姓名 准考证号



（在此卷上答题无效）

**绝密★启用前**  **试卷类型：A**



福建省部分地市2024届普通高中毕业班第一次质量检测

英语试题 2023.8

本试卷共14页，共67题，总分150分，考试时间120分钟。

**注意事项：**1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号和座位号填写在答题卡上。用2B铅笔将试卷类型(A)填涂在答题卡相应位置上。将条形码横贴在答题卡右上角“条形码粘贴处”。

2. 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔在答题卡上对应题目洗面的答案信息点涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。答案不能答在试卷上。

3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。

4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 Ⅰ 卷 （选择题 95分）

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，请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。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?

A. £ 19. 15. B. £ 9. 18. C. £ 9. 15.

答案是C。

1．What does the man show great concern for?

A．His studies. B．World affairs. C．His health.

2．What is the woman doing?

A．Asking the way. B．Telling the way. C．Having a class.

3．Who did the woman want to call?

A．James. B．Drake. C．Daniel.

4．How does the man feel about the mouse?

A．He’s calm. B．He’s scared. C．He’s surprised.

5．What does the woman dislike about the building?

A．Its design. B．Its position. C．Its neighborhood.

**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 are the speakers mainly talking about?

A．Their majors. B．After-class activities. C．Plans after graduation.

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

A．Join a club. B．Do some sports. C．Watch a play.

**听第7段材料，回答第8-9题。**

8．What does the man think of the program?

A．It isn’t worth watching. B．It isn’t that bad. C．It is fantastic.

9．What will the man do tomorrow?

A．Go on a business trip. B．Attend a meeting. C．Stay at home.

**听第8段材料，回答第10-12题。**

10．When is the sports meet fixed?

A．At 2:00 pm. B．At 3:00 pm. C．At 8:00 am.

11．What does the woman think the weather will be like this afternoon?

A．Rainy. B．Fine. C．Cloudy.

12．What will the man do next?

A．Take exercise.

B．Broadcast the weather conditions.

C．Try the 24-hour telephone weather forecast service.

**听第9段材料，回答第13-16题。**

13．Why did Sarah make the phone call?

A．To pass on a message.

B．To ask a favor.

C．To make an appointment.

14．Where is Sarah now?

A．In Brighton. B．At her home. C．At the Shelton Hotel.

15．What time is Michael leaving his place tomorrow morning?

A．At 8:20. B．At 8:00. C．At 7:40.

16．What is the probable relationship between John and Sarah?

A．Neighbors. B．Fellow workers. C．Husband and wife.

**听第10段材料，回答第17-20题。**

17．What did the speaker major in at college?

A．Woodwork. B．Design. C．Art.

18．What model did the speaker think was the most difficult to do?

A．A large castle. B．A burnt-out house. C．A strange farmhouse.

19．How did the speaker rebuild a theater?

A．By going to an exhibition regularly.

B．By watching the original building.

C．By following detailed drawings.

20．Where does the speaker live?

A．In Japan. B．In England. C．In Canada.

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和 D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

**Central Park**

Explore Central Park, one of the largest city parks in the world and one of the most famous symbols of New York. Let’s have a look at its main sights.

Central Park is New York’s largest city park and one of the biggest in the world, with an area of 843 acres (about 3.4km2). This park is home to man-made lakes, waterfalls, grass and wooded areas. You will also find the Central Park Zoo, among other attractions in this greenspace of New York.

Besides being the city’s primary green lungs, Central Park is also a favorite spot for many New Yorkers. It is perfect for sunbathing, going for walks, or doing any outdoor sports. Something that we found curious is seeing so many people running with their babies in prams (婴儿车).

**On Foot or by Bicycle**

To get to know some of the wildest parts of Central Park we suggest walking. However, to get a general feel for the whole park, the best thing to do is hire a bicycle and enjoy the scenery.

If you decide to hire a bike, you will find lots of bike rental stores around Central Park that are not very expensive.

**Open Time**

From 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. on weekends.

From 6 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. on weekdays.

**Price**

Entry to the Park is free. But if you visit some parts like Central Park Zoo, you need to buy a ticket.

