

2022学年第一学期期中三校联考

**高二英语**

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本试卷共12页，满分150分。考试用时120分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上;

2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;回答非选择题时，请将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

**第Ⅰ卷**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分20分)**

1. （共5题，每小题1分，满分5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

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

A. Give him an address. B. Read him a postcard. C. Write a letter to Bob.

2. How much does it cost to park the car here now?

A. Two pounds. B. Four pounds. C. Six pounds.

3. What is Sam doing now?

A. Watching videos.

B. Checking Facebook.

C. Putting pictures on the Internet.

4. What impressed the woman about Curzon Palace?

A. Its old houses. B. Its gardens. C. Its paintings.

5. What does the woman mean?

A. It took her long to work out the math problem.

B. She can’t work out the math problem either.

C. She worked out the math problem easily.

1. （共15题，每小题1分，满分15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5秒；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 is the possible relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student. B. Doctor and patient. C. Classmates.

7. Why didn’t the man tell his parents about his backache?

A. He didn’t think it serious. B. He decided to see the doctor first.

C. He was in a hurry to go to school.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. Where did the man find the sword?

A. By the riverside. B. On a bridge. C. Near the museum.

9. What does the woman suggest the man do?

A. Keep the sword. B. Phone the museum. C. Invite the experts.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A. Marketing skills. B. A personnel change. C. A goodbye party.

11. How do the speakers feel about Mr. Jordan’s quit?

A. Happy. B. Angry. C. Sad.

12. Who is the woman going to talk to next?

A. The personnel manager. B. The marketing manager. C. The company president.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What made the man decide to enter the race?

A. The influence from famous people.

B. The attitude of his friends. C. The motivation to win.

14. Who accompanied the man during the training?

A. His friends. B. His coach. C. His father.

15. What did the man do after his training?

A. Play football. B. Play computer games. C. Have a bath

16. What can we learn about the man?

A. He was determined and organized. B. He made his goals unmanageable.

C. He couldn’t get up because of the cold.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is the purpose of the speaker’s summer job?

A. To make preparations for the major at university.

B. To get an idea of what they are learning.

C. To enrich their life during the summer.

18. What did the speaker think of working for free at first?

A. Shocking. B. Annoying. C. Disappointing.

19. Who offered the speaker the job?

A. His teacher. B. His dad C. His dad’s friend.

20. What does the speaker say about the work at the studio?

A. It’s highly paid. B. It’s very hard to be completed.

C. It’s different from what is expected.

**第二部分 语法选择（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how others react to the book you have just read creates an added pleasure.

A. Hearing B. Hear C. Having heard D. To be hearing

22. Much time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sitting at a desk, office workers are generally troubled by health problems.

A. being spent B. spent C. having spent D. spending

23. It’s standard practice for a company like this one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a security officer.

A. employed B. being employed C. to employ D. employs

24. While waiting for the opportunity to get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Henry did his best to perform his duty.

A. promote B. promoting C. to promote D. promoted

25. The engine just won’t start. Something seems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrong with it.

A. to go B. to have gone C. going D. having gone

26. Young people may risk \_\_\_\_\_\_ deaf if they are exposed to very loud music every day.

A. to go B. to have gone C. having gone D. going

27. China has recently tightened its waters controls near the Huangyan Island to prevent Chinese fishing boats from \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the South China Sea.

A. attacking B. being attacked C. having attacked D. having been attacked

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_ struck me most in the movie was the father’s deep love for his son.

A. That B. It C. What D. Which

29. Reading her biography, I was lost in admiration for \_\_\_\_\_\_ Doris Lessing had achieved in literature.

A. what B. that C. why D. how

30. You have to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you’re going if you are to plan the best way of getting there.

A. what B. that C. where D. who

31. Grandma pointed to the hospital and said, “That’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I was born.”

A. when B. how C. why D. where

32. Exactly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the potato was introduced into Europe is uncertain, but it was probably around 1565.

A. when B. why C. whether D. how

33. Some people believe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has happened before or is happening now will repeat itself in the future.

A. whatever B. whenever C. wherever D. however

34. From space, the earth looks blue. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_ about seventy-one percent of its surface is covered by water.

A. why B. how C. because D. whether

35. Evidence has been found through years of study \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children’s early sleeping problems are likely to continue when they grow up.

