**杭州第十四中2020学年高三年级第一次强化训练**

**英语试题卷**

考生须知：

1. 本试卷分试题卷和答题卷，满分150分，考试时间120分钟。

2. 答题前，在答题卷上填写班级、姓名、试场号、座位号，并填涂卡号。

3. 所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试题卷上无效。

4. 考试结束，只上交答题卷。

第Ⅰ卷

**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，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. How does the woman feel?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. Surprised | B. Relieved | C. Regretful |

2. Which language does the woman learn online?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. Spanish | B. French | C. Japanese |

3. When is the woman leaving for the airport?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. At around 11:00 | B. At around 9:00 | C. At around 8:30 |

4. Where will the woman most probably go?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. To a baker's house | B. To a bank | C. To a supermarket |

5. What is broken?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. The telephone. | B. The fax machine | C. The air-conditioner |

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. What is the man doing?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. Changing tickets. | B. Buying tickets. | C. Booking tickets |

7. How much will the man pay for the tickets?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. $25 | B. $35 | C. $50 |

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What does Lisa like at the summer camp?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. Water-skiing | B. Horse-riding | C. Fishing |

9. What does Judy think of rock climbing now?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. It's dangerous. | B. It's exciting. | C. It's tiring. |

10. Who stays in the camp all the time?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. Robert | B. Judy | C. Jake |

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What's the relationship between the man and Mary?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. Teacher and student | C. Brother and sister | B. Husband and wife |

12. How does Ryan usually go to the kindergarten?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. On foot | B. By car | C. By bus |

13. In which aspect did Ryan get a first?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. Learning the alphabet. | B. Tying the shoes | C. Telling time |

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What did Charles think of space travel as a boy?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. Impossible. | B. Attractive | C. Uninteresting |

15. What did Charles consider to be the hardest part of the training?

|  |
| --- |
| A. Practicing landing and taking off. |
| B. Wearing a spacesuit eight hours a day. |
| C. Moving his arms and fingers. |

16. What will the man talk about next?

|  |
| --- |
| A. His future plan. |
| B. His experience on the moon. |
| C. His feeling of being chosen to go to the moon |

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

|  |
| --- |
| A. The importance of a good memory in one's life. |
| B. The ways of improving memory. |
| C. The importance of food. |

18. What problem can lack of water cause?

|  |
| --- |
| A. People will have difficulty in thinking. |
| B. People will feel more tired. |
| C. People will have difficulty in concentrating. |

19. Why is sleep important to memory?

|  |
| --- |
| A. It can control the senses. |
| B. It can make people think a lot. |
| C. It helps the brain review and store information. |

20. How many factors are mentioned in developing memory?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. Two | B. Three | C. Four |

**第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）**

第一节（共10小题；每小题2. 5分，满分25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，并在答题卡上将该项黑。

**A**

Paris is the city of dreams, the city of love. If you are thinking of heading to Paris for a study period, then perhaps a little reality check is in order. But my experience was a romantic one.

I paved my path to Paris through an exchange program. On arrival in Paris, I was constantly reminded of the official processes I was required to complete-forms to be filled in, meetings to attend, the list seemed endless. Perhaps it was due to my well organizational habit, but somehow this endless list of to-do’s was completed in little more than a week.

Then the real work began. Once classes were underway, I found myself volunteering to do oral presentations and assignments first, rather than last. This method proved to be very helpful.

Once I had finished class for the week, I had an ever-increasing list of museums to visit, neighborhoods to explore, and cafés to sit in and parks to run around. Read as many books about Paris as you can. Talk to as many locals and other foreigners living there as you can. But the one thing that reading a book or talking to someone cannot do is to 'provide you with the experience of wandering Paris on foot, I discovered some of my favorite places in Paris by wandering. The people watching, the sounds of the city, the colors as the seasons change, they all add to the ecstasy that I experienced in Paris as an exchange student.

After spending five months wandering through the charming neighborhoods, I fell in love with the atmosphere that came out from every open door, and with every spoken word. There is something comforting about walking to the market each Sunday to be faced with the beautiful display of fruits, vegetables and dairy products. There is warmth in saying bonjour to the passers-by.

On my last day in Paris, I confidently said, “Bonjour Monsieur,” as I passed the little store down the street. I guess no matter how hard I tried I was always going to be an outsider, a tourist. The best part about going on exchange in Paris is falling in love with the city in your own way. Everyone's experience of Paris is different. I know mine is unique and special to me, my own little pieces of Paris.

21. What does the underlined word "ecstasy" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. Courage. | B. Imagination. |
| C. Happiness. | D. Reputation. |

22. What does the passage mainly tell us?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. An exchange student's life. | B. Charming neighborhoods. |
| C. An exchange program. | D. A traveling experience. |

23. According to the passage, what left the author the deepest impression?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. The friendly people he met in Paris. | B. The special culture he experienced in the city. |
| C. The academic achievement he made in his study. | D. The presentations and assignments he did in class. |

**B**

Who cares if people think wrongly that the Internet has had more important influences than the washing machine? Why does it matter that people are more impressed by the most recent changes?

It would not matter if these misjudgments were just a matter of people's opinions. However, they have real impacts, as they result in misguided use of scarce resources.

