**高二年级英语试卷**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

**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。

1. What is the woman probably doing?

A. Searching for a box. B. Fixing the shelf. C. Doing some cleaning.

2. What is the restriction for the ride?

A. Age. B. Height. C. Weight.

3. What does the woman mean?

A. The poetry class is very popular.

B. Dr. Robinson is easy to get along with.

C. The course will be difficult.

4. What is the man concerned about?

A. How he is dressed. B. How big his boat is. C. How he will go sailing.

5. How many times has the man stayed at the hotel before this visit?

A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times.

**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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Who is the man most likely to be?

A. A tourist. B. A tour guide. C. A French chef.

7. How will the speakers travel around the city?

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

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What is the woman doing?

A. Asking for the directions.

B. Introducing something to the man.

C. Borrowing a phone from the man.

9. How does the man order a taxi?

A. He calls for one. B. He uses a phone app. C. He uses his hand to signal one.

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Boss and secretary. B. Friends. C. Strangers.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What weather does the man probably predict?

A. Sunny. B. Cloudy. C. Snowy.

12. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a park. B. In a restaurant. C. On a beach.

13. What did the woman bring?

A. Sunglasses. B. An umbrella. C. The music player.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What does the woman think of the CAPP?

A. It will be boring. B. It will be helpful. C. It will be difficult.

15. What is the woman’s advantage?

A. She is reliable. B. She is creative. C. She is hard-working.

16. Where will the man probably volunteer?

A. At a TV station. B. On a construction site. C. At a sporting goods store.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is the main topic of the talk?

A. Crop harvest. B. Hot weather. C. Food quality.

18. What is the quantity of corn production?

A. The same as last year.

B. Twice as much as last year.

C. Three times as much as last year.

19. Which crop is disappointing this year?

A. Apples. B. Peaches. C. Oranges.

20. What is the disadvantage of a big harvest?

A. Profits are lower. B. Quality is lower. C.Prices are lower.

**第二部分 阅读理解（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和D中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

Issued to those who intend to go to China for commercial and trade activities.

Application:

**1. Basic Documents**

（1）Passport

Original passport with at least six months of remaining validity and blank visa pages, and a photocopy of the passport’s data page and the photo page if it is separate.

（2）Visa Application Form and photo

One completed Visa Application Form with a recently -taken color passport photo（bare-head, full face）against a white background attached（Photo Requirements for Chinese Visa Application）

（3）Proof of legal stay or residence status（applicable to those not applying for the visa in their country of citizenship）

If you are not applying for the visa in the country of your citizenship, you must provide the original and photocopy of your valid visa or certificate of stay，residence, employment or student status of the country where you are currently staying.

（4）Photocopy of previous Chinese passports or previous Chinese visas （applicable to those who were Chinese citizens and have obtained foreign citizenship）

**2. Supporting Documents**

Documents on the commercial activity issued by a trade partner in China, or trade fair invitation relevant entity（实体）or individual. The invitation letter should contain :

a）Information on the applicant（full name, gender, date of birth, etc.）

b）Information on the planned visit（purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place（s）to be visited, relations between the applicant and the inviting entity or individual, financial source for expenditures）

c）Information on the inviting entity or individual（name, contact telephone number, address, official stamp, signature of the legal representative or the inviting individual）

**3. Application Procedure, Processing Time and Fees**

Please visit Chinese Embassy/ Consulate General’s websites for more details based on your State of residence.

21．Who is this article intended for?

A．Those who want to visit China for personal issues.

B．Those who apply for Chinese passport recently.

C．Those who want to go sightseeing in China recently.

D．Those coming to China for commerce and trade.

22．What can we conclude about the photo of the passport?

A．Any black and white photo is OK.

B．The photo must be taken in color recently.

C．The photo must be taken on the ground.

D．The photo must show your full body.

23．What should the trade partner in China provide?

A．An invitation letter with necessary information.

B．The applicant’s passport and photocopy.

C．The permission from the Chinese Embassy.

D．The financial condition of the applicant.

B

I'm a talker. I am keen on debating, gossiping and teasing when I have people to talk to. Under lockdown, however, I've only had my partner, Peter.

We not only lived, worked and travelled together, we mostly socialized together, too. Under the first UK lockdown, our already closeness began to feel uncomfortable. While talking to Peter, I could see his attention drift. For the first time in our 10 years together, we needed to be alone. I tried to manufacture this by going on walks on my own, but a short walk wasn't doing the job. I had hiked in remote spaces all over the world but always in a pair or group - for safety reasons. I considered my options and hit upon an idea: the semi- solo hike.

Could we do a circular hike but walk in different directions? This would give us the space and peace of a solo hike - done by a person alone. It felt like a promising way out, and he agreed to give it a try.