A. why B. how C. whether D. that

**第三部分 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A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

**Welcome to Princeton**

Princeton University is a vibrant community of scholarship and learning that enrolls students of all backgrounds and interests. Established in 1746, Princeton is the fourth-oldest college in the United States and is an independent institution that provides undergraduate and graduate instruction in the arts and humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, and engineering. As a renowned research university, Princeton seeks to achieve the highest levels in the discovery and spread of knowledge and understanding. Meanwhile, Princeton is distinctive among research universities in its commitment to undergraduate teaching.

**Campus Life**

A vast range of cultural educational, athletic and social activities are available to Princeton students. Participating in campus life is the quickest way to become a part of the University community, and to create one’s own Princeton experience. Campus life activities are built around the concepts of encouraging each community member to display his or her talents and to learn to respect all members of our community.

**Library**

Princeton University Library consists of the Firestone Library and nine buildings across campus. The library’s collections include more than 8 million books and impressive rare books, prints and other materials that require special handling. The library’s extensive electronic resources include databases and journals, images and digital maps. Exhibitions from the library’s rich collections are free and open to the public.

**Aid Program**

Our aid program is designed to encourage all qualified students—regardless of financial circumstances to consider applying for admission to Princeton. Any family, who feels they need help to pay for a Princeton education is welcome to apply for aid.

For more information, please visit: http: // [www.Princeton.edu](http://www.Princeton.edu).

36. What makes Princeton University outstanding among research universities?

A. Its longest history. B. Its undergraduate teaching.

C. Its higher level in discovery. D. Its wide range of institutions.

37. What can you enjoy as a Princeton University student?

A. Free undergraduate education. B. Free membership of sports clubs.

C. The quickest way to show the talents. D. Access to rare books and databases.

38. The aid program of Princeton University is intended for\_\_\_\_\_.

A. every student admitted into university B. any student from low-income families

C. qualified students to pay for Princeton D. graduated students majoring in Finance

B

Thirty-five years ago，with just one acre of land，a couple of seeds and a bucket of hope，one Nigerian-born scientist began his mission to defeat famine (饥荒) on his continent.

News of the drought across Africa in the early 1980s troubled Nzamujo. Equipped with a microbiology PhD and his faith, he travelled back to Africa. There, he found a continent ecologically rich, diverse and capable of producing food. He believes drought wasn’t the only reason for widespread hunger, and that sustainability had been left out.

Nzamujo began designing a “zero waste” agriculture system that would not only increase food security，but also help the environment and create jobs. In 1985, he started his sustainable farm “Songhai” in the West African country of Benin.

Nzamujo lives on the farm and constantly updates his techniques：He credits his degrees in science and engineering for Songhai’s success. But he also thanks his spiritual and cultural roots，and his father—a driving force in his life who encouraged him to pursue his studies to the highest degree and to use Songhai to share his knowledge.

Songhai has several “eco-literacy” development programs. They range from 18-month training courses for farmer-enterprisers, to shorter stays to learn techniques like weeding. People come from all over the world to study Nzamujo’s methods.

After seeing success on his first zero waste farm, he expanded throughout Benin and western Africa. Today, the Songhai model is applied across the continent, including Nigeria, Uganda, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Nzamujo says they’ve trained more than 7,000 farmer-enterprisers and more than 30,000 people in total since it began.

Nzamujo believes zero waste agriculture is now steadily tackling the issues he set out to defeat: hunger，unemployment and environmental declines. And he wants to see it go further.

39. Which factor related to famine was unnoticed in Nzamujo’s eyes?

A. Poor soil. B. Water shortage.

C. Lack of resources. D. Unsustainability.

40. What does the author intend to do in Paragraph 3?

A. Introduce a solution. B. Give examples to the readers.

C. Add some background information. D. Summarize the previous paragraphs.

41. How does Songhai help to ease the problem of famine?

A. By offering land. B. By trading seeds.

C. By educating farmers. D. By selling technology.

42. Which of the following best describes Nzamujo?

A. Critical and careful. B. Learned and responsible.

C. Optimistic and generous. D. Considerate and ambitious.

C

Several years ago, Jeremy Clarkson, presenter of the famous BBC television programme ‘Top Gear’, discovered that one of his guests was half German and half Irish. Immediately, he said, “That’s quite a strange combination. It’s like, ‘this must be done absolutely perfectly… tomorrow’ ”.

This joke played on stereotypes of the Germans as efficient and the Irish as lazy. Many people could understandably be offended by these kinds of assertions (断言). We do not know every Irish person, so how can we then conclude that every Irish person is lazy?

