★秘密·2023年8月25日21：00前

重庆市2023-2024学年（上）8月月度质量检测

**高三英语**

**2023.08**

【命题单位：重庆缙云教育联盟】

注意事项：

1.答题前，考生务必用黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、座位号在答题卡上填写清楚；

2.每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，在试卷上作答无效；

3.考试结束后，请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回；

4.全卷共12页，满分150分，考试时间120分钟。

**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 girl looking for?

A.Her school bag. B.Her pencil. C.Her pencil-box.

2.How many people were injured in the accident?

A.A baby. B.Three women. C.None.

3.What do we know about the man?

A.He wants to get a new position.

B.He is asking the woman for help.

C.He has left the woman a good impression.

4.What does the man mean?

A.He can’t afford the new car.

B.His friend has bought the car for him.

C.He has already made the down payment on the car.

5.How does the woman go to Philadelphia probably?

A.By car. B.By taxi. C.By subway.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第6至第8三个小题。

6.What is Vinnie Jones?

A.He used to be a soccer player for Wimbledon.

B.He is famous in America but not in Britain.

C.He is a famous British singer.

7.How about the woman?

A.She is interested in Vinnie Jones.

B.She knows more about Vinnie Jones.

C.She doesn’t like the films starred by Vinnie Jones.

8.Where does the conversation take place?

A.In Britain. B.In the USA. C.In China.

听下面一段对话，回答第9至第11三个小题。

9.What did the woman do last weekend?

A.She relaxed at the beach. B.She visited her parents. C.She prepared for a paper.

10.Why did the woman come home so soon?

A.She had an appointment.

B.She had work to do.

C.She was invited only for the weekend.

11.What did the woman think of running in the wet sand near the water?

A.Difficult. B.Easy. C.Terrible.

听下面一段对话，回答第12至第14三个小题。

12.What was Jane’s grandmother when she was young?

A.She was a writer. B.She was an actress. C.She was a doctor.

13.How many people are there in Jane’s family?

A.Four. B.Five. C.Seven.

14.Where is the garden?

A.It’s behind the house. B.It’s in front of the house. C.It’s near the bridge.

听下面一段对话，回答第15至第17三个小题。

15.Why do the woman and her husband want to spend the weekend outside?

A.To have a long trip. B.To relax themselves. C.To visit friends.

16.What doesn’t the man advise the woman to do at the sea?

A.To have a good sleep on the soft sand.

B.To play volleyball on the beach.

C.To enjoy the sunshine on the sand.

17.Who would most probably make the final decision?

A.The travel agency. B.The woman. C.The woman’s husband.

听下面一段独白，回答第18至第20三个小题。

18.What kind of person did Clemente’s parents want him to be?

A.Independent and honorable.

B.Honest and kind.

C.Friendly and selfless.

19.Which team did Clemente play for as a professional player?

A.Nine professional teams. B.The Brooklyn Dodgers. C.A city team.

20.What happened to Clemente in the end?

A.He died in an air accident.

B.He brought the supplies to people in Nicaragua.

C.He was killed in an earthquake.

**第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分50分）**

第一节（共15小题：每小题1.5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**

Natural disasters are terrible events. They are difficult for adults and children. But adults should not be afraid to talk to children about natural disasters. Talking can not stop natural disasters from happening. But talking can help children feel safer and less afraid of the future. Here are five things adults can do when children show fear of natural disasters.

First, adults should be willing to talk with children. When children are allowed to talk about their fears, they feel safer. Sometimes, the best thing an adult can do is just listen. Whatever the fear, it is important to listen and be patient with the child.

Second, let children ask questions. When answering their questions, it is best to give short, honest answers. If you do not know the answer, you can be honest and say that you do not know.

Third, it is important to wait until a child is ready to talk about a natural disaster. Adults should not force children to talk.

Fourth, help children feel safe. There are many ways to do this. One way is very simple：adults can tell frightened children that they love them. It is also important for children to do the same things they do every day. Simple things like going to school and eating dinner can help children feel normal.

