**“学情空间”区域教研共同体高二10月份联考**

**英语试题(A)**

**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 does Lucy think of the book?

A. Disappointing. B. Amusing. C. Moving.

2. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At home. B. In a classroom. C. At the cinema.

3. Why does the woman recommend the restaurant?

A. It offers excellent service. B. It’s big in size. C. It serves good food.

4. What does the man mean?

A. He has a poor sense of direction. B. He is familiar with the place. C. He likes hiking very much.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Trainer and trainee. B. Doctor and patient. C. Teammates.

**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’s Mike’s plan for his holiday?

A. To travel with his parents. B. To take a package tour. C. To travel on his own.

7. How does Mike feel about the woman’s advice?

A. Interested. B. Indifferent. C. Disappointed.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. What kind of robotic vacuum cleaner does the man want?

A A cleaner for big rooms. B. A cleaner good for hard floors. C. A cleaner ideal for pet hair cleaning.

9. Which function is the man most interested in?

A. The total app control. B. The good battery. C. The voice control.

10. How much will the man pay for the cleaner?

A. $ 300. B. $ 255. C. $ 240.

**听第8段材料，回答第11至14题。**

11. Whose performance impressed David the most?

A. Xu Mengtao’s. B. Gu Ailing’s. C. Wu Dajing’s.

12. What extreme sport does David like best?

A. Bungee jumping. B. Car racing. C. Rock climbing.

13. Why does David like doing extreme sports?

A. To stay healthy. B. To challenge himself. C. To make more friends.

14. What does the woman mean in the end?

A. She totally agrees with David.

B. She refuses to try extreme sports.

C. She will get some specially adapted training.

**听第9段材料，回答第15至17题。**

15. Why does Betty look troubled?

A. She failed an important exam. B. She has made a big mistake. C. She is facing a tough choice.

16. What can we say about Betty?

A. She is considerate. B. She is humorous. C. She is ambitious.

17. What does Jim do?

A. A bank clerk. B. A college student. C. A marketing manager.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. What is the speaker doing?

A. Hosting a program. B. Reporting a study. C. Making a class presentation.

19. What’s the theme of the TV series Luoyang?

A. The city’s geography. B. The city’s traditional culture. C. The city’s economic development.

20. How many TV programs about Luoyang are mentioned in the monologue?

A. 2. B. 3. C. 4.

**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**

**Four Historic American Theatres**

Today, theatres remain a key part of a city’s lifeblood. The following are four historic theatres in America.

**Pantages Theatre, Minneapolis, MN**

The Pantages Theatre, which now seats 1,014, opened in 1916 as part of Alexander Pantages’s well-known group of theatres. It was designed by the local firm Kees and Colburn. In 1922, the theatres was rebuilt by Scottish theatres architect Benjamin Marcus Priteca. After going through several owners, in 1984, it was closed and remained unopened until 1996. Some theatre supporters had it repaired and improved, resulting in its reopening in 2002.

**Saenger Theatre, New Orleans, LA**

New Orleans’s Saenger Theatre was built two years before the Great Depression, in 1927, and cost a then unheard-of $ 2.5 million. It was designed by Emile Weil, featuring a 15th-century Florentine courtyard and gardens, and Greek and Roman statues. Although the theatre was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina in 2005, after a $ 53 million renovation (修葺), it reopened in 2013.

**Thalian Hall, Wilmington, NC**

Thalian Hall has been in almost continuous use since its opening in 1858. It is the only surviving theatre designed by John Montague Trimble, one of America’s foremost 19th-century theatre architects, and originally housed the town government, a library, as well as an “Opera House”, seating 1, 000 people. Some repairs in 1909 led to the removal of the side balconies and the installation of electric stage lights.

**Providence Performing Arts Center, Providence, RI**

It was originally opened as a movie palace in 1928, and the silent movies it showed were accompanied by a $ 90, 000 Robert Morton organ. After several decades, the theatre suffered from the increased popularity of television, as well as damage by two hurricanes. Over the past decade and a half, it has undergone extensive renovations and modernization.

1. What can we know about the Pantages Theatre?

A. It has a seating capacity of 1, 916. B. It will be turned into a movie house.

C. It was designed by Alexander Pantages. D. It was once shut down for over a decade.

2. Of the following theatres, which is the oldest?

A. Pantages Theatre. B. Saenger Theatre. C. Thalian Hall. D. Providence Performing Arts Center

3. What do the listed theatres have in common?

A. They went through major renovations.

B. They were hit by terrible natural disasters.

C. They were built by American theatre architects.

D. They belong o Alexander Pantages’s group of theatres.

**B**

The scene of nearly 30 bikers queuing up at a young girl’s lemonade stand is remarkable on its own. But the heartwarming story behind this moment is even more touching. It involves the girl and her mother helping several of the motorcyclists out after an accident last year.

