

2021-2022 学年度（下）六校高二第三次考试

# 英语试题

考试时间：120 分钟 满分：150 分

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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. Where did Kate fly kites on the weekend?

- A. In the field next to the river.
- B. In the field in front of her house.
- C. In the field behind her house.

2. How much should the man pay for two T-shirts?

- A. \$18. B. \$14. C. \$13.

3. What is the man worried about?

- A. The final exam. B. The mid-term exam. C. The physics exam.

4. What do we know about Christine?

- A. She wears long dark hair.
- B. She is dissatisfied with her hair.
- C. She is talking with her best friend.

5. What will the man probably do?

- A. He will drive to the center of the city.
- B. He will solve the electricity problem.
- C. He will go to the Hotel Excelsior.

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。每对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答 6,7 小题

6. Where does the woman work?

- A. In Tokyo. B. In London. C. In Oxford.

7. What are the speakers going to do tomorrow evening?

- A. Visit Jane. B. Have dinner. C. See some customers.

听第 7 段材料，回答 8 至 10 小题。

8. How did the man find his job at first?  
A. Boring. B. Exciting. C. Hard.
9. What is the most interesting in the man's eyes?  
A. Working the machines.  
B. Talking to the customers.  
C. Making the juice.
10. What does the man think of the customers?  
A. Impatient. B. Cool. C. Nice.

听第 8 段材料，回答 11 至 13 小题。

11. Which language is the woman learning?  
A. Spanish. B. Japanese. C. French.
12. What does the man think is particularly difficult about Chinese?  
A. Writing. B. Listening. C. Reading.
13. How will the woman practice the language she is learning?  
A. By chatting online with native speakers.  
B. By talking with the man's parents.  
C. By listening to native speakers.

听第 9 段材料，回答 14 至 17 小题。

14. Why is Marnie upset?  
A. Laura always laughs at her.  
B. She is shy in front of large groups.  
C. She thinks she'll lose a speech contest.
15. What is Laura like?  
A. Funny. B. Talented. C. Kind.
16. What does the man suggest Mamie do?  
A. Practice more. B. Write a good speech. C. Have a talk with Laura.
17. What is the man trying to do?  
A. Encourage Marie. B. Persuade Marnie. C. Comfort Marnie.

听第 10 段材料，回答 18-20 小题。

18. Who is the speaker speaking to?  
A. Children. B. Parents. C. Teachers.
19. Why must children carry whistles when camping?  
A. To save their lives. B. To comfort themselves. C. To carry their voice farther.
20. What can a lost child do?  
A. Turn to others for help.  
B. Wander around to get back.  
C. Hug a nearby tree and talk to it.

第二部分 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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Every year, an average American produces more than 250 pounds of plastic waste. Recycling is part of the solution, but many of us are confused about what can be recycled and what can't.

**Plastic film**

At the store we find it covering vegetables, meats and cheeses. It's common, but it can't be recycled because it's hard to deal with at the MRF(材料回收厂). The thin and soft film gets stuck around the equipment and can bring it to a stop.

**Plastic bags**

Plastic bags--like those used for bread, sandwich as well as grocery bags--create similar problems for recycling machines as thin plastic film. Therefore, most of the plastic bags end up in landfills and oceans.

**Yogurt and butter cups**

These containers often mix with other kinds of materials. It's not possible to separate them. In addition, this type of packaging flattens out on the MRF's conveying belt and can bring the equipment to a stop, too.

**Beverage(饮料) bottles**

These containers are firm. They don't flatten out like yogurt cups and they're made from one kind of plastic that recyclers can easily sell for making products such as carpet, clothing or even more plastic bottles.

**Warning:** Be aware that we cannot recycle as much as we want. For example, plastic bottles are a highly desirable product for recyclers, but just about a third finds their way into the MRFs. Therefore, it's more important for us to reduce packaging.

21. What do the first two kinds of packaging have in common?

- A. They are used for the same products.      B. They are mixed with other materials  
C. They are too thin and soft to be recycled.      D. They are usually recycled in special MRFs.