Fifth, use activities to help children communicate their fears. Heshani was 13 when the Indian Ocean tsunami ruined her house in Sri Lanka. One year later, she was still living under the shadow (阴影) of the natural disaster. She did not like to visit her ruined house. And she did not want to talk about the problems her family had. However, she loved to write. And she often shared her feelings about the tsunami in her poems. Writing poems was a way for her to share her fears since she did not like to talk about them.

21．What is the best way when dealing with children’s fear of disasters?

A．Answering their questions. B．Waiting for them to talk.

C．Talking about disasters with them. D．Listening to them.

22．Which of the following can help children feel safe according to the passage?

A．Telling them they are loved. B．Sending them to school.

C．Doing something different. D．Teaching them to write poems.

23．What does the passage mainly talk about?

A．How to deal with children’s fear of disasters.

B．How to talk with children about natural disasters.

C．Ways to help children understand disasters.

D．Advice given to adults on overcoming children’s fear.

**B**

*“May 17, 2157*

*Dear diary,*

*Today, Tommy found a real book!...”*

“What’s it about?” Margie asked.

“School.” replied Tommy, turning the yellow pages.

“Why would anyone write about school? I hope they can take my geography teacher away.”

“It’s not our school. This is the old sort that they had centuries ago.”

“Anyway, they had a teacher.” Margie said, reading the book over his shoulder.

“Sure, they had a teacher, but it wasn’t a regular teacher. It was a man.”

“A man? How could a man be a teacher?”

“Well, he just told the boys and girls things and gave them assignments and asked them questions.”

“A man isn’t smart enough.”

“Sure, he is. My father knows as much as my teacher.”

Margie wasn’t prepared to argue about that. She said, “I wouldn’t want a strange man in my house to teach me.”

Tommy laughed. “The teachers didn’t live in the house. They had a special building and all the kids went there.”

“And all the kids learned the same thing?”

“Sure, if they were the same age.”

“But my mother says a teacher has to be adjusted to fit the mind of each boy and girl it teaches and that each kid has to be taught differently.”

“If you don’t like it, you don’t have to read the book.”

“I didn’t say I didn’t like it,” Margie said quickly.

They weren’t even half-finished when Margie’s mother called, “Margie! School!”

“Not yet, Mamma.”

“Now!” said Mrs. Jones.

Margie said to Tommy, “Can I read the book some more with you after school?”

“Maybe,” Tommy said.

Margie went into the schoolroom, right next to her bedroom, and the mechanical teacher was on waiting for her.

The screen was lit up, and it said, “Please insert yesterday’s assignments in the proper slot.”

Margie was still thinking about the old schools they had when her grandfather’s grandfather was a little boy. All the kids from the whole neighborhood came, laughing and shouting in the schoolyard, sitting together in the schoolroom, going home together at the end of the day. They learned the same things, so they could help one another on the assignments and discussed them.

And the teachers were people…

24．Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A．Margie doesn’t like her school.

B．It’s common to read paper books in 2157.

C．Online learning is what Margie wants.

D．Tommy feels his father is smarter than his teacher.

25．Which of the following is TRUE about a school in 2157?

A．There are only female teachers at school.

B．Teachers give no assignments to students.

C．A special building is constructed for teachers.

D．Students learn different things at their own pace.

26．What does the underlined word “slot” probably mean?

A．Envelope. B．Opening.

C．Screen. D．Schoolroom.

27．What can we learn about Margie’s feelings about old schools?

A．Longing. B．Objection.

C．Suspicion. D．Tolerance.

**C**

A report from the UN warns that countries’ current commitments would reduce carbon by only about 7.5% by 2030, far less than the 45% cut, which scientists say is needed to limit global temperature rises to 1.5°C, the aim of the COP26 summit.

António Guterres, the UN secretary-general, described the findings as a “thundering wake-up call” to world leaders, while experts called for action against fossil fuel companies.

