**2022-2023学年第一学期期中考试**

**高三英语试卷**

**（满分：150分；考试时间：120 分钟）**

**班级 姓名 座号**

**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，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 going to do?

A．Help the man. B．Take a bus. C．Get a camera.

2．What is the relationship between the speakers?

A．Teacher and student. B．Nurse and patient. C．Boss and employee.

3．What time is it now?

A．10: 12. B．10: 20. C．10: 32.

4．What are the speakers most probably talking about?

A．A book. B．An actor. C．A film.

5．Where does the conversation take place?

A．In the classroom. B．In the dormitory. C．In the library.

**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．Where will the woman go?

A．To the school. B．To her office. C．To the airport.

7．What does the woman ask the man to do?

A．Take care of a baby. B．Meet her boss. C．Look for some toys.

听第7段材料，回答第8至第9题。

8．Why does Diana say sorry to Peter?

A．She needs to put off her test.

B．She wants to visit another city.

C．She has to give up her travel plan.

9．What does Diana want Peter to do?

A．Help her with her study. B．Take a book to her friend. C．Teach a geography lesson.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10．How does Joanna feel?

A．Tired. B．Happy. C．Anxious.

11．Why does Joanna want to make breakfast?

A．To practise cooking.

B．To pay back her mum.

C．To look after her sick mum.

12．What can we know about Joanna?

A．She has got married.

B．She can get up early every day.

C．She loves her father more than her mother.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13．What is the man?

A．A teacher. B．A doctor. C．A host.

14．What is the conversation mainly about?

A．How to save money.

B．How to spend money.

C．How to be a good housewife.

15．Where does the woman like shopping?

A．In supermarkets.

B．In outdoor markets.

C．In department stores.

16．What does the woman highly recommend?

A．Fixing things by ourselves.

B．Hiring someone to repair things.

C．Asking friends to help with the repairs.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17．Which school is the university most famous for?

A．Social Science. B．Law. C．Medicine.

18．Who will say something more about the courses?

A．The visitors. B．The receptionists. C．The lecturers.

19．What is required for degree courses?

A．A long essay. B．One group discussion. C．Informal lectures.

20．Who is the speech most probably intended for?

A．Teachers at high school.

B．Students at high school.

C．Teachers at university.

**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

Given that October is Mental Health Month, how can we manage our mental health and boost our mood as our second year with the COVID-19 pandemic draws to a close? According to Dr Andrew Thompson, a registered doctor at Instant scripts, even some small, 15-minute acts can play a huge role in improving your mental well-being at a time like this.

1. Reach out to a support network

This network can be made up of friends, family, mental health professionals – anyone you trust who can help support you during this time. Taking 15 minutes out of your day for a quick phone call to a friend can really boost your mood and help reduce those feelings of isolation for a while.

Try setting up a picnic with friends to enjoy some social time with the added bonus of getting outside.

2. Set up a daily schedule/routine

It’s easy to get glued to your work computer during the day, and stay up all hours of the night streaming movies and TV during lockdown. But all of that leads to you getting less sleep and that can contribute to poor mental health. Instead of accidentally overscheduling, take 15 minutes to establish a clear routine each day that allows for plenty of downtime and rest. That means switching off your laptop whenever you finish work, and prioritizing your sleep every night.

Try setting up a Google Calendar to make keeping track of your day easier.

3. Take advantage of telehealth services

One of the big benefits of the pandemic is that many support services are now accessible remotely, meaning you can get help without having to leave home.

Spending just 15 minutes talking through your mental health concerns with a professional can do you a world of good and get you started on the path to better mental well-being.

Try reaching out to services such as BeyondBlue, which offer counseling and support.

4. Get active for 15 minutes

It can be so easy to give up on exercise when you’re struggling mentally, but studies have shown that moving your body really can improve your mood. Setting aside 15 minutes every day for exercise that you actually enjoy – whether it’s a walk, yoga, or a YouTube workout video – can give you a little hit of positive endorphins.

Try investing in a smartwatch like a FitBit Inspire 2 to keep you motivated, track your activity and remind you to keep moving.

