**2022—2023学年下期高2023届信心考试**

**英语试题**

（考试时间：120分钟 试卷满分：150分）

**注意事项:**

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。

2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

3. 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 probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Editor and reader. B. Boss and secretary. C. Advisor and student.

2.What are the speakers doing?

A. Swimming. B. Skating. C. Skiing.

3.Where are the two speakers?

A. In a museum. B. In a restaurant. C. In a park.

4.How does the woman speaker find the blanket?

A. Lovely. B. Low-key. C. Expensive.

5.What will the woman do next?

A.Call the police for help. B.Consult another person. C.Go with the man.

**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 is Ahmed working now?

A. In Egypt. B. In America. C. In Britain.

7.What was the man’s biggest challenge at first?

A. The local food. B. The language barrier. C. The educational system.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8.Why were some cars flashing lights toward the man’s car?

A.To warn the man to turn off lights.

B.To inform the man of an accident ahead.

C.To remind the man to drive within the speed limit.

9.How does the man feel about those driver’s behavior?

A. He’s hopeful. B. He’s grateful. C. He’s embarrassed.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10.What is Simon doing？

A.Exploring the coastline. B. Taking scenic pictures. C. Sharing his recent trip.

11. Where was Simon heading after landing?

A. Kyushu. B. Bay of Islands. C. Rotorua.

12.What might interest Kate most in New Zealand?

A. Beaches with clear water. B. Maori culture and history. C. A hot spring.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13.What is the woman doing?

A.Conducting an interview. B.Hosting a ceremony. C.Holding a press conference.

14.How does the man sound?

A. Nervous. B. Excited. C. Anxious.

15.How did the man cope with pressure from the conversation?

A.He concentrated on the game. B.He listened to the music. C.He relied on audiences’ encouragement.

16.What experience in the man’s childhood contributed to his success?

A.Watching TV series. B. Performing as an actor. C. Traveling around the world.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17.Who is the speaker most probably talking to?

A. Dieters. B. Sports enthusiasts. C. Market watchers.

18.Why does the speaker take Trevor Hofbauer for example?

A.To state that wearing fitness trackers helps.

B.To prove that running watch-free is beneficial.

C.To clarify that fitness trackers are popular.

19.What does the speaker recommend at the end of her talk?

A.Stopping wearing fitness trackers.

B.Analyzing data from fitness trackers.

C.Reducing reliance on fitness trackers.

20.What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A.The popularity of fitness trackers.

B.The disadvantages of fitness trackers.

C.The development of fitness trackers.

**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**

**Best Books Of All Time**

If you want to fill your shelves with the best books of all time, you’re in the right place.

**Where the Sidewalk Ends** by Shel Silverstein(1974)

The imagination of Shel Silverstein is on full display in this classic collection of short stories and poems. *Where the Sidewalk Ends* is truly one of the best poetry books of all time because of its staying power *for children* The stories of this American poet, author, singer, and folk artist have something for everyone.

Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoy(1878)

Most critics regard it as one of most iconic literary love stories. Leo Tolstoy’s Russian tale of unfortunate lovers is filled with fascinating quotes like, “He stepped down, trying not to look long at her, as if she were the sun, yet he saw her, like the sun, even without looking.” Described by Fyodor Dostoevsky as “flawless”, this one belongs on any book collector’s shelf.

**The Little Prince** by Antoine de Saint-Exupery(1943)

*The Little Prince* is a timeless tale of a prince’s journey from planet to planet in search of adventure. What he finds, however, are interactions with adults who leave him frustrated. In the Sahara Desert, he runs into the books narrator, and the two start an eight-day journey filled with lessons. It’s one of the most fascinating short books we’ve ever read. It’s also one of the most widely read children’s classics all over the world.

**The Shining** by Stephen King(1977)

The maser of suspense(悬念) must be included in any lit of books you should read in a lifetime. That’s why you’ll find Stephen King’s *The Shining* here. Jack Torrance is a middle-aged man looking for a fresh start. He thinks he’s found it when he lands a job as the caretaker at an old hotel. But as snow piles higher outside, the hotel begins to feel more evil and dangerous, less freeing. Fans take note: This is one of the scariest and best Stephen King books of all time.