We started with a four-mile loop (环路) from Reeth. At the start, we parted ways. At first, I was aware of how close we were, which lessened the appeal. As I gained ground, however, I found myself very much alone. I set my own pace, and I decided to take my time.

I sat on a rock and breathed out. That moment - with the weak sun through the clouds and the breeze blowing一felt extraordinary to me. I was born and raised in London and had never imagined leaving until I met an outdoorsman. Now, my former life as a city girl felt crazy. In remembering what I had gained, I felt the tension leave me. There, in the chilly air, I no longer needed to talk. The semi-solo hike gave us a shared experience with added room to breathe.

I didn't see Peter on the way but reunited back where we started, both pleased.

The semi-solo hike is admittedly silly in theory. but for me it has been a lifeline. It has given me the gift of time alone and, in a year of constant closeness, the joy of reuniting.

24. What motivated the author to adopt the semi-solo hike?

A. Peter's disinterest in her words.

B. Her habit of taking a chance on entering the wild.

C. The lack of privacy under lockdown.

D.Her desire to engage in outdoor exercise.

25. How does the semi-solo hike work?

A.Their routes are sometimes consistent during the hike.

B. They depart in a separate way to different destinations.

C. They hike in each other's company throughout the journey.

D.They start and return to the same place by a different route.

26. Which of the following can describe the author's feelings when she sat on a rock?

A. Fearless and refreshed.

B. Free and relaxed.

C. Tense and depressed.

D. Upset and embarrassed.

27. What message does the author convey with this text?

A.An appropriate distance creates beauty.

B. There are more solutions than difficulties.

C. Access to nature is better than social circles.

D.Hiking helps improve interpersonal relationships.

C

Self-driving cars are just around the corner. Such vehicles will make getting from one place to another safer and less stressful. They also could cut down on traffic, reduce pollution and limit accidents. But how should driverless cars handle emergencies ? People disagree on the answer. And that might put the brakes on this technology, a new study concludes.

To understand the challenge, imagine a car that suddenly meets some pedestrians in the road. Even with braking, it’s too late to avoid a crash. So the car’s artificial intelligence must decide whether to swerve (急转弯). To save the pedestrians, should the car swerve off the road or swerve into oncoming traffic? What if such options would likely kill the car’s passengers?

Researchers used online surveys to study people’s attitudes about such situations with driverless cars. Survey participants mostly agreed that driverless cars should be designed to protect the most people. That included swerving into walls (or otherwise sacrificing their passengers) to save a larger number of pedestrians. But there is a hitch (困境). Those same surveyed people want to ride in cars that protect passengers at all costs—even if the pedestrians would now end up dying. Jean Bonnefon is a psychologist at the Toulouse School of Economics in France. He and his colleagues reported their findings in Science.

“Autonomous cars can completely change transportation”, says study coauthor Iyad Rahwan. But, he adds, this new technology creates a moral dilemma that could slow its acceptance.

Makers of driverless cars are in a tough spot, Bonnefon’s group warns. Most buyers would want their car to be programmed to protect them in preference to other people. However, regulations might one day instruct that cars must act for the greater good. That would mean saving the most people. But the scientists think rules like this could drive away buyers. If so, all the potential benefits of driverless cars would be lost.

Compromises might be possible, Kurt Gray says. He is a psychologist at the University of North Carolina. He thinks that even if all driverless cars are programmed to protect their passengers in emergencies, traffic accidents will decrease. Those vehicles might be dangerous to pedestrians on rare occasions. But they “won’t speed, won’t drive drunk and won’t text while driving, which would be a win for society.”

28．The underlined word “challenge” in paragraph 2 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．people’s negative attitudes towards self-driving cars

B．how self-driving cars reduce traffic accidents

C．the technical problems that self-driving cars have

D．how self-driving cars handle emergencies

29．According to the text, online surveys show that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．self-driving cars’ artificial intelligence needs improvement

B．the busy traffic may be a problem for self-driving cars

C．people are in a moral dilemma about driverless cars

D．self-driving cars should be designed to protect drivers

30．What can we learn from the fifth paragraph?

A．Regulations are in favour of drivers.

B．Most people dislike self-driving cars now.

C．Self-driving car makers are in a difficult situation.

D．The potential benefits of driverless cars are ignored.

31．What is Kurt Gray’s attitude toward self-driving cars?

A．Favorable. B．Doubtful. C．Critical. D．Disapproving.

