绝密★考试结束前

**浙江省杭州二中2023届新高三2021学年7月适应性测试**

**英语学科·试题**

**考生须知：**

1.本试卷分第Ⅰ卷（选择题）和第Ⅱ卷（非选择题）。满分为 150 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。

2.请用黑色签字笔将学校、班级、姓名、考号分别填写在答题卷和机读卡的相应位置上。

**第Ⅰ卷（选择题部分）**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

例: How much is the shirt?

1. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1．What will the speakers most likely do next？

A．Go to a restaurant． B．Make dinner． C．Eat dumplings．

2．When will the speakers watch the movie？

A．At 3：00 p．m． B．At 4：00 p．m． C．At 5：00 p．m．

3．What is the relationship between the speakers？

A．Mother and son． B．Brother and sister． C．Father and daughter．

4．What is the woman's attitude toward the man's failure？

A．Optimistic． B．Unconcerned． C．Upset．

5．What are the speakers talking about？

A．The street． B．The color． C．The house．

**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．Why does the woman feel bad for her friends？

A．They don't get paid．

B．They work long hours．

C．They don't have free lunch．

7．What does the man do？

A．A rocket engineer． B．A firefighter． C．A scientist．

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8．Where does Tim plan to live？

A．In the dorm． B．With a host family． C．At home．

9．What does Tim suggest the woman do？

A．Live in the dorm． B．Find a host family． C．Ask Albert for help．

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10．Which book did the woman mention first？

A．The Necklace． B．The Art of War． C．The Gift of the Magi．

11．Who will make use of The Art of War？

A．The man． B．Teachers． C．Business managers．

12．What do we know about the woman？

A．She's been busy．

B．She can't afford the books．

C．She wants to run a business．

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13．How many colleagues of the two speakers are going to the barbecue？

A．Two． B．Three． C．Five．

14．What will the man's brother bring？

A．Smoked meat． B．Hamburgers． C．Snacks．

15．What do the speakers need to buy for the barbecue？

A．Juice． B．Hot dogs． C．Salad．

16．What is the price of potato salad this weekend？

A．20 dollars． B．18 dollars． C．10 dollars．

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17．How long does the speaker live in the US．？

A．For about 10 years． B．For about 20 years． C．For about 25 years．

18．In which country tips are considered to be impolite？

A．Portugal． B．Belgium． C．Japan．

19．What is good about shopping in America？

A．It has a good return policy．

B．It doesn't need to pay a tip．

C．It has many cheap holiday gifts．

20．What kind of US．bill is a bit pink？

A．A 10-dollar one． B．A 50-dollar one． C．A 100-dollar one．

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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | |
| Welcome to the official Louvre online sales site  The Musée du Louvre is reopening and we are glad to be able to welcome you back again. In line with the measures taken to prevent the spread of COVID-19, visitors will be required to wear a mask. According to government recommendations, all visitors to the Louvre aged 12 years and two months or older must show a Health Pass. All visitors, including those entitled to free admission, must book a time period. Please accept our apologies for the inconvenience. | |
|  | Individual tickets for the Museum  Admission and reservation of a time period to access the permanent collections.  Tickets valid for the selected date only. Full list of visitors entitled to free admission at Louvre.fr.  General admission: €18 |
| The Musée du Louvre is open every day — except Tuesdays, January 1, May 1 and December 25— from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm. Visitors will be asked to leave the exhibition rooms 30 minutes before closure.  All tickets purchased online are time-stamped and *nominative* (记名的); you may therefore be asked to provide proof of identity.  They are only valid for the service, date and time selected. They cannot be used to skip the queue but do guarantee access to the museum within half an hour of the time shown on the ticket. Any holder of an online ticket who does not arrive within the assigned time period for admission to the museum shall be subject to the same admission and waiting conditions as visitors without tickets. | |
| **Visitors entitled to free admission (other than Louvre members)**  —Under 18s, proof of ID required  —16-25 year-old residents of the European Economic Area (European Union, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein), proof of ID and residency required  **Professionals**  —Teachers working in France, valid “Pass Education” required  —Teachers of art, art history or the applied arts, valid proof of employment stating subject taught required  —Artists with the Maison des Artistes or International Association of Art, valid proof required  **Other**  —Jobseekers, valid proof and ID required (dated within the last year or indicating a period of validity)  —Disabled visitors and the person accompanying them | |