21. In which book can we read about lovers?

A. *Anna Karenina.* B. *The Shining.*

C. *The Little Prince.* D. *Where the Sidewalk Ends.*

22. What do *Where the Sidewalk Ends* and *The Little Prince* have in common?

A. They are both love stories. B. They both talk about adults.

C. They are both for children. D. They were both written in 1940s.

23. Which of the following writers is good at telling horror stories?

A. Stephen King. B. Leo Tolstoy.

C. Shel Silverstein. D. Antoine de Saint-Exupery.

**B**

Tyra Peralte thought keeping a diary during the pandemic (流行病) might help her sort out her messy feelings. In April 2020, the mother of two in Montclair, NewJersey, started writing frankly about the challenges of work, marriage and motherhood during a global crisis.

Peralte wanted to know how other women were doing. So she made an unusual offer. She invited women from near and far to fill the remaining lined pages of her black -and-white marbled composition notebook with their own pandemic tales. She named the project The Travelling Diary.

“I wanted an interaction that felt human,” Peralte says, “and it feels very human to read someone else’s writing.” She found her first contributor during a conference for entrepreneurs. When she mentioned the diary, a woman in North Carolina immediately said she would like to write in it.

From there, Peralte posted an article about her idea on Medium in an effort to get more women involved. So many wanted to participate that Peralte decided to create a website for people to add their names to the queue. She came up with a system: Each person gets to keep the diary for three days and fill as many pages as she wishes. Then she is responsible for mailing it to the next person, whose address Peralte provides. Each participant fills the pages with her own handwriting, and sometimes her own artwork, sharing her stories.

So far, more than 2,000 women from 30 countries have participated, some as far away as South Africa and Australia. Of course, not all those entries could fit in just one journal. More than 50 of these notebooks are currently in circulation (流通), and about 20 completed ones are back in Peralte’s possession, including the original diary with her first entry, about navigating pandemic life and reconnecting with family.

“It is beautiful to have it again and to read it,” she says. “I carry these stories with me on a daily basis.”

24. Why did Peralte set up The Travelling Diary?

A. To help those in need. B. To figure out her feelings.

C. To offer job opportunities. D. To interact with other women.

25. How did Peralte invite women to take part in the project?

A. By offering a website to sign up. B. By holding business meetings.

C. By writing letters of invitation. D. By building up a system to follow.

26. Who will keep the notebook after it is finished?

A. The one who filled in the last page.

B. The one whose story is the most attractive.

C. The one who originally set up this project.

D. The one whose handwriting is the most impressive.

27. Which of the following might be the best title for the text?

A. Women’s Diaries B. The Travelling Diary

C. Women, Story-tellers D. Peralte, a Creative Woman

**C**

According to Dr. John Swaddle, a professor at the Institute for Integrative Conservation at William &amp; Mary, hundreds of millions of birds die every year from window collisions(碰撞).

However, if you put decals(贴花纸) or colorful stickers outside of your windows, the birds are more likely to see the barrier and therefore avoid it. Remember: never inside your window; always outside of your window.

“Double-glazed(双层的) windows reflect a lot of light, especially when you view them from a slight angle, as a flying bird would do,” Swaddle told *Salon*. He is the corresponding author of a recent study which tries to figure out how this basic reality of physics impacts on a bird’s experience as it flies near a standard window. For their experiment, researchers had birds perform repeated and controlled flight trials near windows with film(薄膜) products, BirdShades film and Haverkamp film, respectively.

“In our collision avoidance trials, BirdShades increased window avoidance by 47% and the Haverkamp increased avoidance by 39%. But neither product was effective when the films were applied to the internal surface of windows,” the authors concluded.

When breaking down the problem of avoiding window collisions from a bird’s point of view, Swaddle explained, “The light and reflected imagery from the external surface of the glass is sufficient to obscure a film or decal that is stuck to the inner surface from being seen clearly.”

If you want to protect birds from easily avoidable deaths without buying window film products, there are other solutions. Swaddle recommended “pleasing fritted glass that could be used in new construction and which is also bird-friendly”. Besides, he notes that screens can be helpful as well, not only by limiting reflectiveness but by providing birds with a cushion if they make impact. It is also possible to use everyday household objects to signal to birds that there are barriers — netting, bits of string, colorful stickers, and paint. These can all be used to this effect.

28. Which of the following can work to reduce bird window collisions?

A. Choosing double-glazed windows.

B. Avoiding opening windows at night.

C. Covering the inner windows with decals.

D. Sticking decals to the outer side of windows.

29. What did the researchers want to find in the experiment?

A. The bird-friendly film products and glass.

B. The efficient measures of collision avoidance.

C. The bird behaviors when hitting the bright window.

D. The link between light reflection and bird window collisions.

30. What does the underlined word “obscure” in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

A. Protect. B. Use. C. Shade. D. Find.

31. What is mainly talked about in the last paragraph?

A. Solutions to reducing the window cost.

B. Other ways to avoid bird collisions.

C. Bird-friendly objects to attract birds.

D. Environmentally friendly glass products.

**D**

An international team of researchers has revealed new evidence for the possible existence of liquid water beneath the south polar ice cap of Mars.