I recently read on a website that Irish business people were described as being “generally rather casual” and “more outwardly friendly than many European countries”. German business people, on the other hand, are considered to be very direct and according to the website, they “do not need a personal relationship in order to do business”. Once you hear advice like this, it becomes easier to understand where jokes like the one in the first paragraph come from.

So why do some people disapprove of the kind of stereotypes as seen in Clarkson’s joke, but not batting an eyelid (眨眼) when it comes to generalizations. What is the difference between the two?

By definition, a stereotype is a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing. A cultural characteristic, on the other hand, is a pattern of behaviour that is typical of a certain group.

So what does this really mean? Stereotypes are simply overstated assumptions about groups of people. Imagine if a tourist visited a small town in Switzerland and saw a number of locals playing the alphorn instrument, and then claimed that Swiss people can play the alphorn. This would be a stereotype! This is an overstated image of the Swiss which is based on one tourist’s experience.

If, however, this tourist were to say that the Swiss are very punctual, this could be seen as a cultural characteristic. This is because it is a pattern of behaviour which is very typical in Switzerland: from their transport system to their business meetings. In this way, some people argue that generalizing another culture is not just useful, but important. Politicians always have to be mindful of the cultural characteristics of different countries. By becoming aware of different cultural characteristics, they can avoid causing offence in those cultures. However, others argue that generalizing cultures will always lead to offensive stereotypes. They argue that the best thing we can do is to stop generalizing cultures and start treating people as individuals.

All this raises important questions: can making generalizations about groups of people be a positive thing? Or should we always avoid making broad assumptions about different groups?

43. When he said, “It’s like, ‘this must be done absolutely perfectly…tomorrow’”, Jeremy Clarkson really meant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the stereotypes of the Germans and the Irish are not so good

B. the combination of half German and half Irish is interesting

C. the characteristics of the Germans and the Irish are opposite

D. the Germans will do it perfectly tomorrow while the Irish won’t

44. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. The Swiss can play the alphorn quite well.

B. The Irish people are considered as lazy, direct and casual.

C. The Germans are thought to be efficient, friendly and direct.

D. The Swiss tend to arrive on time on various occasions.

45. Politicians think it important to generalize another culture because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they don’t want to offend other people

B. generalizing will lead to offensive stereotypes

C. cultural characteristics are better than stereotypes

D. they think different cultural characteristics are useful

46. The main purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. illustrate the importance of making generalizations

B. show it is wrong to play jokes on stereotypes of different people

C. tell us the differences between stereotypes and cultural characteristics

D. discuss whether it is good to make generalizations about groups of people

D

To show empathy is to identify with another’s feelings. It is to emotionally put yourself in the place at another. The ability to empathize is directly dependent on your ability to feel your own feelings and identify them.

If you have never felt a certain feeling, it will be hard for you to understand how another person is feeling. If you have never put your hand in a flame, you will not know the pain of fire. If you have not experienced jealousy, you will not understand its power. Reading about a feeling and intellectually knowing about it is very different than actually experiencing it for yourself.

Among those with an equal level of emotional intelligence, the person who has actually experienced the widest range and variety of feelings —the great depths of depression and the heights of fulfillment, for example, —is the one who is most able to empathize. On the other hand, when we say that someone “can’t relate to” other people, it is likely because they haven’t experienced, acknowledged or accepted many feelings of their own. Once you have felt discriminated against, for example, it is much easier to relate with someone else who has been discriminated against. Our innate emotional intelligence gives us the ability to quickly recall those instances and form associations when we encounter discrimination again. We then can use the “reliving” of those emotions to guide our thinking and actions. This is one of the ways nature slowly evolves towards a higher level of survival.

For this process to work, the first step is that we must be able to experience our own emotions. This means we must be open to them and not distract ourselves from them or try to numb ourselves from our feelings through drugs, alcohol, etc.

Next, we need to become aware of what we are actually feeling —to acknowledge, identify, and accept our feelings. Only then can we empathize with others. That is one reason why it is important to work on your own emotional awareness and sensitivity, that is, to be “in touch with” your feelings.