21. This passage mainly aims at \_\_\_\_\_.

A. introducing the exhibits at the Louvre B. providing ticketing information of the Louvre

C. listing restrictions on admission to the Louvre D. illustrating the services provided at the Louvre

22. If a family in Norway, including the wife, an art teacher, the husband, an IT engineer, and a 10-year-old son, want to visit the Louvre this weekend, they should pay at least \_\_\_\_\_ in all.

A. €18 B. €36 C. €45 D. €54

23. What can be learned about the Louvre from the passage?

A. It is open every day except on Tuesdays.

B. Its online tickets ensure access to it at any time.

C. Proof of ID is required for anyone buying its tickets online.

D. Ticket holders may be refused to enter it if arriving an hour late.

**B**

I’ve been in an 18-year love-hate relationship with a black walnut tree.

It’s a unique tree. In late September or early October, falling fruits as hard as baseballs threaten the *skulls* (头骨) of you, your children, your neighbors and those that reside next door to them. Umbrellas in the yard are a must while dining in early August, and as for me, I wear my bike helmet while working in the garden.

The black walnut also releases a chemical substance through its roots as a competitive strategy. It’s poisonous to several common plants. There have been many new plant varieties that I brought home with hopes that maybe the black walnut would accept them, but they failed to flourish.

What does work are native plants that naturally grow in the area. Native plants are important to have around since they provide beneficial *pollinators* (传粉者) like birds, bees and butterflies with seeds and contribute to a healthy and biodiverse environment. Native plants for this area are generally easy to grow, so they experience less stress.

Have I thought of getting rid of this giant pain in my tiny backyard? Yes, however, getting rid of this tree standing at 50 feet with an 87-inch trunk is next to impossible. It’s also protected under the law. Rightfully so. Trees are important to the urban forest and for all of those that inhabit it.

Sometimes I think about my life without the black walnut. I can’t imagine a spring without the birds who arrive every year and loudly sing their songs before dawn. I’d miss falling asleep on lazy weekend afternoons as I look up into its leaves.

Every spring, I wonder what the season holds: What are the chances of being knocked unconscious while barbecuing? Like any good relationship, I’ll never be pleased. I’m stuck with this tree, so I’ll listen to its needs and give it the space it requires. In return, my walnut offers a habitat for wildlife and a reminder that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

24. Why does the author wear a bike helmet while working in the garden?

A. To protect the injured skull. B. To prevent herself from sunburn.

C. To avoid being hit by the nuts. D. To reduce the chance of getting bitten by bees.

25. What is the tree’s survival strategy?

A. It attracts beneficial pollinators. B. It lets out poison to drive away pests.

C. It produces a chemical fatal to some plants. D. It competes for nutrition with similar species.

26. Which of the following DOESN’T account for the author’s love-hate relationship with the tree?

A. The volume of its fruits may bring inconvenience.

B. The tree out-competes the native plants in the garden.

C. The tree is home to numerous birds and other creatures.

D. The presence of the tree takes up much space of the garden.

27. The author most probably got a reminder from the tree that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it’s better to selflessly give than to simply take

B. trees and plants have their own ways to flourish

C. even a good relationship is not always trouble-free

D. acceptance, instead of resistance, is the better way to be

**C**

Although it is a business not many are aware of, sidewalk robots are set to become an industry with annual sales of $Ibn within a decade, reckons IDTechEx, a British firm of analysts. These four-or six-wheeled autonomous machines, usually the size of a suitcase, are already delivering groceries and other goods in America, China and Europe.

That puts them ahead of many driverless cars, vans and lorries being developed. Those bigger vehicles are held back not by technology but regulation, says Zehao Li of IDTechEx. So having a "safety driver" on board ready to take over if there is a problem, which is hardly labor-saving.