22. Which can be recycled easily?

- A. Plastic film.      B. Beverage bottles.      C. Plastic bags.      D. Yogurt and butter cups.

23. What does the author hope us to do in the last paragraph?

- A. Reduce packaging.      B. Try to build more MRFs.  
C. Use recyclable bags.      D. Separate the waste properly.

B

On a Sunday morning in 2008, Vic Gundotra received a call during a religious service

It was from Steve Jobs, Apple's former CEO. He didn't answer, but Jobs left a message saying he had something urgent to discuss. Gundotra returned his call almost immediately.

"Hey Steve-this is Vic," he said. "I'm sorry I didn't answer your call earlier I was in religious services, and the caller ID said 'unknown', so I didn't pick up."

Steve laughed, saying, "Vic, unless the caller ID said 'God', you should never pick up during services." Vic Gundotra laughed nervously. Although Steve used to call him during the week when he was upset about something, it was unusual for him to call on Sunday and ask him to call his home. He was worried what had happened.

"Vic, we have an urgent problem. I've already asked someone from my team to help you and I hope you can fix this tomorrow," said Steve. "I've been looking at the Google logo on the iPhone and I'm not happy with the icon(图标).The second O in Google doesn't have the right yellow color. It's just wrong and I'm going to have Greg fix it tomorrow. Is that OK with you?"

The CEO of Apple, who revolutionized personal computers, the way we listen to music and the way we think of mobile devices, was worried about the yellow in the second "O" in Google!

Needless to say the problem was fixed, and Vic Gundotra says it taught him a lesson on leadership and attention to detail. "It was a lesson I'll never forget," said Gundotra. "CEOs should care about details. Even shades of yellow. On a Sunday."

24. Where was Vic Gundotra when Steve Jobs called him?

A. At home.    B. In his office.    C. In a church.    D. In a gym.

25. According to the passage, what's the Vic's job?

A. A secretary of Steve Jobs    B. A manager responsible for mobile applications at google  
C. A mechanic who fixes mobile phones    D. Steve Jobs' driver

26. What was Steve Jobs' problem?

A. He found the second letter missing in an icon.  
B. He was not happy with the design of Apple's icons.  
C. A letter in an icon didn't appear in the precise color.  
D. He was worried about Google's unfavorable reaction

27. What did Vic learn from Steve Jobs?

A. One should not miss the phone call under any circumstances  
B. One should put his heart into work  
C. One should be responsible for the mistake he made.  
D. One should care about details.

### C

According to a new study, "prosocial(亲社会的)spending" may be as good for your blood pressure as a healthy diet and exercise. The majority of us believe that the way to

become happier and healthier is by spending money on ourselves. We put in extra hours at work and save up money to be able to buy the things that we believe will bring us happiness. But what if spending money on ourselves isn't the best way to become happier?

In an initial study, researchers looked at the relationship between giving money to others (or “prosocial spending”) and blood pressure, a simple measure of cardiovascular(心血管的) health. 186 adults with high blood pressure were asked to report how much money they spent on charities, and then followed up with two years later. By then, the participants who had originally spent the most on charities had lower blood pressure than participants who had spent less money.

Why does prosocial spending have these benefits? One possibility is that it increases how socially connected we feel. Feeling closer to the people we help can improve our relationships with others, which have a large impact on our health.

When we give our money and time to others, research suggests, even giving small amounts of money can be beneficial, and we end up gaining something as a result: We experience increases in health and happiness. In particular, giving to others may help build up our relationships and develop resilience (适应力) in the face of stress.

28. What is most people's view on how to get happier according to the text?

- A. By working extra hours.
- B. By spending money on themselves.
- C. By donating money to charities.
- D. By keeping a healthy diet.

29. What can we learn from paragraph 2?

- A. Giving money to others can measure cardiovascular health.
- B. Prosocial spending reduces the negative health effects of stress.
- C. Happiness comes from leading a life full of purpose and meaning.
- D. The participants spending the most on charities had lower blood pressure.