21. What does Dr. Thompson advise doing to get rid of the feeling of isolation during lockdown?

A. Stay in contact with your friends.

B. Watch movies and TV.

C. Exercise 15 minutes each day.

D. Keep track of your day to stay motivated.

22. What is the purpose of creating a daily schedule?

A. To avoid overscheduling.

B. To become more productive.

C. To make time to entertain yourself.

D. To improve your sleep quality and well-being.

23. Which of the following would be the best title for the article?

A. Ways to celebrate Mental Health Month.

B. Simple ways to seek support.

C. Four 15-minute acts to lift your mood.

D. Staying positive during the lockdown.

B

I was sitting at my desk when another grad student in my lab approached me. “Can you help?” he asked. His experiment wasn’t working and he desperately needed help. I was then a fifth year PhD student, and I took pride in being the senior member of the lab, whom everyone looked up to. But that also meant I was the one everyone turned to for help – which ate away hours, days, and sometimes weeks that I could have spent on my own research.

There were many reasons I had a hard time saying no to such pleas (恳求). I was new to the United States for graduate school. I found it difficult to make new friends and discover activities I enjoyed. So I spent a huge chunk of my time in the lab, with my lab-mates serving as my primary source of social connection. I feared that if I brushed them off, I’d lose their favor.

But the extra responsibilities came at a cost. I had to work extra hours to catch up with my own work, and I often made sacrifices to my personal life.

It wasn’t until my wife gave birth to our first child that I realized how thin I had stretched myself – and how misguided my priorities were. While she lay in a hospital bed in the early stages of labor, I sat nearby hunched (伏首前倾的) over my laptop finishing up a work report. Hours later, after hearing my daughter’s first cry and watching her tiny fingers grab tightly onto mine, it dawned on me: I should have been fully present during my daughter’s birth. I was clearly spending too much time working if my job had intruded (侵入) into one of life’s most precious moments.

From then on, I decided to spend more time with my family by paring down my work tasks and carefully considering each request for help. I still enjoyed collaborating with others, but I prioritized mutually beneficial tasks or those my manager asked me to take on, rather than accepting everything that came my way.

I noticed many benefits: no longer working overtime, more family time, and improved work performance. I was also pleased to discover that “Sorry, I’d love to help but I have a deadline coming up” is an acceptable response to a request for assistance.

It’s hard to say “no” to those you work with. But I’ve learned that sometimes that’s the best course of action to avoid an excessive workload and lead a freer and happier life.

24. Why did the author find it difficult to refuse the requests of his lab-mates?

A. He was the senior member of the lab. B. He wanted to earn their respect.

C. He was afraid to be left out by them. D. He had once received help from them.

25. What did the author realize after his daughter’s birth?

A. He was guilty for his absence when she was born.

B. His wife had sacrificed a lot for the family.

C. He should have balanced work and life better.

D. He should work harder due to the increased responsibilities.

26. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase “paring down” in paragraph 5?

A. Putting aside. B. Cutting down.

C. Getting familiar with. D. Keeping track of.

27. What is the text mainly about?

A. Enjoying family life. B. Giving priority to family.

C. Giving and taking. D. Learning to say “no”.

C

Have you ever thrown a camel? Camels are large and heavy animals, so it would be hard to do so. But in the French-speaking Democratic Republic of the Congo, “to throw a camel” is a way of saying “to make a spelling mistake”. In the past, a phrase like that was not accepted by the French government as an official French term. But recently, the French Ministry of Culture worked on a new kind of dictionary that accepts the idea that many people in other countries and regions speak the language. The language has changed over time and is different in places like Ivory Coast in West Africa or Quebec in Canada, compared to how it is in Paris.

The new online French dictionary includes new French words from around the world. It was released (发布) on March 18 — just in time for International Francophonie Day on March 20. After its release, it is updated (更新) on a regular basis. It now contains about 600,000 terms. The French Culture Minister says the dictionary is not just for France’s 67 million citizens, but for the 300 million French speakers worldwide.

Supporters say the new dictionary is more democratic (大众化的) than earlier French dictionaries that only showed the way highly educated French people spoke. Official dictionaries produced by the French Academy in Paris were first published hundreds of years ago and are regularly updated. The online dictionary, however, has a new part you cannot find in a book. If you live in Senegal, for example, you can search the dictionary, and it will give you the meaning of a word based on its use in that country.

“The French no longer have a monopoly (独占) on French,” a French magazine that supports the dictionary wrote recently. “And that is good news”.

28. What do we know about the phrase “to throw a camel”?

A. It tells us camels are too large to be thrown.

B. It can be found in an ancient French dictionary.

C. It is a phrase still not accepted by the French government.

D. It can be used when you see someone makes a spelling mistake.

29. How is the online French dictionary different from other dictionaries?

A. It needs updating regularly.

B. It is mainly for non-French speakers.

C. It takes in worldwide French usages.

D. It includes few official French terms.

30. What do the supporters think of the dictionary?

A. It helps spread standard French.

B. It’ll attract more people to learn French.

C. It’ll benefit French’s development.

D. It brings 300 million French speakers.

31. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?