It was September 2 when Daryn Sturch, a nurse, and her daughter Bryanne, came across an accident involving several motorcyclists from the Milwaukee Iron. Sturch quickly jumped into action. She did the best she could to comfort them and keep them awake and calm. All five bikers involved in the crash had suffered severe injuries.

After the accident, Sturch began receiving thank-you messages from some bikers associated with the Milwaukee Iron.They sent Sturch updates on the recovery of those injured, and have kept in touch with her ever since.

Fast forward to nearly a year later, when Bryanne, 8, decided to set up a lemonade stand to raise money to buy equipment for her horse. Her mom announced the sale on Facebook. A biker saw the post and commented, asking whether there would be a good place to park motorcycles if some club members were to stop by. But Sturch never expected to see nearly 30bikers come over to the stand. “My daughter was over-the-moon excited,” she says. “She thinks they’re the nicest people in the world.” The stand also provided a place for reunion between Sturch and the motorcyclists she’d aided, some of whom she hadn’t seen since the accident. The moment she reconnected with a rider called Lumpy brought tears to her eyes. “I remember trying to help him and him telling me ‘I’m fine. Please check on and take care of the others,’” Sturch recalled.

4. What happened on September 2 last year?

A. Bryanne decided to start her own lemonade stand.

B. Daryn Sturch took part in Milwaukee Iron’s activity.

C. Some motorcyclists were seriously injured in an accident.

D. Daryn Sturch was called in to treat some injured motorcyclists.

5. How did the biker know the founding of Bryanne’s lemonade stand?

A. From a website. B. From a group of bikers.

C. Through his friend’s comment. D. Through contact with Daryn Sturch.

6. How did Daryn Sturch feel when nearly 30 bikers appeared at the stand?

A. Moved. B. Appreciative. C. Puzzled. D. Surprised.

7. Why was Daryn Sturch impressed by Lumpy?

A. He always came to her daughter’s aid. B. He volunteered to help treat the injured.

C. He cared about others despite his own injury. D. He did his best to comfort the injured motorcyclists.

**C**

Even though water covers about 71 percent of the Earth’s surface, not all of it is safe to drink. In fact, less than three percent is fresh water, according to the United States Bureau of Reclamation. Most of the water is contained in the oceans and must be desalinated (脱盐)for use. Now researchers from MIT have developed a suitcase-sized desalination device that could be used to produce clean drinking water.

The new portable device produces water that actually goes beyond the World Health Organization standards, just by pushing a button, according to a press release from MIT. There are no filters required. The device powered by a small portable solar panel uses electricity to remove salt and other particles from the saltwater. This eliminates the need for repeatedly checking or repairing it.

Now most available portable desalination units use filters that require high-pressure pumps to push the water, which makes them heavier and less energy efficient. The filterless feature of the new device will allow it to be used in faraway places or places with limited resources like small islands and ships, and even for emergencies.

“This is really the highest point of a 10-year journey that I and my group have been on. We worked for years on the physics behind individual desalination processes, but pushing all those advances into a box, building a system, and testing it in the ocean were really meaningful experiences for me,” says Jongyoon Han, the senior author of the study.

After the researchers ran tests in the lab, the device was ready for field tests. At Boston’s Carson Beach, the device filled a plastic drinking cup with clear, drinkable water in just half an hour. Now the researchers are still working on a final design that could use cheaper materials so that it can be available to the general public, and a new model of the device could be ready by the end of 2022. This small but powerful desalination unit may be the key to bringing safe water to a thirsty world.

8. What does the underlined word “eliminates” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Proves. B. Creates. C. Satisfies. D. Removes.

9. What can we infer about the device from Paragraph 3?

A. It allows high production of clean water. B. It makes a breakthrough in application

C. It may provide power for faraway places D. It can replace most desalination devices.

10. What do Jongyoon Han’s words suggest?

A. The public thinks highly of the device

B. The testing system for the device has been out of date.

C. Developing the device is challenging but worthwhile.

D. Further studies are needed before marketing the device.

11. Which aspect of the device are the researchers trying to improve?

A. Its affordability. B. The energy it needs.

C. Its performance in dry areas. D. The purity of the water it produces.

**D**

Ai-Da sits behind a desk, a paintbrush in her hand. She looks up at the person posing for her, and then back down as she applies another drop of paint onto the canvas(画布). A lifelike portrait is taking shape. If you didn’t know a robot produced it, this portrait could pass as the work of a human artist.