30. What may the researchers disagree with about the benefits of prosocial spending?

- A. It leads to more promotion in career.
- B. It increases our health and happiness.
- C. It strengthens relationships with others.
- D. It develops resilience in the face of stress.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. How Can We Maximize the Health Benefits of Giving?
- B. The More Money We Spend on Others, the Happier and Healthier We Are
- C. Spending Money on Others Can Lower Your Blood Pressure
- D. Why Does Spending Money on Ourselves Make Us Much Healthier?

#### D

Lightweight and complicated tracking devices have made it possible to study the behavior of birds in all kinds of useful ways, for example, helping keep them safe from ships or monitoring their changing migration patterns in a warming world. For a research team in Australia, however, these efforts haven't quite gone to plan, with a group of tagged

magpies (喜鹊) promptly removing each other's tracking devices.

The research was led by animal ecologists from the University of the Sunshine Coast, who were looking to studying the movement and social dynamics of Australian magpies. To do so, the team actually designed a new type of tagging solution in which a belt was used to secure the tracking device to the bird, allowing them to use one with a large enough battery and storage capacity, despite the relatively small size of the animal.

The tracking devices weighed less than a gram (0.03 oz) and were successfully fitted to five magpies, with the scientists excited to learn the answers to questions such as how far the magpies were traveling, and what their movement patterns and schedules looked like. But before long, the plans of the researchers were thwarted.

Within 10 minutes of fitting the final tracker, the team watched on as an adult female used her bill to remove the belt from a younger bird in the group. A few hours on, most of the other trackers had been removed. By day three, they were all gone. It's unclear whether one bird was helping out all the others, or if they shared the unfastening responsibilities between the group, but this is the first instance the scientists know of where birds have cooperated to remove tracking devices and the first example of altruism(利他主义) in magpies. It appears that the magpies see the trackers as a form of parasite(寄生虫) that needs to be removed. This very rare behavior is known as “rescuing”, and the scientists say the only similar example they have found in literature is a group of birds---Seychelles warblers---freeing one another from a pile of sticky seeds.

32. Why were tracking devices often used to help birds according to the text?

- A. To search the ships for food.
- B. To warn them of the warming world.
- C. To help them avoid being injured by other animals.
- D. To monitor their travelling according to the season.

33. What does paragraph 2 mainly introduce?

- A. The process of the experiment.
- B. The background of the experiment.
- C. The new objects of the experiment.
- D. The special device of the experiment.

34. Which can best replace the underlined word “thwarted” in paragraph 3?

- A. followed
- B. prevented
- C. discovered
- D. questioned

35. What can we learn about the rescuing behavior?

- A. It's rare for the birds.
- B. It was first observed by researchers.
- C. It disappointed the researchers very much
- D. It shows that the birds are behaving similarly

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后选项中选出可以填入空自处的最佳选项, 选项中有两项为多

余选项.

### Four Qualities That Make You Attractive to Others

There is something many people gets wrong about attraction. 36 The reality is that attraction usually has more to do with personality characteristics than appearance. What follows are four qualities that can make you highly attractive to others.

Have control over your emotions(情绪).It's not easy to always have control over your emotions. And people who do are extremely attractive. Have control over your emotions so that your emotions don't control you. Allow yourself to think about what you're going to say. 37

Laugh at yourself. It's not what happens to us that makes us feel stressed. 38 Every time you laugh at yourself, you decide to minimize something that could affect you negatively. Laughing at yourself is an attractive quality, as it means you don't take yourself too seriously.

39 When you show your warmth, people see you as respectful and friendly. Also, they see you as someone approachable. A warm person says hello to and cares about you after your long and tough day. This quality is important for you to build meaningful relationships.

Give plenty of space. The secret to long-lasting relationships is space, because time apart helps each partner recharge and bring positive energy into the relationship. 40 They don't let others breathe. Instead, those who let others have their space when they need it are extremely attractive.