A. Culture. B. Opinion. C. Technology. D. Lifestyle.

D

Jason, a straight-A student from the University of Pennsylvania, uses the term “pseudo-working” to describe how many of us study. The pseudo-worker looks and feels like someone who is working hard－he or she spends a long time in the 1ibrary and is not afraid to push on late into the night－but, because of a lack of focus and concentration, he or she's doesn't actually accomplish much.

This phenomenon can be seen on must college campuses. For example, at Dartmouth there was a section of the main library that was open twenty-four hours a day, and the students I used to see there late at night crowded in groups, drinking coffee, were definitely pseudo-working. The roommate who flips through her chemistry notes on the couch while watching TV is pseudo-working.

By placing themselves in distracting environments and insisting on working long hours, these students are damaging their brain's ability to think clearly and efficiently accomplish the task at hand. In the end they get half the results with twice the effort.

The bigger problem here is that most students don't even realize that they’re pseudo-working. To them pseudo-working is work－it’s how they've always done it, and it's how all of their friends do it. It never crosses their mind that there might be a better way. Straight-A students, on the other hand, know all about pseudo-working. They fear it. It not only wastes time, but it's also mentally tiring.

In fact, the most important skill in becoming a straight-A student is the ability to get work done quickly and with a minimum of wasted effort. Some cognitive science research concludes that about fifty minutes is the **optimal** learning period to maximize the material integrated per time unit. So how do these students achieve this goal? To understand their secret to success, consider the following simple formula (公式): work accomplished = time spent × intensity of focus.

Pseudo-working features a very low intensity of focus. Therefore, to accomplish something by pseudo-working, you need to spend a lot of time. The straight-A approach on the other hand, increases intensity in order to use less time.

32．Which of the following phenomenon is pseudo-working?

A．Tom is busy taking notes while attending a lecture.

B．Mike is sitting at a study lounge in preparation for a final exam quietly.

C．Jack spends a long time in the library on his essay while listening to music.

D．Alice and Sara are sitting on the couch reading their favorite books.

33．Compared with straight-A students, the major problem of most students is that .

A．they want to spend more time on study B．they are eager to follow their friends' way

C．they have got used to their study approach D．they are unaware of their pseudo-working

34．What does the underlined word “optimal” mean in paragraph 5?

A．Possible B．Best C．Least D．Accurate

35．What does the author want to stress by mentioning the formula?

A．The length of time on study counts.

B．Concentration plays a key role in study.

C．Getting work done quickly means everything.

D．Effective study approach is very important.

**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。

Empathy (同理心), the ability to understand and co-experience the feelings and thoughts of other people, is probably one of the most important skills a person can have. 36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

● Humans are social animals.

There are very few activities that humans take part in that don’t involve others. 37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ It allows you to perceive others’ motives, treat them the way they want to be treated, understand how others perceive you, and so on.

● It lets you better understand non-verbal components of communication.

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ People who are not empathetic have a hard time reading between the lines of conversations. They cannot understand that what the other person means to communicate is different from what they actually say.

● 39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When you unconsciously perceive what the other party wants and needs and can understand exactly why they want it, reaching a “win-win” solution gets easier. You don’t have to blindly search for a way out.

● It broadens your horizons.

Seeing the world from other people’s perspectives lets you perceive it to a fuller extent. When you are able to look at life from other people’s point of view, you are able to live a more fulfilled life.

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Thus, achieving higher levels of empathy often means achieving greater fulfilment as human beings.

A. Therefore, the ability to better understand others and read their feelings is an advantage.

B. It helps you introduce your ideas to others.

C. Empathy basically is what makes us human.

D. Humans always live and work with each other.

E. Communication is so much more than what words express.

F. So why exactly is empathy so important for us?

G. It makes you better at handling conflicts.

**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) 完形填空**

Passion, like life, is about the journey, not the destination. Kimberly and I have been planning a trip to Europe for a year. This was a/an 41 of ours. We took our friends Frantoise and Stein Eriksen with us.

The most exciting part of the journey started with a train ride that had some curveballs (不顺利). When we were trying to get on a 42 from Zurich to Croatia, we had gotten the departure time wrong and had to 43 around the station to make it in time. We had a tough time finding a taxi to make it to the ship. We finally found a taxi and arrived an hour late. 44 , they waited for us.