1. How does the author explain the feelings of empathy?

A. By giving examples. B. By having classification.

C. By making comparison. D. By providing data.

48. Which statement may the author agree with?

A. Low level of empathy leads to fewer varieties of feelings.

B. The deeper one’s feelings are, the more empathetic one is.

C. Empathy is a way we recently picked up for better survival.

D. Rich experiences may not go with a high level of empathy.

49. What’s the purpose of the last two paragraphs?

A. To advise a sincere attitude to one’s experiences.

B. To suggest a right understanding of empathy.

C. To require a real bond with one’s emotions.

D. To call for true acceptance of one’s identity.

50. What is the best title for the text?

A. How Empathy Unfolds B. Be Open to Your Emotions

C. Why Is Empathy Important D. Accept Your True Self

**第二节 七选五（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。

Throughout my life, there is one teacher who really impresses me. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

My time in 8th grade felt like forever because you just want to be in high school already. Math you just wanted to sleep, science you wanted to cry, social studies you would wish for it to be over, but English class would just make up for the whole day. Mrs. Thomas would actually make me want to stay awake in her class. It was like she actually understood us and knew how to keep our full attention. Every day I couldn’t wait to go to her class. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ You could talk to her like she was your friend and not your boss.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Like in the beginning of the year she made us take pictures of ourselves and write goals of what you wanted for the school year. Every day, when you would come into class, you would look at your goals and see if you achieve any; it was pretty smart. I remember she also made us write a letter to ourselves in the beginning of the year. We opened them at the end of the year to see how much we changed. It was like she was trying to push us to be able to complete those goals, so that later on in life we can use that ability again. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ If you wanted an A, you had to work for that A.

Mrs. Thomas not only got us ready for high school but also really prepared me for life in the future. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. The following is a class she taught us

B. She made me realize how interesting learning can be

C. She often made us struggle for what we dreamed of in life

D. I remember how much fun it was to do activity in her class

E. She would wake me up when I sometimes slept in her class

F. She would make jokes that would relate to the lesson and please us

G. I’m just waiting for the next teacher who can affect my life and me as a person

**第四部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分30分）**

1. **完形填空（共15题；每小题1分，满分15分。）**

阅读下面的短文，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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In life, do you choose to take the road everyone has taken, or do you choose the path that is best for you? It might be 56 to choose what everyone has done, especially if it seemed to work for them. But is that what truly 57 for you?

On a recent hiking 58 , my partner and I decided to take a popular trail in the 59 direction. This was an old, well-traveled trail that people had been hiking and biking from A to Z for years. For our own reasons, we chose to travel from Z to A. Going backwards made more sense with my 60 . The trip would take several days and going backwards 61 that I would end the trip closer to the airport for my flight home.

As my partner and I walked, everyone crossing our path had something to say, “You’re going the wrong way. Are you lost? Are you returning 62 you forgot something? Are you crazy? The path occasionally crossed a 63 . When it did, even passing cars beeped to 64 us in the “right” direction.

Why did people only see one way? Because that’s what everyone does? Because that's how it's always been done? We even 65 to talk to a Danish woman who said, “We have a(n) 66 in my country：when you go backwards to everyone else, it’s because you’re avoiding something.” I couldn’t believe it. We were just enjoying connecting with nature, hiking the way that best 67 us. Had we gone the “wrong” way? No. At least, not for us.

I decided to 68 the path I chose. 69 , we had an amazing experience. Choosing the “wrong” path was right for me. When your inner 70 tells you something is right (or wrong), listen to it. It's your instinct. It’s speaking to you for a reason and it knows, better than anyone, what's best for you.

56. A. anxious B. normal C. awkward D. impressive

57. A. designs B. plans C. works D. prepares

58. A. race B. test C. project D. trip

59. A. opposite B. wrong C. common D. accessible

60. A. emotion B. target C. schedule D. request

61. A. supposed B. ensured C. provided D. permitted

62. A. if B. because C. while D. yet

63. A. plain B. valley C. trail D. highway

64. A. point B. inspire C. protect D. support

65. A. expected B. stopped C. agreed D. hesitated

66. A. saying B. point C. myth D. spell

67. A. instructed B. confused C. offered D. suited

68. A. show off B. think over C. pick out D. stick to

69. A. Probably B. Hopefully C. Eventually D. Knowingly

70. A. desire B. feeling C. voice D. reaction

**第Ⅱ卷**

**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。

The world’s oceans reached their hottest level in recorded history last year, supercharging (加剧) extreme weather events, scientists have reported. They found that the five hottest recorded years in the oceans \_\_\_\_\_\_71\_\_\_\_\_\_(occur) since 2015, and that the rate of heating since 1986 was eight times higher than \_\_\_\_\_\_72\_\_\_\_\_\_ from 1960-85. Oceans cover 71% of the planet and water can absorb thousands of times more heat than air, \_\_\_\_\_\_73\_\_\_\_\_\_ is why 93% of global heating is taken up by seas.