- A. Be warm.
- B. Controlling people are unattractive.
- C. Don't be too quick to show warmth.
- D. It's how we react to it that affects us.
- E. They should develop a sense of humor.
- F. They think they have to look beautiful to be accepted by others.
- G. Take your time to cool down and reorganize your thoughts.

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 ABCD 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Last month, Dongxiang County Gansu Province was officially removed from the “List of Poorest Counties in China”.

Landlocked in China's northwest, Dongxiang County is 41 to 256.828 Dongxiang people, one of China's 55 ethnic(民族的-minorities. In 2013, nearly a third of its 42 was still living under the absolute poverty line.

So, how did they do it?

Most of Dongxiang people are 43 who grow wheat and potatoes. Then it is 44 that anti-poverty projects in the county often center on food.

The potatoes here are 45. Dongxiang people have many ways of preparing potatoes for the table, including spicy potato slices, sour potato rolls, whole potatoes baked under a bed of hot rocks, and even potato noodles. Now these potato 46 are sold all over China. Fan Chenyang, who works in the Dongxiang potato industry, said that one of the 47 ways potatoes helped lift the area out of poverty was through education and 48. It includes topics like latest planting methods and disease 49. “These sessions have helped a lot in 50 both the quality and quantity of the potatoes being produced here” he said.

Dongxiang County is also famous for its 51. Five years ago, Mada Wude, who left at the age of 17 in order to raise sheep in other areas of northwest China, was encouraged to 52 to his county to set up a company, which is now taking care of around 1,800 sheep owned by 25 families in his village. Over the five years, he has helped the villagers raise more sheep. The profit is distributed to the 53 families. The sheep there are given organic food and monitored continuously by AI systems. Therefore, 54 all over China can eat with 55 of mind.

- |                      |                 |              |                   |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. witness       | B. access       | C. home      | D. entry          |
| 42. A. population    | B. crew         | C. police    | D. children       |
| 43. A. fishermen     | B. farmers      | C. singers   | D. hunters        |
| 44. A. unbelievable  | B. acceptable   | C. avoidable | D. understandable |
| 45. A. small         | B. sweet        | C. famous    | D. expensive      |
| 46. A. rocks         | B. products     | C. chips     | D. tools          |
| 47. A. wrong         | B. different    | C. main      | D. tough          |
| 48. A. training      | B. exhibition   | C. festival  | D. export         |
| 49. A. damage        | B. development  | C. spread    | D. prevention     |
| 50. A. reducing      | B. meeting      | C. improving | D. judging        |
| 51. A. lamb          | B. architecture | C. rice      | D. beef           |
| 52. A. appeal        | B. return       | C. decline   | D. stop           |
| 53. A. participating | B. competing    | C. disabled  | D. disappointed   |
| 54. A. businessmen   | B. consumers    | C. cooks     | D. workers        |
| 55. A. absence       | B. change       | C. lack      | D. peace          |

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。

What would it be like to walk around Olympia when the ancient Olympic Games were being held? An unusual partnership between Microsoft and Greece's Ministry of Culture and Sport is offering tourists the answer.

The ministry 56 (approve) the project 18 months ago, after reaching an 57 (agree)

with Microsoft to build three data centers in Athens. As agreed, the ministry will map and build virtual representations at Olympia, a site used for nearly a thousand years 58 (host) the game in ancient Greece, while Microsoft provides augmented reality (AR) technology to recreate temples and competition areas in the ancient city of Olympia. After 59 (it) completion, tourists will be able to virtually visit inside and outside the buildings in 60 ancient Olympians had competed in different sports through Microsoft's HoloLens eyeglasses. Currently the headset costs around \$ 3,500. But as tech companies are racing to deliver AR equipment, the costs are decreasing 61 (rapid).