D

People who play drums regularly for years differ from unmusical people in their brain structure and function．The results of a study by researchers from Bochum suggest that they have fewer，but thicker fibers in the main connecting tract between the brain hemispheres(半球)．In addition，their motor brain areas are organized more efficiently. This is the conclusion drawn by a research team headed by Dr.Lara．It was published in the journal Brain and Behavior，online on 4 December 2019．

The researchers were interested in drummers because their movement control far surpasses that of untrained people． “Most people can only perform fine motor tasks with one hand and have problems playing different rhythms with both hands at the same time，”explains Lara．“Drummers can do things that are impossible for untrained people．”

The team intended to gain new insights into the organization of complex motor processes in the brain by identifying the changes in the brain caused by this training. The researchers tested 20 professional drummers who have played their instrument for an average of 17 years and currently practice for more than ten hours per week．They examined them using various MRI imaging techniques that provide insights into the structure and function of the brain．They then compared the data with measurements of 24 unmusical control subjects．Both groups had to play drums to test their abilities and were then examined in the MRI scanner．

Drummers presented clear differences in the front part of the corpus callosum(胼胝体)responsible for motor planning．The data indicated that the drummers had fewer but thicker fibers in this important connecting tract．This allows musicians to exchange information between the hemispheres more quickly than the controls．

Although drummers might be good at motor coordination，they are less active in motor tasks than that of control subjects．This phenomenon indicates that a more efficient brain organization in the areas leads to less activation in professionals．

32．Which has the closest meaning with the underlined word in Paragraph 2?

A．Correspond with． B．Go beyond． C．Differ from． D．Fall behind．

33．How did the team identify the changes in drummers’brain?

A．By analyzing previous study．

B．By organizing complex motor tasks．

C．By testing their abilities and scanning the brains．

D．By comparing amateur drummers and unmusical people．

34．Which statement is true about the drummers?

A．They are more active in motor tasks．

B．They can play rhythms more quickly．

C．They have better imagination and insights．

D．They have more efficient brain organization．

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

A．Playing drums changes the brain． B．Playing drums can be trained．

C．Playing music makes you active． D．Playing music brings benefits．

**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。**

Whether you use a GPS device in your car or Google Maps on your smartphone, few of us travel anymore without digital help. \_\_\_36\_\_\_． For one thing, GPS isn’t as accurate as you might think. What’s more, science is beginning to discover that people who rely only on navigational technologies may have a poor sense of place during travel.

\_\_\_\_3 7 \_ ． They soon become outdated as cities change, requiring users to continually purchase updated versions. They’re also easily damaged from exposure to water, poor weather conditions and other physical forces.

However, paper maps still offer a few advantages that technologies can’t. For example, studying a map allows you to get a full view of where you’re going, including the roads, forests, towns, historic sites, rivers and mountains you’ll come across along the way. Many older maps are wonderful, offering a lovely feast for the eyes.\_\_\_\_ 38\_\_\_\_．

Research by Toru Ishikawa and colleagues at the University of Tokyo found that GPS users spent 30％ more time looking at their device than those who used a paper map. \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_． Instead they tended to stare at their screens and follow directions, never gaining a full view of where they were going.

Therefore, go ahead and use your GPS, but also carry a paper map as a handy backup. \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_． Also it could even be a life-saver!

1. It will improve your travel experiences.
2. But don’t hurry to fold up your paper maps.
3. They also had a poorer recollection of surrounding scenery.
4. Compared with digital maps, paper maps do have disadvantages.
5. What’s more, paper maps tend to focus on smaller geographic areas.
6. They can also take you back in time to have a glimpse of history.
7. In other words, they didn’t see or experience much during their travels.

**第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共20小题；每小题15分，满分15分）**

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In a recent meeting, the word "culture" came up 27 times in 90 minutes. Business leaders all believe a strong organizational culture is \_\_41\_ to success, yet culture tends to feel like some magic force that few know how to control. In our study, we find that answering the following three questions can help transform culture from a mystery to a(n)\_\_42\_\_:

How does culture drive performance? After analyzing 50 major companies, we conclude: \_\_43\_\_ we work determines how well we work. The companies most famous for their cultures maximize the positive motives (动机), while minimizing the negative ones.Some motives tend to\_\_44\_\_ performance. That is because people are no longer thinking about work but the disappointment, or the \_45\_\_, or why they're bothering to do it.They don't\_\_46\_\_the quality of the work itself. By contrast, a high-performing \_\_47\_ always maximizes creating total motivation.

What is culture worth? While it is\_\_48\_ to measure whether someone is creative, it's relatively easy to calculate total motivation of an organization. For example, all airline companies share the same terminals and use the same planes, but customer satisfaction \_\_49\_\_widely across airlines. We found that an airline's culture closely \_\_50\_\_ customer satisfaction.\_\_51\_\_, great cultures produced better customer outcomes, and in turn generated more profits.

What elements in an organization \_\_52\_\_ motivation? By surveying , we found the most sensitive element is whether an organization can allow an employee to\_\_53\_ with its mission and behavioral code. For example, An executive of Walmart, told us that in monthly meetings he always emphasized how much Walmart had saved for the \_\_54\_\_—rather than how much money Walmart had made.

A great culture is not easy to build. Leaders have to treat culture building as an engineering project, not a \_\_55\_\_one.