**Transport**

Subway: Line 5, 6, 7, A, B, C and D．

Bus: Line M1, M2, M3, M4 and M10.

**Nearby places**

Metropolitan Museum of Art (447 m)

Guggenheim Museum (564 m)

American Museum of Natural History (688 m)

Whitney Museum of American Art (1 km)

The Frick Collection (1.3 km)

21．What can we learn about the Central Park from the text?

A．It is home to lakes and waterfalls. B．It is perfect for doing outdoor sports.

C．It is the largest city park in the world. D．It is the most famous symbol of New York.

22．Which one of the following things is free?

A．Hiring a bicycle. B．Entrance to Central Park.

C．Visiting Central Park Zoo. D．Going to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

23．Where can we find this text?

A．In a science report. B．In a geography book.

C．In a fashion magazine. D．In a travel guide.

**B**

In Scotland, 600,000 tonnes of food are thrown away every year. This amount of food, which could feed about 1.2 billion poor people, is almost a third of household (家庭的) waste. And food waste isn’t just a big problem in Scotland.

Money, time, and resources are often wasted by throwing away good food. It also causes very harmful greenhouse gas, which is perilous to the planet.

In the production stage, some foods do not enter the food chain for many reasons. Supermarkets usually care about the quality of food from farms. They often refuse strange-looking and unusually sized produce. However, they seem to forget that it is almost impossible to grow the perfect produce. Food waste at the consumption (消费) stage includes food going out of date and leftovers (剩饭) because of too much food. In households, even mostly fresh fruit and vegetables are thrown away.

In order to reduce food waste, here is what we can do:

Understand the terms “use by” and “best before” dates. “Use by” dates are there for your safety. It is dangerous to eat food after the use-by date and doing so risks your health. “Best before” dates tell you how long the food will be at its best quality. Once the food passes the date, it isn’t necessarily bad, but you should still check, just to be sure.

Every time you go shopping and bring back new food, put them at the back of your fridge and bring the food that will expire (到期) soon closer to the front. That way, you know what needs to be eaten first.

If you have any food that will expire soon, give it to charity if you aren’t going to eat it. They will really appreciate the food you have given.

24．What can we infer from Paragraph 1?

A．Food waste is the biggest part of household waste.

B．Household waste hasn’t drawn much attention.

C．People in Scotland waste the most food.

D．Food waste is a common problem.

25．What does the underlined word “perilous” in Paragraph 2 mean?

A．Valuable. B．Dangerous. C．Different. D．Unnecessary.

26．What should people do to reduce food waste according to the text?

A．Pick usually sized produce.

B．Improve the quality of farm produce.

C．Order produce directly from farmers.

D．Avoid buying too much food at a time.

27．What advice does the author offer to people?

A．Buy food that will expire soon to reduce waste.

B．Place food carefully according to its expiry date.

C．Throw away food that passes the best-before date.

D．Give food that has passed its use-by date to charity.

**C**

A robot created at Standford University is diving down to shipwrecks (沉船) in a way that humans can’t do. Known as OceanOneK, the robot allows its operators to feel like they’re underwater explorers, too.

OceanOneK resembles (像) a human diver from the front, with arms, hands and eyes that capture the underwater world in full color. The back of the robot has computers and eight multidirectional thrusters (推进器) that help it carefully explore the sites of fragile shipwrecks. When an operator at the ocean’s surface uses controls to direct OceanOneK, the robot’s touch-based feedback system causes the person to feel the water’s resistance.

The idea for OceanOneK came from a desire to study coral reefs in the Red Sea at depths beyond the normal range for divers. While OccanOneK was designed to reach maximum depths of 656 feet, researchers had a new goal:1 kilometer, hence the new name for OceanOneK. The researchers changed the robot’s body by using special foam to increase buoyancy (浮力) and fight the pressures of 1, 000 meters more than 100 times what humans experience at sea level. OceanOneK also got two new types of hands and increased arm and head motion.

During OceanOneK’s deep dive in February, team members discovered the robot couldn’t rise when they stopped for a thruster check. Flotations on the communications and power line had collapsed, causing the line to pile on the top of the robot.