Although more than 100 countries have promised to reach net zero emissions around mid-century, this would not be enough to avoid climate disasters, according to the UN emissions report, which examines the shortfall (差额) between countries intentions and actions needed on the climate. Many of the net zero commitments were found to be unclear, and unless accompanied by strict cuts in emissions this decade would allow global heating of a potentially disastrous extent.

Guterres said: “The heat is on, and as the contents of the report show, the leadership we need is off. Far off. Countries are wasting a massive opportunity to invest Covid-19 finance and recovery resources in sustainable, cost-saving, planet-saving ways. As world leaders prepare for COP26, that is another thundering wake-up call. How many do we need?”

Inger Andersen, the director of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) said: “Climate change is no longer a future problem. It is a now problem. To stand a chance of limiting global warming to 1.5℃, we have 8 years to almost halve greenhouse gas emissions: 8 years to make the plans, put in place the policies, carry them out and deliver the cuts. The clock is ticking loudly.”

Emissions fell by about 5. 4% last year during Covid lockdowns, the report found, but only about one-fifth of the economic recovery spending goes towards reducing carbon emissions. This failure to “build back better”, despite promises by governments around the world, cast doubt on the world’s willingness to make the economic shift necessary to settle the climate crisis, the UN said.

In the run-up to COP26, countries were supposed to submit (递交) national plans to cut emissions—called nationally determined contributions (NDCs) —for the next decade, a requirement under the 2015 Paris climate agreement. But the UNEP report found only half of countries had submitted new NDCs, and some governments had presented weak plans.

28．Why were the findings described as a “thundering wake-up call” in Para. 2?

A．Because the world has failed to live up to its current commitments.

B．Because the opportunities presented by covid-19 have been wasted.

C．Because the world is falling behind in slowing down temperature rises.

D．Because the serious problems were brought about by global fossil fuels.

29．The potential harm of global warming can be reduced if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．current commitments of many countries remain unchanged

B．huge gaps are bridged between previous and present proposals

C．global sustainable environmental resources develops significantly

D．strict measures are taken to reduce emissions in the coming ten years

30．What is the writer’s purpose of quoting “How many do we need?” in Para. 4?

A．To show the number of alarm clocks required.

B．To explain the reason for the world’s wasting chances.

C．To ask for the number of the countries attending the meeting.

D．To stress the need to make the most of resources and reduce emissions.

31．What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A．Few countries have submitted plans to reduce the emissions.

B．Many countries’ plans to cut emissions are far from satisfactory.

C．Most of the countries work under the Paris Climate Agreement.

D．Much progress in reducing emissions has been made these years.

**D**

What is the most shocking about the heatwave affecting the Pacific Northwest is not that it has hit a usually mild area, nor that so many long-standing temperature records are being broken. It is that those records are being broken by such large margins (幅度). In Portland, Oregon, temperature reached 46.6℃(116°F) — making it one of several cities in the region where former records have been beaten by a full 5℃(9°F). At the same time, heatwaves are also hitting central Europe and even Siberia.

Heatwaves may become headlines, but less attention is paid to them. In 2018 about 300,000 people over the age of 65 died as a result of extreme heat, mainly in India, a 54% increase since 2000, according to a report in *the Lancet*, a medical journal. The report also shows that, unlike storms and floods, heat does not lead to dramatic before-and-after pictures or widespread damage to belongings. It is a silent killer. As many as 70,000 people died due to a heatwave in Europe in 2003.

Heat also kills by worsening health conditions such as heart problems, so not all the deaths it causes may be directly attributed (归因) to it. Climate change will make heatwaves more common and more extreme. Even if greenhouse-gas emissions (排放) are cut to zero by the middle of this century, temperatures will go on rising for decades. So other measures are needed to protect people against extreme heat.

Governments can set up early warning systems to alarm health workers, shut down schools and stop outdoor activities. They can provide the public with forecasts of coming heatwaves, explanations of the dangers and detailed advice on what to do. Improved facilities can also help. This includes providing shaded areas, water parks and “misting stations” to help people cool down, and get to airconditioned “cooling centers” where they can find shelter and sleep if necessary.