The researchers, led by the University of Cambridge, used spacecraft laser-altimeter (激光高度计) to measure the shape of the upper surface of the ice cap to identify its patterns in height. They then showed that these patterns match computer model predictions for how a body of water beneath the ice cap would affect the surface.

Their results agree with earlier ice-penetrating radar (穿冰雷达) measurements that were originally interpreted to show a potential area of liquid water beneath the ice. There has been debate among scientists over the liquid water interpretation from the radar data alone, with some studies suggesting the radar signal is not due to liquid water.

The results provide the first independent line of evidence, using data other than radar, that there is liquid water beneath Mars’ south polar ice cap.

“The combination of the new evidence, our computer model results, and the radar data makes it much more likely that at least one area of liquid water beneath the ice cap exists on Mars today, and that Mars must still be geothermally (地热) active in order to keep the water beneath the ice cap liquid.” said Professor Neil Arnold, who led the research.

Like Earth. Mars has thick water ice caps at both poles, roughly equivalent in combined volume to the Greenland Ice Sheet. Unlike Earth’s ice sheets, however, which are underlain by water-filled channels and even large lakes beneath the ice cap, the polar ice caps on Mars have until recently been thought to be frozen solid all the way to their beds due to the cold Martian climate.

The analysis revealed a 10~15 kilometre long, wave shaped surface comprising a depression and a corresponding raised area. This is similar in scale to surface areas over the lakes beneath the ice cap on Earth.

32. What is spacecraft laser-altimeter aimed to do?

A. To test chemicals in water. B. To adjust the computer model.

C. To map the surface of the ice cap. D. To measure the size of Mars.

33. How did scientists respond to the liquid water interpretation based on radar data?

A. They firmly believed it. B. They held different views.

C. They reached a conclusion. D. They ignored the practice.

34. What can we know about the ice caps on Mars from the new study?

A. They are only found at the south pole. B. They are frozen solid to their beds.

C. They are shaped by ground lakes. D. They are similar to those on Earth.

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

A. An Unexpected Field in Space Studies. B. An Advanced Technique to Explore Mars.

C. New Evidence for Liquid Water on Mars. D. Human Optional Home in the Near Future.

**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。

For some people, holiday travel includes more than simply getting to their destination. 36 Whether is a way to save money, or spend more time with loved ones—it’s important to keep in mind that you’re a guest in someone’s home. Even if your host in vied you to say and said that it was no trouble at all”, know that accommodating you does take time, energy and possibly money, and the least you can do is not make things harder for them. 37

**Showing up un announced**

This really should go without saying—and applies to any type of visit to someone’s home, any me of the year-but don’t show up at someone’s door unannounced, or assume you can stay with them without asking first. 38 But if that’s not motivation enough, consider the possibility that they may not be home, or have made other pans, and may not be able to put you up.

**Ignoring house rules**

39 Or perhaps they requested that you say something in a low voice after 9 p.m.? Unless you have an excuse—which you should discuss with your host—you need to follow their house rules. If they didn’t mention any when you first arrived, start that conversation yourself.

**Acting like you’re staying in a hotel**

When you’re an overnight guest in a friend or relative’s home, you cannot expect the service of a hotel. 40 So don’t expect someone to make your bed or cleanup after you, meals prepared for you, or to have the run of the place.

If you can follow some guest rules, you will be more popular when visiting and staying at the homes of relatives and friends.

A. Here are some things you can do for them.

B. Have you ever been asked to follow some rules?

C. It also means overnight stays with family or friends.

D. Did your host ask you to leave your outside shoes at the door?

E. Your host is doing you a favor by letting you stay in their home for free.

F. Here are a few mistakes to avoid when you’re staying in someone’s home.

G. There are many reasons not to do this out of respect for your potent l host.

**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。

The part of the environmental movement that draws my firm’s attention is the design of buildings. Today, thousands of people come to 41 building conferences, and the idea that buildings can be good for people and the environment will be increasingly 42 in years to come. Back in 1984 we discovered that most manufactured products for decoration weren’t designed for 43 use. The “energy-efficient” sealed commercial buildings constructed after the 1970s energy crisis 44 indoor air quality problems caused by materials such as paint, wall covering and carpet. So for 20 years, we’ve been looking for ways to make these materials 45   for people and the planet.

