off the ones that you don't use.

E. You'll be surprised how quickly your eyes adjust.

F. It doesn't consume as much battery power as we think.

G. Actually most smartphone batteries don't need special treatment.

**第 三 部 分 语 言 运 用 ( 共 两 节 , 满 分 3 0 分 )**

**第 一 节 ( 共 1 5 小 题 ； 每 小 题 1 分 , 满 分 1 5 分 )**

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

About five years ago, I was part of a pilot group(试验小组) for my employer tasked with figuring out how to hire and train people with disabilities and make them successful inside the organization. My boss was very kind and decided to be the 41 for the group. Until then we had only hired people with the visually 42.

I led the 43 of a candidate with an autism( 自闭症) disability . The candidate had the 44 However, our interview team felt that the disability would 45 him learning the skills and being successful.

I convinced my peers to give him a chance to try out—- 46 it was a pilot program meant for our organization to learn too. I gave the candidate a lot of 47 and I became one of his trainers. Our

HR department was not too supportive to take some risks so we could only hire him as a 48 contractor.

The candidate slowly and surely stood out in the workplace. There were many barriers along the way but the candidate came to be 49 . by his colleagues and his leader. I continued to train him 50 and helped him to get over a number of challenges his disability presented at the workplace.

Fast forward five years, he called me last night to let me know that he got a formal 51 yesterday from his manager as a regular employee with a job title. I. 52 him and told him my joy.

He went on to say “Sir, 53 your support all these years, I would not be here” . I told him “Your success is the 54 of your hard work and persistence. You are an inspiration to a lot of people with 55 disabilities. ”

Isn't it wonderful that a person with disability succeeds in a workplace?

41. A. sponsor B. interviewee C. follower D. inspector

42. A. involved B. challenged C. advantaged D. varied

43. A. interview B. exam C. department D. group

44. A. disabilities B. experiences C. qualifications D. attitudes

45、A. prevent B. leave C. keep D. send

46. A. in all B. after all C. first of all D. above all

47. A. pressure B. gratitude C. control D. encouragement

48. A. potential B. constant C. permanent D. temporary

49. A. discovered B. ignored C. accepted D. envied

50. A. dramatically B. causally C. carelessly D. closely

51. A. offer B. permit C. answer D. salary

52. A. treated B. comforted C. recognized D. congratulated

53. A. beyond B. without C. despite D. besides

54. A. method B. cause C. reward D. direction

55. A. rare B. serious C. similar D. mental

**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。

There is nothing quite so French as a baguette—a long, thin stick of bread that's found in every French bakery in the world. 56\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this traditional food isn't just a snack; the baguette is an important part of French culture.

According to one legend, the baguette 57\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (create) in Austria by a baker who introduced the steam oven to France in 1839. This baking method made it possible to bake bread with a crispy crust (酥皮)and light center.

Baguettes grew in . 58 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (popular)in France throughout the 19th century. Early baguettes were much larger than those of today. 59\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (measure) around two meters long, these baguettes were carried by delivery women, who piled them like firewood on their backs. When 60\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (serve), these huge baguettes were commonly laid along the dinner table, as they were too long to fit the table's width!

While the bread dates back to the 1800s, the term baguette wasn't regularly used until the 1920s, 61\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new law prevented bakers from working before 4:00 a. m. Following the law's introduction, bakers started making bread with a long, thin shape so that it would bake 62\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fast)and be ready in time for breakfast. Baguette began to be used to refer to this fast-baking bread.

Baguette eating comes with 63\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (it) own set of customs. For example, it's considered unlucky to place a baguette upside down on a table. And baguettes are usually broken apart by hand during meals, not sliced 64\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a knife. However you enjoy them, just remember that you're not just eating bread, you're eating 65 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ symbol of France!

**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, 你的笔友Jack为了让父母感受中国春节的氛围, 就如何装饰家里更有“年” 味征求你的意见。请你给他写一封邮件, 内容包括：

1. 感谢喜欢中国年；

2、如何装饰(不少于两点);

3、你的祝福。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文述贯。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**第二节(满分25分)**

阅读下面材料, 根据共内容和所给段落汗头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇究整的短文。

I was twenty then, teaching a class of thirty students in Toronto including Mike, a 10-year-old street kid. Having lost his father and mother, he lived with a mentally-disturbed grandmother.

He was always hungry, so each day I'd take him for breakfast before class. Each noon after I shared my lunch with him, I taught him new skills—using a microscope, constructing a camera etc.

One day Mike told me of his dream. Most kids in the class wanted to be doctors, teachers or some such thing, but not Mike! His desire was to be a gangster(强盗)!And he was serious about it.

I believed all children had a gift for what he wanted to be. If he wanted to be a gangster, I'd do all I could to help him become the very best “gangster” .

I had a plan. Every Saturday after we had breakfast, I took him to the Law Library of the city. I explained to him a good gangster had to know something about criminal law, and reading up on law was the only way to learn. His young mind was interested, and he dove in.

That was how we spent each Saturday morning that year. I'd drop him off at the law library. Three hours later, I'd return, pick him up for lunch and after a review of his morning's work, take him home.

The following year I taught in another school far away, which prevented me continuing to participate physically with him on Saturday mornings. But I provided him with public transportation tickets so he could keep up his regular study at the library.

Later I got married and moved to London. Sadly, and to my great regret, I lost contact with Mike.

Years passed. I often thought of him, wondering what had become of him. Then, one day, I was back in Toronto on business, looking up the number of a former colleague in the telephone directory, and there, Mike's name as part of a title of “JUDGES and LAWYERS” danced off the page into my eyes.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

I wondered, “Could it be him?”

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

When we were able to get together, he told me his road to the law.

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