For these larger contraptions regulators want to see safety systems thoroughly proved. But there are legal hurdles, too. In January Britain's Law Commission, which reviews legislation, recommended that it should not be the person in the driver's seat who faces prosecution if a vehicle in autonomous mode crashes, but the manufacturer or body that sought approval for its use.

Meanwhile, sidewalk robots are getting on with the job. Among them, Starship Technologies, based in San Francisco, reckons it has already clocked up more than 2.5m deliveries with bots in a number of cities, university campuses and business parks in Europe and America. Amazon is carrying out trials with a similar sort of machine it calls Scout. Kiwibot, a Colombian startup, is making sidewalk deliveries in Califomia.

Typically, these robots carry a few bags of groceries using a variety of sensors, including cameras, radar and GPS to navigate and avoid obstacles and people. Their progress can be monitored on a phone app, which also unlocks them for goods to be retrieved. As they are small. move slowly(Starship's bots might reach a heady 6kph) and are "tel-monitored" by people in a control room who can take over, authorities seem more willing to give them a green light.

Such robots are also becoming more autonomous. In January Serve Robotics, another San Franciscan firm whose backers include Uber, a ride-hailing giant, said it had deployed a new sidewalk bot with "level 4"autonomy, which means it can operate without tel-monitoring in some predesignated areas.

Robotic versions which operate on roads but have no driver's cab are also appearing. Nuro, a Silicon Valley firm, makes one about the size of a small car that can carry 24 bags of groceries. It has chilled and heated compartments for food and drinks. Further along the road in earning their keep, these delivery bots are helping to pave the way for the time when bigger autonomous vehicles can join them.

28．What can we learn from paragraph one?

A．Sidewalk robots are portable like a suitcase.

B．In the past decade, Ibn dollars have been invested into industry.

C．The delivery industries of the US, China and Europe are dependent on sidewalk robots.

D．The industry of sidewalk robot is expanding unknowingly.

29．According to the passage, who should be responsible for automatic driving car accidents?

A．Safety drivers seated in the driver's seat.

B．Every passenger except the driver.

C．Organizations supportive of autonomous mode.

D．Manufacturers and bodies seeking approval for using safety drivers.

30．What does the underlined phrase in paragraph four mean?

A．reached B．designed C．bought D．invented

31．Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

A．Amazon is using Scout to deliver groceries for people.

B．If groceries are wrongly delivered, robots can take them back.

C．Some robots may deliver groceries with no one tel-monitoring them.

D．Both cold and hot food can be preserved inside a sidewalk robot developed by Nuro.

**D**

Parents, teachers and caregivers have long suspected the magic of storytelling to calm kids. Researchers have now quantified the biological and emotional benefits of a well-told tale.

“We know that narrative has the power to transport us to another world,” says Guilherme Brockington from Brazil’s Federal University. “Earlier research suggested that stories help children process and regulate their emotions — but this was mostly conducted in a laboratory, with subjects answering questions while lying inside functional MRI machines. There are few studies on biological and psychological effects of storytelling in a more commonplace hospital setting.”

So investigators working in several Brazilian hospitals split a total of 81 patients aged 4 to 11 into two groups, matching them with storytellers who had a decade of hospital experience. In one group, the storyteller led each child in playing a riddle game. In the other, youngsters chose books and listened as the storyteller read them aloud. Before and after these sessions, the researchers took spit samples from each child, then asked them to report their pain levels and conducted a free-association word quiz.

Children in both groups benefited measurably from the interactions; they showed lower levels of cortisol — the stress-related hormone and higher levels of oxytocin, which is often described as a feel-good hormone. Yet kids in the storytelling group benefited significantly more: their cortisol levels were a quarter of those in the riddle group, and their oxytocin levels were nearly twice as high. Those who heard stories also reported pain levels dropping almost twice as much as those in the riddle group, and they used more positive words to describe their hospital stay.