OceanOneK’s descent was a success. It dropped off a memorial marker on the seabed that reads, “A robot’s first touch of the deep seafloor — A vast new world for humans to explore.” Khatib, a professor, called the experience an “incredible journey.” “This is the first time that a robot has been capable of going to such a depth, interacting with the environment, and permitting the human operator to feel that environment,” he said.

28．What can we learn about OceanOneK?

A．Its eyes are colorful. B．It functions automatically.

C．It looks like its operator from the front. D．It is remotely controlled to explore underwater.

29．How does the author develop the third paragraph?

A．By listing data. B．By raising questions.

C．By reasoning and analyzing. D．By presenting an argument.

30．What does the underlined words “descent” mean in the last paragraph?

A．Successful operation. B．Deep diving.

C．Pressure resistance. D．Flexible exploration.

31．What is a suitable title for the text?

A．A Creative Explorer B．The Ambitious Exploration

C．A Self-driven Seeker — A Robot D．A Deep-Sea Explorer — OceanOneK

**D**

Marilu Arce loves her job, but for a time she considered leaving. The traffic-plagued commute from her home to her office, nearly two hours each way, meant her daughters couldn’t enroll in after school activities because she couldn’t get home in time to take them.

Then her employer adopted a policy permitting her to work from home two days a week, and “I feel like it changed my life,” she said. Her stress level has dropped. Her daughters are thrilled. She likes her job more. That’s the type of reaction Arce’s boss likes to hear as the company measures the success of the work-from-home policy which was instituted three years ago in hopes of improving employee retention. So far, it seems to be working: turnover was less than five percent last year—its lowest ever.

Flexible work policies top employee wish lists when they look for a job, and employers increasingly have been offering them. Studies have shown working remotely increases employee engagement, but in moderation because there is still value in the relationships nurtured when colleagues are face to face. The key, advocates of flexible work policies say, is to match the environment with the type of work that needs to be done.

The flexibility hasn’t hurt productivity, which is up 50 percent. There is “something lost” when colleagues don’t gather at the water cooler, but it’s outweighed by the retention and happiness gains, he said. As jobs that require physical work decline, thanks to technological advances, life superficially appears to get better. Consumers benefit in the form of cheaper prices. Labor-saving appliances all make things easier and suggest that even more and better benefits are on the horizon. But is something lost?

Talk long enough to the most accomplished academics, they will brag about a long-ago college summer job waiting tables or repairing hiking trails. They might praise the installer who redid their kitchen. There seems to be a human instinct to want to do physical work. The proliferation of hard-work reality-television programming reflects this apparent need. Indeed, the more we have become immobile and urbanized, the more we tune in to watch reality television’s truckers, loggers, farmers, drillers and rail engineers. In a society that supposedly despises menial jobs, the television ratings for such programmes suggest that lots of Americans enjoy watching people of action, who work with their hands.

Physical work, in its eleventh hour within a rapidly changing Western culture, still intrigues us in part because it remains the foundation for 21st century complexity. Before any of us can teach, write or speculate, we must first have food, shelter and safety. And for a bit longer, that will require some people to cut grapes and nail two-by-sixes. No apps or 3D printers exist to produce brown rice. Physical labour also promotes human versatility: Those who do not do it, or who do not know how to do it, become divorced from—and, at the same time, dependent on—labourers. Lawyers, accountants and journalists living in houses with yards and driving cars to work thus count on a supporting infrastructure of electricians, landscapers and mechanics. In that context, physical labour can provide independence, at least in a limited sense of not being entirely reliant on a host of hired workers.

32．The author mentions the example of Arce to show that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．she dislikes the present job for the long commuting time

B．she is having trouble balancing work and school life

C．people usually don’t work hard outside office

D．employers are facing the problem of staff drain

33．The practice of flexible working time is based on the belief that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．it helps to increase job satisfaction for the employees

B．it improves harmonious relationship among colleagues

C．the decline in physical work gives employees more mobility

D．employees are entitled to request it according to their work

34．What is the possible reason for the popularity of hard-work reality-television programmes?