The world is, undoubtedly, facing a big health challenge right now. There is no excuse for ignoring heatwaves and their effects.

32．What shocks us most about the heatwave in the Pacific Northwest?

A．It has stricken a usually mild area.

B．It hits central Europe except Siberia.

C．Many temperature records are being broken.

D．Many records are being broken by large margins.

33．What can we learn from the report in *the Lancer*?

A．People have paid much attention to heatwaves.

B．Heat doesn’t cause widespread damage to belongings.

C．The damage of heat is as obvious as storms and floods.

D．About 300,000 middle-aged people died from extreme heat.

34．What can governments do to protect people against heatwaves?

A．Provide some cool places. B．Build nursing homes.

C．Organize outdoor activities. D．Shelter the homeless.

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

A．Improving Public Facilities B．Taking Heatwaves Seriously

C．Preventing Natural Disasters D．Reducing Greenhouse-gas Emission

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。

My mom was an astrophysicist, and Dad was a microelectronics specialist, each dealing with phenomenon bigger or smaller than the eye can see. As a kid, I was often into daydreaming that I won Oscars or Grammys (格莱美奖). 36 My parents, however, applied science and logic to most of the situations, like the time they cut the last olive (橄榄) in quarters because there were four of us.

37 I watched “Powers of Ten,” a film by Charles and Ray Eames. Initially, they zoom (疾驰) out beyond our galaxy, moving 10 times farther away every 10 seconds, and then quickly zoom back into Earth, into a couple having a picnic, and then into his arm, hand, skin, atoms. It gave me a mix of existential fear and comfort.

38 But the solar system itself seemed to me like a bunch of friendly, protective neighbor — especially

Saturn (土星). The first time I saw it, from an observatory on the hills of Barcelona, it was like what I imagine seeing Leonardo DiCaprio (莱昂纳多·迪卡普里奥， 著名影星) in person might be. 39 I later took to learning about Saturn’s weather and environment almost as if I were planning a holiday.

Saturn is considered the master of the universe. Glancing at them has the effect of making you feel insignificant and momentous (重大的) at the same time.

This summer, I traveled home for my mother’s 60-birthday-party, It consisted of a workshop (研讨会) in her honor in a small coastal town, with current and former colleagues of hers. I spent the day alone, swimming in the sea and joined them for meals while they presented papers to one another. All I had to do was sit, chat and quietly observe details. 40 They would travel to a scenic location to celebrate a birthday, then windup sitting indoors all day to discuss stars and planets.

A．The infinite (无穷尽的) universe was too much to digest.

B．And yet, somehow, I fell in love planets in my teenage years.

C．Saturn’s existence has always given me a real sense of possibility.

D．This group of people lacked the minimum level of humor to exist in the world.

E．I couldn’t help admiring this group of people for their commitment.

F．I wanted humor and lightness, even if that meant not always literal or all knowing.

G．Something you’ve always seen in two dimensions suddenly presents itself in three.

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

第一节（共15小题：每小题1分，满分15分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Although traditional pet stores are somewhere you buy a(n) 41 to be your friend at home, there’s a new kind of pet store 42 you spend some quality time with the animals and just walk away, without taking 43 . What really 44 is the experience.

I visited one of these stores in the Sanlitun area in Beijing. I was targeting call ducks, which are 45 for their cute looks and, of course, their high 46 , each of them can 47 cost a few thousand yuan. Since I was not planning to spend so much on a duck, 48 them in one of these—what I’d call “mini-zoos”—seemed to be the 49 option.

There were a 50 of five call ducks at the store—among other animals—and we 51 a good three hours with them. We got to learn much about them.

Call ducks are not easy to get along with, so playing with them would include a lot of running from our side and quacking (呱呱叫) from theirs. Also, don’t expect them to be house-trained, one of the ducks actually pooped (排便) while 52 on my leg. But none of these little incidents reduced the 53 of holding them in my hands and touching their full chests. It was like the whole world’s joy was in my hands, for those call ducks are fun and 54 —something I would hardly ever expect from work.