The study demonstrates that playing games or simply interacting with someone can relax kids and improve their outlook but that hearing stories has an especially dramatic effect. The researchers “really tried to control the social interaction component of the storyteller, which I think was the key,” says Raymond Mar, a psychologist at York University who was not involved in the new research.

Next, the investigators plan to study how long these effects last, along with storytelling’s potential benefits to kids with particular illnesses such as cancer. For now Brockington says the results indicate storytelling is a low-cost and extremely efficient way to help improve health outcomes in a variety of settings. Mar agrees. “It’s very promising and scalable,” he says, “and possibly generalizable.”

32. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

A. The effects of story-telling on children.

B. The limitations of the earlier research.

C. The methods used in earlier studies.

D. The major breakthroughs achieved so far.

33. What’s Raymond Mar’s attitude towards storytelling according to the last paragraph?

A. time-consuming B. ambiguous C.skeptical D. optimistic

34. Which of the following is TRUE about the study conducted in Brazilian hospitals?

A. It measured participants’ blood levels.

B. It divided subjects into groups of 81.

C. It quantified the benefits of story-telling.

D. It compared impact of two types of story-telling.

35. The conclusion drawn from the study is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. listening to stories reduces pain and stress in hospitalized kids

B. interacting with others improves sick kids’ mental sharpness

C. story telling has potential benefits for kids with cancers

D. riddle guessing is as effective as storytelling in helping sick kids

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。

Do you have an important or favorite memory from the past? Perhaps it was clapping for goals, or seeing rainbow picture in the window. Shared memories can connect you to others. 36

**How does memory work?**

Scientists believe there are two levels of memory. One is short-term or working memory, which stays in our brain for only seconds. The other level is long-term or permanent memory, which can be stored for days, or even years.

Motor-skill memories help you remember how to ride a bike; factual memories help you to remember faces. 37 Emotional memories recall how you felt about something and can be strong and powerful. Remembering the sadness of missing your friends during lockdown, and being happy and excited to see them again afterwards, are emotional memories. They are long term and can sometimes last a lifetime.

**Why are memories important?**

38 Information such as which school you go to and who your friends are is stored inside your brain, ready for when you need it. Memories can also help you manage feelings. Heidi, 12, told The Week, "If I miss seeing my granny and granddad. I remember staying with them in Devon. It makes me feel happy, like when I was there."

"When people think of shared experience, what usually comes to mind is being with close others, such as friends or family, and talking with them," Erica Boothby, a social-psychologist, said. By telling a funny or embarrassing story we share feelings of joy or recognition of difficulties overcome. By sharing similar or not-so-similar experiences, we empathize (产生共鸣) with and understand one another better.

**39**

Kim Roberts, a professor who runs the Child Memory Lab in Canada, believes focusing on happy memories will help you feel more positive. 40 Roberts says it's also helpful to remember that if you missed out on your last term at school, or birthday celebrations, then your friends did too. One day you will look back on this year as an important memory that you all share.

A. When do memories fade?

B. Can memories help wellbeing?

C. Memories tell you the story of yourself.

D. Emotional memories are usually sad ones.

E. These types of memories can be short or long term.

F. If you have difficult memories, though, it is important to talk about them.

G. By sharing our memories, we can feel closer to other people and more positive.

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

Getting accepted to Harvard Law School was a feeling that Rehan Staton will never forget.

Station had a stable life growing up until his mother 41 the family moved out of the county when he was 8. His father then worked multiple jobs to 42 Rehan and his older brother, but the family struggled 43 they often had no food to electrictity.

Rehan's academics significantly suffered. As his grade 44 , he channeled his energy into sports. He was 45 in boxing and won national and international competitions which he hoped would become his way out of 46 . However, his dream were 47 when he suffered a shoulder injury in the 12th grade.

Rean's poor grades as a senior resulted in him being 48 by every college he applied to. So he took a job at Bates Trucking and Trash, 49 rubbish and cleaning dustbins.

Rather than add to his despair, the job marked a 50 point. His co-workers found his 51 , uplifted him and urged him to go back to school. Finally he was 52 to Bowie State University. By the end of his second year, Rehan decided he wanted to go to 53 school.