A．They entertain those employees burned out with overwork.

B．People can learn some basic labour skills from these programmes.

C．There’s an ongoing need for physical labour skills that technology doesn’t possess.

D．They offer instructive information for both employers and employees.

35．Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A．The Emergence of Alternative Work Arrangements

B．The Rise of Automation, the Decline in Need for Labour

C．Time to Rethink in the Face of the Evolution of Work

D．New Challenges for Today’s Employers and Academics

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

**The Upside to Being Outside**

Research shows that being in nature makes people feel good, whether they’re roughing it in the wilderness for days or just hanging out at a local park for a while. One study was conducted in the city of Birmingham, Alabama. Researchers found that most participants’ mood and well-being improved significantly when they spent time in urban parks, even though the average visit was only around half an hour.

36 For example, scientists in the United Kingdom studied the impact of the “30 Days Wild” campaign. It challenged people to interact with nature for 30 days by enjoying earthy activities like feeding birds and planting flowers. Participants were measurably happier and healthier throughout the challenge…and for months afterwards, too. 37

How does nature boost people’s happiness? Scientists say that spending time in natural settings reduces stress and anxiety, which benefits mental and physical health. Research shows our brains are more relaxed in natural settings.

To most people, it’s not news that nature can be calming. But multiple studies have found that spending time in nature also has some more surprising benefits, like improving creativity and problem-solving. 38 Another found that exposure to nature helped people score better on tests. That’s more proof that going outside is a smart move!

What accounts for the connection with cognition and creativity? It could be that a good dose of nature acts as a cure to information overload. Everyday life involves a lot of multitasking. Some scientists theorize that spending time in nature enables our brains to rest and recover from mental tiredness. 39

Naturally, scientific studies don’t cover everything that’s great about the great outdoors. 40 From recreation and exercise to happiness and creativity, there are lots of upsides to getting outside.

A．One study revealed that people were better at figuring out puzzles after a four-day camping trip.

B．According to many scientific studies, there’s a good chance it’ll make you happier, healthier, and more creative.

C．What’s more, the lift people get from nature is long lasting.

D．Lots of people enjoy fun activities outside, like swimming, riding bikes, or climbing trees.

E．When the only light you’ve seen all day is the glow of a screen, it might be a good idea to switch it off.

F．This means that whether you’re studying or playing video games, heading outside to give your brain a break might help you get to the next level.

G．So, kicking back in a park is a bit like treating your mind to a restful mini vacation.

**第三部分 语言文字运用（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。

Since 1960, considerable scientific researches have been done on chimps in their natural habitats. Astonishingly, scientists have found out that the social 41 of Chimps are very similar to humans. Chimps will 42

in certain ways, like gathering together to protect their land. But beyond the minimum requirements as social beings, they have little instinct (本能) to 43 one another. Chimps in the wild seek food for themselves. Even chimp mothers regularly 44 to share food with their children. Who are able from a young age to gather their own food?

In the laboratory, chimps don’t 45 share food either. If a chimp is put in a cage where he can pull in one plate of food for himself or, with no greater effort, a plate that also provides food for a neighbor to the next cage, he will pull 46 -he just doesn’t care whether his neighbor gets fed or not. Chimps are truly selfish.

Human children, 47 , are extremely cooperative. From the earliest ages, they decide to help others, to share information and to participate in achieving common goals. The psychologist Michael Tomasello has studied this 48 in a series of experiments with very young children. He finds that if babies aged 18 months see a worried adult with hands full trying to open a door, almost all will immediately try to help.

There are several reasons to believe that the urges to help, inform and share are not taught, but naturally 49

in young children. One is that these instincts appear at a very 50 age before most parents have started to train their children to behave 51 . Another is that the helping behaviors are not improved if the children are rewarded. A third reason is that social intelligence 52 in children before their general cognitive(认知的) skills, at least when compared with chimps. In tests conducted by Tomasello, the human children did no better than the chimps on the 53 world tests but were considerably better at understanding the social world.