Once we got onto the ship we 45 it was not like a large hotel with great service. It was tight quarters. The bathroom was very 46 . The shower was a spout (喷头) connected to the bathroom sink. You turned it on and sprayed (喷洒) yourself, along with the rest of the room.

The week-long ship ride was full of 47 . There were people from different nationalities speaking different languages. We stopped on islands of all sizes. We bicycled 30-40 kilometers. Then there were high winds – so high that the buses couldn’t run because they might blow over. So we took an expensive taxi, and headed back to make our flight home.

While we loved the more predictable parts of the trip, our real passion was in the 48 – the missed rides, the 49 ship, the mixture of cultures, and even the 50 .

Sometimes people are so 51 that it scares them to do something different. 52 when they do get out of their comfort zone, the different experiences they once thought were 53 are what stand out. Mixing things up, trying new things, seeing something through another person’s eyes, being 54 to adventures – this is how you create 55 .

41. A. goal B. business C. secret D. chance

42. A. taxi B. ship C. train D. plane

43. A. walk B. hang C. look D. rush

44. A. Clearly B. Luckily C. Eventually D. Hopefully

45. A. admitted B. heard C. realized D. understood

46. A. clean B. modern C. small D. well-quipped

47. A. risks B. adventures C. conflicts D. fun

48. A. peaceful B. unsettled C. dangerous D. unexpected

49. A. empty B. large C. overcrowded D. expensive

50. A. rain B. delay C. accident D. winds

51. A. confident B. comfortable C. uneasy D. busy

52. A. Even B. Because C. Yet D. Moreover

53. A. interesting B. scary C. boring D. enjoyable

54. A. open B. alert C. blind D. close

55. A. hope B. passion C. opportunities D. changes

**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。

China’s youth are developing into a generation capable of shouldering the \_\_\_56\_\_(responsible) of national rejuvenation (复兴), said a recent white paper.

The white paper,\_\_57\_\_ (title) “Youth of China in the New Era”, was published by the State Council Information Office on April 21. The document records the achievements and\_\_58\_\_ (reflect) on the spirit of the country’s youth.

\_59\_ the country developing rapidly, more than 25 million young people, \_\_60\_\_ future prospects are supported by a solid foundation (基础), have escaped poverty. Young people in China now have more equal access to education, more diverse career options and more development opportunities. They grow and prosper in a \_\_61\_\_\_ (good) legal environment, with more favorable policies and more \_\_62\_\_ (rely) social security, said the white paper.

“In the new era, China’s youth have shown their grit (勇气) at critical moments,” noted the white paper. Since the COVID-19 pandemic broke, young people \_\_63\_ (risk) their lives to combat (对抗) \_64\_ deadly disease. As China opens its door \_65\_ (wide) to the outside world, the country’s young people are gaining a greater understanding of international exchanges and cooperation.

**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)**

假如你是李华，你校英语俱乐部将进行换届选举，现向大家征求主席人选。请给负责英语俱乐部的外教布朗先生写一封英文信推荐你的同学林榕，并从以下几个方面说明他的优势：1.领导能力；2.个性特点；3.英语水平。

注意：1.词数 100 左右。信的格式已经给出，不计入总词数；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Mr. Brown,

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

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Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

**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。

Last winter, Linda went through a very messy divorce and was very depressed. So she quit her job and left Los Angeles, where she encountered her ex-husband in college. She flew to Boston on the east coast of the US. Later, she settled in a new neighborhood in East Boston. However, shortly afterwards, the company where she worked went bankrupt (破产). Suffering a series of bitter blows, she fell ill, a severe case of flu. She had to stay at home for the whole week, feeling extremely bad and hopeless.

Early one morning, Linda lay in bed, feeling painful all over. Then all of a sudden, there was an upsetting knock on her front door. Struggling out of the bed, she dragged herself to the window. There, outside, she saw a young lady carefully holding some leaflets(传单)and a TV set model. She knew of a large TV set establishment nearby and assumed a message was about to be gently delivered. “This is the last thing I need today.” She muttered to herself and hesitantly opened the door.

Coughing bitterly, Linda stuck her head out. “Excuse me, madam…” the young lady said with a smile. “I’m sorry but I am not the slightest bit interested in any TV whatever.” Linda interrupted her impatiently. “As a matter of fact, I am feeling terribly awful.” “Is there anything I can do for you, madam?” the young lady asked with concern. “No thanks, just leave me alone.” Linda then shut the door in her face. The young lady politely turned and left in silence.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右;

2. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好。

Paragraph 1:

A few hours later, another knock.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

Paragraph 2:

Linda was surprised by this loving action. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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