“It is 62 milestone that has helped us bring technology, culture 63 history together so we can preserve them,” Microsoft President Brad Smith said. “I hope that cheaper AR equipment and 64 (fast) Internet connections might put it within mainstream applications like tourism and provide us with the most powerful educational tool ever 65 (invent) within a couple of years. ”

第四部分写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是某国际学校的学生会主席,你校学生会计划组织为社区“儿童之家”捐赠学习用品 的活动。请你就此写一份倡议书,内容包括:

1. 组织捐赠活动的原因; 2. 呼吁大家积极参与; 3 活动的内容及意义。

注意:1.写作词数应为 80 左右; 2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear fellow students,

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The Students' Union

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。

18-year-old Sadiya was born in Deora, a small village in eastern India, but moved to the city of Mumbai when she was 3. In 2020, when the pandemic (疫情)broke out, her father's small business was forced to close temporarily and the family returned to her ancestral village to wait out the pandemic.

However, it greatly shocked her when she found that attending school was uncommon in Deora, where almost half of the villagers couldn't read. Unable to afford textbooks, many families often withdrew their children from schools. They didn't wish to educate their

children, many of whom had to work in the fields with parents though some had the desire to read.

Sadiya, the college girl with a strong sense of social responsibility, has been trying to seize opportunities to open doors for others. Fluent in Hindi, Urdu, and English, she often speaks at inter-college events on the right to education and enjoys a high reputation among college students.

Used to taking on challenges, Sadiya was determined to do something for the children. One day last July, Sadiya sat down with her family elders and proposed the idea of setting up a library. Many shook their heads in disagreement this wasn't how a young girl should spend her time.

After many discussions, Sadiya finally convinced them and gained access to her relative's guesthouse, mending it with \$ 67 that she'd won in public-speaking awards. She took the help of her uncle, Akbar, and cousin, Nawaz, and got to work. Walls were repainted the bamboo roof was repaired and lights and bookshelves were fixed, and the room was filled with chairs and a long table. Vivid charts stuck on the walls -from anatomy (解剖)to transportation, lightened the space.

Looking at the newly-decorated “library”, Sadiya couldn't hold back her excitement while imagining the children reading books here by light.

All was ready except books. So what Sadiya was desperate to do next was fill the shelves with books. She drew on all her savings and purchased many books suitable for children online.

注意:1.续写词数应为 150 左右; 2.请按如下格式作答。

Paragraph 1:

But these books were far from enough. \_\_\_\_\_

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Paragraph 2:

With everything ready, the library finally opened. \_\_\_\_\_

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高二六校英语答案:

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

1-5 CBABC 6-10 ABABC 11-15 ABCCB 16-20 AABAC

第二部分: 阅读

21-23 CBA 24-27: CBCD 28-31: BDAC 32-35: DDBA

36-40 FGDAB

完型: 41-45 CABDC BCADC ABABD

语法填空:

56. approved 57.agreement 58.to host 59. its60. which 61.rapidly 62.a 63. and 64. faster70.invented

参考作文:

Dear fellow students,

Recently , we've learned that Children's Home in the community is in need of school supplies, books in particular. However, the organization can't afford enough. Therefore, the Students' Union of our school is planning to offer help.

We now call on all the students to donate the spare books and other school supplies to the organization. Meanwhile, if possible, we can also donate our pocket money to help. In this way, not only are our spare books recycled, but we also show our love for those children.

Let's take immediate action! Every act of kindness counts.

The Students' Union

Paragraph 1:

*But these books were far from enough.* Without any hesitation, Sadiya together with her cousins walked on the street to raise some money with which they bought about one hundred books. More fortunately, one publishing house even donated about 1,000 children books to her library. Although it took them a few days to check, classify and arrange these books, big and bright smile was always seen on the face of Sadiya.

Paragraph 2:

With everything ready, the library finally opened. Hearing the good news, a few curious children couldn't wait to come to the library to check it out. "Welcome to read books." Sandiya led the children into the library as she greeted them. Soon, the children began to read quietly. At the moment, tears of joy welled up in Sadiya's eyes. In order to teach these children more knowledge, Sadiya found more volunteers to join in. What was worth mentioning was that Sadiya and the volunteers also made great efforts to fight against the pandemic in order to ensure the children's health and reading in the library.

听力原文: Text 1

M: What did you do on the weekend, Kate?

W: We flew our kites in a big field.