Ai-Da produces portraits of sitting subjects using a robotic hand attached to her lifelike figure. She’s also able to talk, giving detailed answers to questions about her artistic process and attitudes towards technology. She even gave a TEDx talk titled “The Intersection of Art and AI” in Oxford several years ago. Ai-Da’s creators have also been experimenting with having her write and perform her own poetry.

But how are we to interpret Ai-Da’s output? Should we consider her paintings and poetry original and creative? Are these works actually art?

What discussions about AI and creativity often overlook is the fact that creativity isn’t an absolute quality that can be defined, measured and reproduced objectively. When we describe an object-for instance, a child’s drawing—as being creative, we project our own assumptions about culture onto it. Indeed, art never exists in isolation. It always needs someone to give it “art” status. And the criteria for whether you think something is art are formed by both your expectations and broader cultural conceptions.

If we extend this line of thinking to AI, it follows that no Al application or robot can objectively be “creative”. It is always we—humans—that decide whether works created by AI are art.

Some may see robot-produced paintings as something coming from creative computers, while others may be skeptical, given the fact that robots act on clear human instructions. In any case, attribution (归属)of creativity never depends on technical arrangement alone—no computer is objectively creative. Rather, the attribution of computational creativity is largely inspired by contexts of reception. Through particular social information, some people are inspired to think of AI output as art, systems as artists, and computers as creators. Therefore, as with any piece of art, your appreciation of AI output ultimately depends on your own interpretation.

12 What can we learn about Ai-Da?

A. She has a complex many-sided personality B. She beat others in the debate on art and AI.

C. She is capable of drawing high-quality portraits. D. She can write poems without being programmed.

13. What fact do discussions about AI and creativity often ignore?

A. That art is content-based. B. That art can take many forms.

C. That creativity is closely related to cultures. D. That creativity is often measured subjectively.

14. What idea does the author want to convey in the last paragraph?

A. Every coin has two sides. B. Great minds think alike.

C. Four eyes see more than two. D. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

15. What would be the best title for the text?

A. Is AI-created Art Really Art? B. Will People Accept AI Artists?

C. Can We Use AI to Create Portraits? D. Do We Need to Improve AI’s Creativity?

**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。**

If you are seeking a new career opportunity rather than just a job, you are not alone. So how can you make sure your job is the right fit for you? \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ Luckily, you are in the right place to get some tips on landing the career you are looking for after graduation.

\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ It may sound simple, but many recent graduates struggle with the big picture. Often, we see career seekers fall into the workforce without a true understanding of what they truly want to do. It is important to understand what you want to accomplish in your career. Find out what you like to do by completing a self-evaluation.

Understand your salary requirements. \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ This is common; however you can find yourself in an unsatisfying field if satisfying your salary requirements is impossible in that field. That is a problem. It will make your job much less fulfilling.

Set your work-life balance needs. This is important for finding the career that best suits you. In selecting a career, you often have to take various factors into account. Understand how much time you need for the other aspects of life. \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_

Reach out to the place where you want to work. You may have understood the career you want to pursue, but the only problem is that the company isn’t offering that position. Don’t let that discourage you. \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ You may be surprised that the company may be able to offer you a similar job or the ideal position in the future.

A. Know what you want to pursue in life.

B. Show off your competence properly.

C. It’s a tough question without a simple answer.

D. Contact the hiring manager at that company to express your interest.

E. Then find a job that will allow you enough time away from the office.

F. A lot of recent graduates struggle to find a job from which they can get adequate pay.

G. Keep yourself well informed of the latest information about the labor market.

**第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节(共15小题;每小题1分，满分15分)**

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

One day my 10-year-old son, Kavi, left his typewritten math homework at school. He came to me in \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ . “What should I do?” he asked.

Together, we \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ that he could ask his friend to send a photo of the homework so that he could \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ the content by hand. The problem got solved, right? Wrong. He remained anxious. Soon, I discovered what really \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ him: He was afraid that his teacher would \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ the homework left on his desk at school and be upset with him. He begged me to email the teacher to offer a(n) \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ .

I wanted to help—which parent doesn’t want to make the \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ go away, especially when the solution is as \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ as sending an email? Yet, that would have been a(n) \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ thing to do. Research shows parents’ helping to avoid worry-causing \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ may comfort anxious children at the moment, \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ it prevents them from learning to cope in the long run.