Rehan was 54 for the support he got from his co-workers. “It was the first time in my life that a group of individual had really just 55 me, and told me I was intelligent."

41. A. contacted B. abandoned C. reunited D. established

42. A. reward B. comfort C. support D. shelter

43. A. financially B. academically C. physically D. mentally

44. A. slipped B. counted C balanced D. improved

45. A. bumble B. awful C. dynamic D. excellent

46. A. depression. B. failure C. poverty D. ignorance

47. A. cut in B. cut up C. cut open D. cut short

48. A. assessed B. removed C. guided D. denied

49. A. collecting B. recycling C. throwing D. studying

50. A. starting B. turning C. rolling D. limiting

51. A. preference B. potential C. identity D. intention

52. A. introduced B. persuaded C. admitted D. directed

53. A. arts B. sports C. science D. law

54. A. ambitious B. grateful C. desperate D. responsible

55. A. admired B. honored C. encouraged D. promoted

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。

Over the past 40 years, Du Dejian has received numerous visitors at the library 56 he established in his home in Zhangfang village of Yongji, Shanxi province.

Du, a rural teacher, 57 (decide) to build a library in the village when he noticed 58 range of difficulties his neighbors encountered as a result of limited knowledge during the planting season around 1980.

With support from his family, Du bought books, newspapers and magazines, mainly 59 agriculture. There weren't as many visitors as 60 (expect) at the beginning. At that time, residents thought 61 (they) to be experienced in farming, so they wouldn't read books.

To attract them, he began to send newspapers to the residents' homes and offer them an 62 (explain) about the great power of technology. Gradually, more people became loyal readers in Du's library. Besides, more than 700 agricultural, technology training courses 63 (present) over the past decades since the library opened.

In recent years, with the development the Internet, the library has seen fewer readers. Du began to try new methods 64 (spread) knowledge. He set up a WeChat group and sends agricultural information to the residents, helping them farm more 65 (scientific)

**第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分40分)**

第一节 应用文写作(满分15分)

假定你是学生会主席李华,你校英语报将举行主题为 “The Beauty of Nature”的绘画创作比赛。请你以学生会的名义在你校“英语天地”写一则通知,内容包括:

1.举办比赛目的;

2.参赛作品要求;

3.欢迎参赛。

注意:

1.词数 80 左右;

2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

NOTICE

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

第二节 读后续写（满分25分）

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。

Edun did not want to go on a hike. She especially did not want to go on a long hike in the mountains that led to a tiny cabin（小木屋）with no electricity and no running water. She wanted to stay home reading a book instead while wrapped in a warm blanket.

“Ready?” Mom asked cheerfully after breakfast. Edun looked out the window and only saw rain, lots of it. “We should go another day,” Edun suggested. “Maybe a hundred years from now.” She worried she would get tired on the hike. She worried about getting bored at the dark cabin. Mom said it was time to stop worrying and get into the car.

Edun’s brother, Will, was waiting in the garage, who wore a camera around his neck. Will was four years older than Edun and had climbed many more mountains. He’d started hiking when he was two and loved it.

Because it was raining, Edun had to wear her rain pants, her rain hat, her rain jacket, and her waterproof boots. Her jacket had a rough material on the inside. She didn’t like how it felt against her skin.

After about half an hour’s drive, they parked at a trailhead（登山口）. The rain had stopped but the ground was still dripping wet. “We’ll be there by afternoon!” Mom promised. The afternoon sounded far away.

Will identified a bird sitting on a nearby branch — “Fox sparrow!” — then he raced down the trail and was soon out of sight.

Edun rested under a pine tree. “You can’t force me to walk,” Edun said. “You’re right,” said her mom smilingly, standing under the tree, too, “But you will never know what may lie ahead and amaze us.”

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150词左右；

2. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好。

**Paragraph 1:**

*Thinking Mom was right, Edun followed her down the trail.*

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*Twenty minutes later, they saw the cabin.*

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