Home builders can now use materials, such as green paints, that release significantly 46   amounts of chemical compounds, which people believe don’t 47 the quality of the air.   48 , our basic design strategy is focused not simply on being “less bad” but on creating 49 healthful materials that can be either safely returned to the soil or 50 by industry again and again. For example, the world’s largest carpet manufacturer has already 51 a carpet that is fully and safely recyclable.

Look at it this way: no one 52 to create a building that destroy the planet. But our current industrial systems are basically causing these conditions, whether we like it or not. So   53 of simply trying to reduce the damage, we are 54 a positive approach. We’re giving people high-quality, healthful products and an opportunity to make choices that have a 55   effect on the world. It is not just the building industry, either. Entire cities are taking these environmentally positive approaches to design, planning and building.

41. A. commercial B. green C. traditional D. simple

42. A. efficient B. changeable C. influential D. effective

43. A. relevant B. indoor C. flexible D. forward

44. A. revealed B. displayed C. exhibited D. discovered

45. A. careful B. comfortable C. stable D. safe

46. A. reduced B. revised C. delayed D. defined

47. A. destroy B. deny C. dissolve D. depress

48. A. Anyway B. Besides C. Anyhow D. However

49. A. exactly B. completely C. partially D. superficially

50. A. restored B. regain C. reused D. retain

51. A. developed B. stretched C. researched D. constructed

52. A. sets off B. sets about C. sets out D. sets up

53. A. instead B. because C. out D. regardless

54. A. adjusting B. adopting C. adapting D. admitting

55. A. functional B. sensible C. beneficial D. precious

**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。

*Life Is Beautiful* is a moving and beautiful film that shows a father’s love at its very best.

The story is set in 1939 at the start of World War II. Guido, a 56 (cheer) Italian Jewish (犹太人的) waiter, gets married to Dora, 57 is not Jewish. They have a son named Giosue. As they are preparing 58 Giosue’s fifth birthday, the family are arrested and taken to a concentration camp. Dora 59 (send) to the women’s section on the other side of the camp. 60 (hide) the awful truth from his son, Guido pretends they are at a holiday camp and are playing a game. In the game, they have to win points and their goal is to get 1, 000 points-and the prize is 61 real tank (坦克) in which they can leave. He pretends Giosue can get points for things such as not 62 (ask) for his mother, and so on.

I won’t tell you how the film ends. You will have to watch it 63 (you). Since its first show, many people 64 (recommend) this film, saying that it is a must-see. I 65 (full) agree, as it is one of the most beautiful films I have ever seen-one that I will never forget.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

假定你是学校英语社负责人李华。你校将举办英语戏剧大赛，请写信邀请外教 Alex担任评委，内容包括：

1.大赛简介;

2.评委工作内容。

注意：

1.词数100左右;

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Alex,

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

Best regards,

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。

Pat was the new kid in town. Her dad got a new job, so they had to move from their old home, school, friends and everything in South America to this new city. Now they were total strangers here.

Summer vacation went by while they unpacked, arranged furniture and adjusted to the new city. School was approaching. Pat dreaded it. She was not an outgoing person, so making friends was not easy for this shy and quiet girl. She was filled with fears and worries. She thought, “Would I make friends? Would I fit in? Would I survive at all in this strange new world?” But there she was, preparing for a new school full of strangers.

Here came her first day in the new school. She arrived at school on time, found her classroom and seated herself. Everything was going well until the first class when Pat’s teacher asked her to introduce herself in front of the whole class. She had prepared for it the day before, so she should have done it well. But when she uttered the first sentence, the whole class burst out laughing and began to whisper. It was then that Pat realized she talked with a very strange accent which was different from the locals. Blushing with embarrassment, she finished her introduction quickly and sat there all day long without talking with others.

After school, Pat came home crying, “It’s an awful day. All of them are disagreeable. I hate them.” After knowing what had happened in the school, Pat’s mother gently hugged her and comforted her, “Hatred is a double-edged sword that can hurt both others and yourself. Honey, try to be happy.” In order to cheer her up, Pat’s mother suggested, “How about having a party this Saturday? We haven’t had any party since we arrived here.” Party is such an appealing event for kids like Pat. Right away, she stopped crying and looked at her mother excitedly, “Oh yes! Ice cream! Cake! Red, red balloons!”

“And friends?” mom asked gently.

Hearing this, Pat sobbed again, “I haven’t got any friends here. Nothing but enemies.”

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。

“If so, let’s have an enemy party. I think it would be interesting.” Pat’s mom smiled.

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On Saturday, it was sunny and all of Pat’s classmates came to the party.

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