Hotter oceans destroy rainfall patterns, which \_\_\_\_\_\_74\_\_\_\_\_\_(lead) to floods, droughts and wildfires. Heat also causes seawater \_\_\_\_\_\_75\_\_\_\_\_\_ (expand) and drives up sea levels. Scientists expect about one metre of sea level rise by the end of the century, \_\_\_\_\_\_76\_\_\_\_\_\_ (threaten) 150 million people. Higher temperatures in the seas are also harming marine (海洋的) life, with \_\_\_\_\_\_77\_\_\_\_\_\_ number of ocean heatwaves increasing \_\_\_\_\_\_78\_\_\_\_\_\_(sharp).

The study also finds that the sinking of surface waters and upwelling of deeper water is reducing as the seas heat up. This means the surface layers heats up even further and fewer nutrients for marine life are brought up from the \_\_\_\_\_\_79\_\_\_\_\_\_(deep).

“The oceans reached yet another new record level of warmth in 2020, \_\_\_\_\_\_80\_\_\_\_\_\_ a record drop in global carbon emissions (排放). The planet will continue to warm up as long as we emit carbon into the atmosphere,” said Prof Michael Mann of Penn State University..

**第五部分 写作（共三节，满分35分）**

**第一节 单词拼写（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

用选择性必修一Unit 4、Unit 5及选择性必修二Unit 1、Unit 2 单词表上词汇的正确形式填空，使句子意思完整。

81. There is little doubt that the committee will give whole-hearted a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the project, so you can make preparations for it now.

82. Your time could be usefully e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in attending to professional matters rather than handling such trivial affairs.

83. Scientists say there is no c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evidence that power lines have anything to do with cancer.

84. Faced with COVID-19, we have no a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but to take care of ourselves to prevent it.

85. While this brand will be s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more expensive, it lasts a lot longer.

86. The museum collection portrays the heritage of 200 years of canals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (生动地), which is well worth a visit.

87. I can still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (记起) your saying to me that you were going to be a mechanic after graduation and now here you are.

88. People tend to forget the truth that one experience doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (使有资格) a person to speak as an authority.

89. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to crimes and accidents caused parents to deprive children of free play, which is now proved to make children more resilient. (揭露)

90. It shocked everyone present that the event developed in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different way. (戏剧般地)

第二节 完成句子（共10空；每空1分，满分10分）

用选择性必修一Unit4、Unit5及选择性必修二Units 1—2单词表上词组的正确形式填空，使句子意思完整。

91. 在这期间, 她得到了所有人的信任，结果被委任为员工的负责人。

During that time, she gained everyone’s confidence so that she was put \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the staff.

92. 最重要的是，社会需要鼓励公民们自主合作的精神。

And \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, society needs to encourage the spirit of voluntary cooperation in its citizens.

93. 一个人在新的环境下舒服自在时，他的潜力更可能展示出来。

When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in new surroundings, one is more likely to show potentials.

94. 相比之下，由于疫情，全世界的教育经费降低了。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, expenditure on education has decreased worldwide due to the pandemic.

95. 他对自己将余生献给科学研究事业感到自豪。

He felt proud of the rest of his life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scientific investigation.

96. 博物馆展出的展览包括50幅油画和水彩画。

The exhibition displayed at the museum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 50 oils and watercolors.

97. 增加生产反过来会增加利润。

Increased production will, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, lead to increased profits.

98. 据说最近她因工作压力身体垮掉了。

It is said that her health \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under the pressure of work.

99. 换句话说，通过努力，任何障碍都可以被克服。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with great efforts any obstacle can be overcome.

100. 讲座最好的部分是在场的观众积极地参与了演讲者设计的任何一个活动。

The best part of the lecture was that the audience present actively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any activity designed by the speaker.

**第三节 书面表达（满分15分）**

假如你叫李华，寒假期间要去英国Embassy English Language School (EELS) 进行短期学习。以下是英方学校寄给你的课程安排选择表，请你仔细阅读课程表，按要求给校方回一封信。

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Schedule for EELS Winter English Courses | | | |
| English courses | Total hours of study | Total hours of part-time job | Date |
| Three-week course | 60 | 24 | February 1- February 21 |
| Two-week course | 30 | No job but tour instead | February 1- February 24 |

写作要点： 1. 在以上两种课程中任选一种并说出理由；

2. 你现今的英语水平及哪些具体的语言技巧需要得到提高；

3. 其它的个人要求。

写作要求： 1. 80-100词；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Sir/Madam,

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

Yours,

Li Hua