I never sent that email to Kavi’s teacher. I \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ to talk Kavi through his worry, but he still felt restless at supper. However, the next day, he got an A+ on his homework along with a note: “You did a good job \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ how to get your homework done.”

I think it’s necessary for parents to let their children stay with worry but \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ them in seeking solutions and that children’s gaining mastery over their worry is just the key to their growing up \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ .

21. A. silence B. comfort C. panic D. amazement

22. A. convinced B. remembered C. announced D. considered

23. A. copy out B. clear away C. point at D. pass down

24. A. touched B. inspired C. bothered D. probed

25. A. replace B. ignore C. correct D. notice

26. A. cooperation B. explanation C. guarantee D. definition

27. A. embarrassment B. homesickness C. hurt D. dream

28. A. simple B. essential C. ridiculous D. intense

29. A. complicated B. permanent C. illegal D. wrong

30. A. principles B. comments C. situations D. contests

31. A. otherwise B. but C. because D. nevertheless

32. A. tried B. spotted C. hesitated D. pretended

33. A. setting aside B. benefiting from C. figuring out D. focusing on

34. A. criticize B. support C. assign D. contact

35. A. willingly B. flexibly C. crazily D. healthily

**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。

As the saying goes, “Laughter is the best medicine.” In troubling times, good humour is in need more than ever. Doctors and medical staff are including it in \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ (they)care treatments. One product of this kind is the healthcare clown around the globe. There is even \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ organization that sets standards. The European Federation of Healthcare Clown Organizations \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (found)in 2011. It says, “Healthcare clowns, \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ make contact through humour, bring moments of happiness to children and some adults with illness or special needs.”

After a COVID-19 ward opened in Jerusalem, one healthcare clown decided to help patients by \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (use)her humour. She wanted to reduce the patients’ \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (anxious)and improve their health. She enjoyed working alongside doctors and said, “ \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (obvious), the doctors take care of the body and we come in and take care of the soul.”

Healthcare clowns are carefully chosen. Professional \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (performer)have to receive special training before working with children in the healthcare environment. “I can see up close the effect the clowns have \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ sick children. I could not see a world without them. It’s necessary for the public \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ (realize)the role of healthcare clowns,” a doctor said.

**第四部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节(满分15分)**

46. 你校即将开展“美化校园，从我做起”主题活动，请以“Let’s clean statues on campus together”题，写一份英文倡议书向你校英语报投稿，内容包括：

1. 校园雕像的现状 2. 清洁它们的意义 3. 注意事项。

注意：1. 词数80左右 2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Let’s clean statues on campus together

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

**第二节(满分25分)**

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。续写的词数应为150左右。

Anybody passing by the school’s football ground wouldn’t miss noticing Jake Harvey and his friends talking about soccer. The boys always thought they would merely select those who had the physique(体格)and skills to represent their team.

One day, the team’s “head”, as they called him, Jake, was busy playing soccer with his friends when the newcomer, Sam, in their class walked over. The little boy called out saying he was ready to play, but Jake’s team paused and turned in disbelief, staring at the boy’s artificial leg. “How on earth will you play for us with that artificial leg?” Jake said. Sam got depressed when Jake’s words echoed in his ears. He almost cried but he didn’t want his tears to weaken him in front of the boys.

Meanwhile, Mr. Jones, the school’s physical trainer, saw the whole thing from his office window. After the practice session, he walked over to Jake and took him aside for a word in private. “I saw what happened, and if I’m not wrong, you sent away that newcomer, right?” Mr. Jones asked Jake. “Do you have any idea who he is?” Jake was shocked after Mr. Jones revealed Sam’s background.

As it turned out, Sam was captain of the soccer team in his previous school. He was also an excellent goalkeeper who had won several gold medals for his team. “Maybe, Mr. Jones... But I don’t see any hope of having him on our team. Just look at his leg,” Jake said to the teacher.

Seeing that Jake felt dissatisfied with Sam’s condition, Mr. Jones unfolded another story about how Sam lost his leg.

One day, Sam’s school bus met with a car accident on the way back from a trip. The school bus was set on fire;though Sam got out and reached safety, he realized one of his classmates was still on the school bus. He risked his own life to save her without hesitation. With all his strength, he carried her out of the bus. As a result, the girl was saved but Sam’s leg was severely injured and had to be amputated(截肢).

Paragraph 1:

Jake was deeply moved by Sam’s bravery and became teary-eyed.

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Paragraph 2:

The next day, Jake went to the classroom, saying he had an important announcement to make.

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