The core (核心) of what children’s minds have and chimps’ don’t is what Tomasello calls shared intentionality. Part of this ability is that they can 54 what others know or are thinking. But beyond that, even very young children want to be part of a shared purpose. They actively seek to be part of a “we”, a group that intends to work toward a(n) 55 goal.

41．A．structures B．Responsibilities C．policies D．behaviors

42．A．conflict B．offend C．cooperate D．discuss

43．A．help B．contact C．divide D．trust

44．A．manage B．decline C．attempt D．force

45．A．curiously B．unwillingly C．naturally D．carelessly

46．A．in turn B．with care C．at random D．in advance

47．A．all in all B．as a result C．in no case D．on the other hand

48．A．Cooperativeness B．availability C．attack D．attractiveness

49．A．educated B．possessed C．motivated D．stimulated

50．A．old B．young C．middle D．late

51．A．creatively B．formally C．competitively D．socially

52．A．develops B．decreases C．changes D．disappears

53．A．invisible B．abstract C．physical D．imaginary

54．A．infer B．adapt C．absorb D．balance

55．A．realistic B．shared C．specific D．Ambitious

第 Ⅱ 卷 （非选择题 55分）

（请在答题卡非选择题区域内作答）

**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 Dr Lin Qiaozhi said, “To a person nothing is 56 (precious) than their life…” These words of her give us a look into the heart of this amazing woman, and 57 carried her through a life of hard choices.

At age 18, she chose to study medicine instead of following the traditional path of 58 (marry) like the majority of girls. At age 26, she was hired as 59 resident physician in the OB-GYN department of the PUMC Hospital 60 (immediate) after she graduated. Within six months, she was assigned to a higher position 61 usually took four years to achieve. After working for a few years, she was sent to study abroad, where she 62 (reject) the offer from her foreign colleagues. She wanted to serve the women and children at home.

In 1941, she became the first Chinese woman ever 63 (appoint) director of the OB-GYN department of the PUMC Hospital, but later, the department was closed because of the war. So she opened a private clinic to help the people in need and charged very low 64 (fee) and often reduced costs for poor patients.

The new People’s Republic of China saw Dr Lin Qiaozhi playing a key role. Though Lin Qiaozhi never married, she was known as the “mother of ten thousand babies”, 65 (deliver) over 50,000 babies in her lifetime.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

66．“友善”是中华民族的传统美德，你校以“友善”为主题举办英语征文比赛,内容包括：

1. 日常生活中的友善行为；

2. 友善行为的意义或价值；

3. 提出倡议。

注意：

1. 词数100左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：传统美德traditional virtues

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**第二节（满分25分）**

67.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。

If you had to choose one word to describe Kevin, it might have been “slow”. He didn’t learn his ABCs as fast as other kids. He never came in first in the schoolyard races. However, his smile was brighter than the sun in June; his heart was bigger than the mountain sky. Kevin’s enthusiasm for life was quite infectious.

When Kevin joined the boys’ school basketball team, basketball became the center of his life. At practice, he worked so hard that you’d think he was preparing for the NBA．He liked to stand in a certain place near the free-throw line and shoot at the basket. Patiently, he stood there throwing ball after ball after ball. “Look at me, Coach!” he’d shout at Randy, jumping up and down with the excitement of shooting.

Kevin and his whole team truly loved basketball. But just loving the game didn’t help them win. More balls fell out of the basket than into it, and the boys lost every game that season, except one—the night when it snowed and the other team couldn’t make it to the game.

It was a cold snowing afternoon when their last game came. As the last-place team, they played against the first-place team. The game went pretty much the same as expected, and near the middle of the fourth quarter Kevin’s team stood nearly 30 points behind.

At that point, one of Kevin’s teammates called time-out. As he came to the side, Randy couldn’t imagine why the time-out had been called. “Coach,” said the boy. “This is our last game and I know that Kevin has played in every game, but he’s never made a basket. I think we should let Kevin make a basket.” With the game completely out of reach, the idea seemed reasonable, so the plan was made. When they had the ball again, they passed it to Kevin who was standing in his special place near the free-throw line.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

His first shot bounced around but missed.

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Finally, the ball took one bounce and went in unexpectedly.

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