That’s the 55 of animals: You don’t have own them—simply spending time with them is enough.

41．A．animal B．apple C．instrument D．book

42．A．that B．where C．how D．which

43．A．nothing B．everything C．anything D．something

44．A．matters B．moves C．separates D．keeps

45．A．endless B．worthless C．important D．famous

46．A．mistakes B．words C．prices D．feelings

47．A．slightly B．easily C．immediately D．carefully

48．A．talking B．eating C．visiting D．painting

49．A．complicated B．perfect C．interesting D．peaceful

50．A．extent B．prevention C．meaning D．total

51．A．bought B．spent C．brought D．cost

52．A．sitting B．remembering C．thinking D．saying

53．A．gratitude B．forgiveness C．faith D．pleasure

54．A．comforting B．annoying C．tough D．anxious

55．A．envy B．pity C．duty D．magic

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。

In 2001, when Kunqu Opera 56 (list) as one of the masterpieces of the oral and intangible heritage(非物质遗产) of humanity by UNESCO, Yang Fengyi traveled with her performers to the UNESCO headquarters in Paris 57 (witness) the historic moment. They demonstrated the ancient art form through a short performance. One of the actresses received a note from an audience member after the show, 58 (tell) her how beautiful she was onstage and how beautiful Kunqu Opera was.

As one of China’s oldest traditional opera forms, Kunqu Opera was born in the region of Kunshan in today's Suzhou, Jiangsu province. Combining songs 59 are performed in the Suzhou dialect, graceful body movements, martial arts and dance, Kunqu Opera uses 60 endless variety of movements to express specific emotions. It has distinguished 61 （it） by the virtuosity(高超艺)of its rhythmic patterns and had a 62 (power) influence on all the more recent forms of opera in China, such as Peking Opera. It is hence known as the mother of all Chinese operas.

63 many old Chinese art forms, Kunqu Opera has faced competition from mass culture and a lack of interest among young people, but the 64 (recognize)by UNESCO put Kunqu Opera in the international spotlight at the same time as it 65 (begin) to experience a domestic revival.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

第一节（满分15分）

66．Directions: Write an English letter in at least 120 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

假设你是John Donaldson，你在寻找一份编程员的工作，看到了网上的一则招募信息后很感兴趣。请按要求写一封求职信。

某网络公司正在招募一名程序员，要求如下：

1. 丰富的工作经验；

2. 有过开发经验者优先；

3. 热忱，乐于学习新知识、新技能。

如有意向，请写一封信给Gilhooley先生。

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

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。

67．

The Netherlands is a country where much of it is below sea level. Dikes (堤坝) are great walls that stop the North Sea from rushing in and flooding the country. For many centuries the people of the Netherlands have worked to keep the walls strong to keep their country safe. Even little children there are quite aware that a small hole in the walls can cause big damage in the country. There was a boy who was named Peter. His father was one of the men who would open and close the gates in the dikes for the ships to pass out of the Netherlands’ canals into the great sea.

One cold afternoon when Peter was eight years old, his mother asked him to deliver some cakes she baked to his blind friend who lived across the dike. Peter stayed with him for a while, shared his experience of the walk and described the sun, the flowers, and the ships far out in the sea.

Then he found it was dark totally. So he said goodbye to his friend and set out for home immediately. On his way back, as he walked beside the canal, he noticed that the water had risen a lot because of rain and it was beating against the dike violently.

As Peter was walking along, he suddenly heard a noise of trickling (滴流的) water. He stopped and saw a small hole in the dike through which a tiny stream was flowing. Peter knew the danger that could be caused as the little hole would soon become a larger one and the whole country could be flooded. So he climbed down the side of the dike and put his finger into the tiny hole. The flowing of the water stopped in no time.

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。

Peter shouted for help, but in vain (徒劳).

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Early the next morning, a man going for work heard Peter’s groan (呻吟).

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