41．A．efficient B．essential C．permanent D．practical

42．A．science B．nature C．tradition D．instinct

43．A．how B． when  C．why D．whether

44．A．encourage B． assess   C．distinguish D．hurt

45．A．display  B．reward C．mystery D．wisdom

46．A．care about B．make sense C．set aside D．put up

47．A．potential B．techique C．culture D．reform

48．A．vital B．difficult C．rough D．effective

49．A．functions B．varies C．decreases D．grows

50．A．resembled B．justified C．predicted D．explored

51．A．By contrast B．In the end C．As usual D．In other words

52．A．protest B．affect C．lose D．substitute

53．A．identify B．consist C．tremble D．interact

54．A．customers B．employees  C．engineers D．spectators

55．A．common B．delicate  C．magical D．precise

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

阅读短文内容，在空白处填人1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Tasting a Biker's Life

For most of my life I knew nothing about motorcycles. I believed that motorcycle riders were tough and leather-wearing loners. They seemed\_\_ 56\_\_(look) for trouble all the time, using the roar of a motorcycle engine to frighten others off.

Then, on a warm May evening outside my house, my cousin came and showed me his new motorcycle. Never had a real motorcycle\_\_ 57\_\_ (present) in front of me by a close family member."It's beautiful, isn't it?" he asked. But I didn't really understand what I was looking at.

It wasn't until August that I was able to actually ride on the motorcycle with him. I prepared\_\_\_ 58\_\_ oversized leather jacket for myself. \_ 59\_\_ (fil1) with nervous energy, I held on tightly to my cousin. Soon the bike carried us onto the top of the hill， 60\_\_ we stopped to watch the sun set over the city below, I realized that was the most relaxing moment for me in months.

Since then, my prejudices about motorcycle bikers\_ 61\_\_ (start) to shift. On the back of a motorcycle，\_\_ 62\_\_ (place) all your trust in someone to get you safely home is a way to remind you of the love they have for you. Later, whenever my cousin was gone on a Saturday ride, I would try on his leathers and look in the mirror, wondering if I was\_\_\_63\_\_ a biker myself.

Maybe the most important lesson, though, is that you really can't judge a man by his appearance，\_\_64\_\_much leather he wears. Motorcycle bikers are not scary, or mean, or unapproachable. They' re adults who remember the freedom of riding their first bicycle, and are \_\_65\_\_ (continue) seeking to recreate the experience.

**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）**

春季是充满希望的季节，但也是各种传染病多发的季节。假定你是校学生会主席李华，请代表学生会给你校英语报“青少年健康”栏目写一封主题为“健康生活，远离病毒”的倡议书，内容包括：

1. 简述倡议目的； 2. 提出防范措施； 3. 倡议共同行动。

注意：1. 词数80左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 开头和结尾已经给岀，不计入词数。

(相关词汇：传染病 infectious diseases；口 罩：mask：病毒：virus)

Dear fellow students,

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

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The Student Union

**第二节（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。续写的词数应为150左右。**

When I was little, I lived in a house with a beautiful garden full of all kinds of flowers, and roses were the most beautiful of them. There was nothing I enjoyed more than sitting in the garden with my mother as she read stories to me. When I was in primary school and old enough to read, I enjoyed reading stories aloud to her.

I will never forget one day when I was in the third grade. I had been picked to be the princess in the school play, and for weeks my mother had rehearsed (排练) my lines so hard with me. But no matter how easily I acted at home, as soon as I stepped onstage, every word disappeared from my head. Finally, my teacher took me aside. She explained that she had written a narrator’s (旁白、解说员)part to the play, and asked me to change roles. Her word, kindly expressed, still hurt, especially when I saw my part go to another girl.

I didn't tell my mother what had happened when I went home after school that day. But she sensed my pain. Instead of suggesting we practice my lines, she asked if I wanted to take a walk in the garden.

It was May and roses were blossoming and, under the trees, we could also see yellow dandelions (蒲公英) in the grass, as if a painter had painted our garden with red, yellow and green. I watched my mother casually bend down by one dandelion. “I think I'm going to dig up all these weeds,” she said, pulling it up by its roots. “From now on, we'll have only roses in this garden.”

“But I like dandelions,” I protested. “All flowers are beautiful —— even dandelions.”

My mother looked at me seriously. “Yes, every flower is beautiful in its own way, isn’t it?” She asked thoughtfully. I nodded, pleased that I had won her over. “And that is true of people too,” she added. “Not everyone can be a princess, but there is no shame in that.” Relieved that she had guessed my pain, I started to cry as I told her what had happened. She listened and smiled reassuringly(安慰地; 鼓励地)

注意：

1.续写词数应为150左右；

2.请按如下格式作答。

Paragraph 1:

  “But you will be a beautiful narrator,” she said,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Paragraph 2:

After the play, I took home the flower.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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