M: The field behind your house?

W: Yes. It's much better than the one next to the river.

Text 2

M: This T-shirt is really my style. How much is it?

W: Nine dollars each. But you can save four dollars if you buy two.

Text 3

W: You look so upset, Peter. Are you worried about the physics exam tomorrow?

M: No. It's the final exam. You know, it's much more important than the mid-term exam.

Text 4

W: Look at Christine! She's been to the hairdresser's. M: The girl with the long hair who's smiling?

W: No. That's her best friend. Christine's hair is short and it isn't dark. She's looking angry. Perhaps they cut off too much.

Text 5

M: Good evening, I have a reservation in the name of Kacpherson.

W: I'm sorry, sir, but the hotel is closed. No electricity.

M: Oh, no! Is there another hotel near there?

W: The Hotel Excelsior — 200 meters down the road. They have rooms.

Text 6

W: Hi, Tony.

M: Hello, Kate. How are you?

W: Oh, fine, thanks. And you and Jane?

M: Oh, we're fine. How long are you staying?

W: Just a couple of days. And then I'll be back to work in Tokyo.

M: What a pity you are not staying in London for a bit longer! Anyway, how about dinner tonight?

W: I'd love to, but I'm seeing some customers from Oxford this evening. What about tomorrow?

M: That'd be lovely. Jane will be pleased.

Text 7

W: Hi, Joe, how was your first day on the job?

M: It was really fun. Yeah, I mean, I didn't think it would be as much fun as it was. I thought it was going to be kind of boring, you know.

W: Well, how was it?

M: Well, let's see. I went in this morning, and I met my new boss, who is really cool. And she explained everything I needed to know. The work is easy; you just work the machines. But what is really fun was talking to the customers. See, it takes about a minute to make the juice, and while you wait, you just get a chance to talk to the customers and everybody is really friendly.

W: Wow. That sounds really good. So you think you might stay with this job? M: Well, yeah. It's a fun

place to work.

Text 8

M: Which languages do you speak?

W: Well, I studied French at school, but I've forgotten most of it. Now I study Spanish in evening classes. Do you speak Japanese at home with your parents?

M: Yes, I do. I'm learning Chinese now on the Internet. But it's not easy, particularly with listening and speaking, because sometimes the connection isn't too good.

W: I bet you find the characters difficult to write.

M: Actually, many of the characters are very similar in both Chinese and Japanese, so they're easy for me. How are the Spanish classes going?

W: It's similar to your experience. Some Spanish words are very similar to English ones. But I need to practice listening to native speakers and saying the words myself.

Text 9

M: Hey, Marnie, are you OK? You look kind of down.

W: Oh, hey, Dad. M: What's up?

W: Well, there's a speech contest at school next week and I'm in it. But I know I won't win.

M: Why do you say that?

W: Because I'm competing against Laura Sanders. You know h.er.she's the best at everything.

M: Marnie, that's not true. And I've read your speeches before. They're really good.

W: Yeah, but I try to write well. And I'm shy in front of large groups. But not Laura, she does everything perfectly. When she heard we were competing, she even laughed!

M: Look, just because Laura's good doesn't mean she'll win. I'll tell you again, Marnie, you can write a good speech. And you can overcome your shyness, too. You just need to practice a lot. Be patient, work hard, and you'll do fine. I bet you'll even win.

W: Yeah. Maybe you're right. Thanks, Dad.

Text 10

M: This is a must for any family going camping in almost any type of area. Each of the children should carry a whistle because its sound carries farther than the human voice. They should be taught that the whistle is a life-saving tool to be used to attract attention when lost. Parents should explain to children that if the wild animals approach them, they should blow their whistles or shout loudly to frighten them away. Teach children that there's great danger in wandering around trying to get back after they become lost. If they stay in the place where they first realized they were lost, they will be found much sooner. Parents should also tell their children that if they become lost they should pick a nearby tree and hug it — even talk to it. This may comfort the lost child, and will tend to keep a child in the place of the tree instead of wandering around.