The fascination with the ICT(Information and Communication Technology) revolution, represented by the Internet, has made some rich countries wrongly conclude that making things is so "yesterday" that they should try to live on ideas. This belief in "post-industrial society" has led those countries to neglect their manufacturing sector(制造业) with negative consequences for their economies.

Even more worryingly, the fascination with the Internet by people in rich countries has moved the international community to worry about the "digital divide" between the rich countries and the poor countries. This has led companies and individuals to donate money to developing countries to buy computer equipment and Internet facilities. The question, however, is whether this is what the developing countries need the most. Perhaps giving money for those less fashionable things such as digging wells, extending electricity networks and making more affordable washing machines would have improved people's lives more than giving every child a laptop computer or setting up Internet centers in rural villages, I am not saying that those things are necessarily more important, but many donators have rushed into fancy programs without-carefully assessing the relative long-term costs and benefits of alternative uses of their money. In yet another example, a fascination with the new has led people to believe that the recent changes in the technologies of communications and transportation are so revolutionary that now we live in a "borderless world'. As a result, in the last twenty years or so, many people have come to believe that whatever change is happening today is the result of great technological progress, going against which will be like trying to turn the clock back. Believing in such a world, many governments have put an end to some of the very necessary regulations on cross-border flows of capital, labor and goods, with poor results.

Understanding technological trends is very important for correctly designing economic policies, both at the national and the international levels, and for making the right career choices at the individual level. However, our fascination with the latest, and our under valuation of what has already become common, can, and has, led us in all sorts of wrong directions.

24. Misjudgments on the influences of new technology can lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. a lack of confidence in technology | B. a slow progress in technology |
| C. a conflict of public-opinions | D. a waste of limited resources |

25. The example in Paragraph 4 suggests that donators should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. take people's essential needs into account | B. make their programs attractive to people |
| C. ensure that each child gets financial support | D. provide more affordable internet facilities |

26. What can we learn from the passage?

|  |
| --- |
| A. People should be encouraged to make more donations. |
| B. Traditional technology still has a place nowadays. |
| E. Making right career choices is crucial to personal success. |
| D. Economic policies should follow technological trends. |

**C**

We may think we're a culture that gets rid of our worn technology at the first sight of something shiny and new, but a new study shows that we keep using our old devices(装置) well after they go out of style. That's bad news for the environment-and our wallets-as these outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things.

To figure out how much power these. devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each product throughout its life-from when its minerals are mined to when we stop using the device. This method provided a readout for how home energy use has evolved since the early 1990s. Devices were grouped by generation-Desktop computers, basic mobile phones, and box-set TVs defined 1992. Digital cameras arrived on the scene in 1997. And MP3 players, smart phones, and LCD TVs entered homes in 2002, before tablets and e-readers showed up in 2007.

As we accumulated more devices, however, we didn't throw out our old ones. "The living-room television is replaced and gets planted in the kids' room, and suddenly one day, you have a TV in every room of the house," said one researcher. The average number of electronic devices rose from four per household in 1992 to 13 in 2007. We're not just keeping these old devices-we continue to use them. According to the analysis of Babbitt's team, old desktop monitors and box TVs with cathode ray tubes are the worst devices with their energy consumption and contribution to greenhouse gas emissions(排放) more than doubling during the 1992 to 2007 window.

So what's the solution(解决方案)? The team's data only went up to 2007, but the researchers also explored what would happen if consumers replaced old products with new electronics that serve more than one function, such as a tablet for word processing and TV viewing. They found that more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%.

27. What does the author think of new devices?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. They are environment-friendly. | B. They are no better than the old. |
| C. They cost more to use at home. | D. They go out of style quickly. |

28. Why did Babbitt's team conduct the research?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. To reduce the cost of minerals. | B. To test the life cycle of a product. |
| C. To update consumers on new technology. | D. To find out electricity consumption of the devices. |

29. Which of the following uses the least energy?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. The box-set TV. | B. The tablet. |
| C. The LCD TV. | D. The desktop computer. |

30. What does the text suggest people do about old electronic devices?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. Stop using them. | B. Take them apart |
| C. Upgrade them | D. Recycle them. |

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

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

Color is fundamental in home design-something you'll always have in every room A grasp of how to manage color in your spaces is one of the first steps to creating rooms you'll love to live in. Do you want a room that's full of life? Professional? Or are you just looking for a place to relax after a long day? \_\_\_31\_\_\_, color is the key to making a room feel the way you want it to feel.

Over the years, there have been a number of different techniques to help designers approach this important point \_\_\_32\_\_\_, they can get a little complex. But good news is that there're really only three kinds of decisions you need to make about color in your home: the small ones, the medium ones, and the large ones.

\_\_\_33\_\_\_. They're the little spots of color like throw pillows, mirrors and baskets that most of us use to add visual interest to our rooms. Less tiring than painting your walls and less expensive than buying a colorful sofa, small color choices bring with them the significant benefit of being easily changeable.

Medium color choices are generally furniture pieces such as sofas, dinner tables or bookshelves. \_\_\_34\_\_\_. They require a bigger commitment than smaller ones, and they have a more powerful effect on the feeling of a space.

The large color decisions in your rooms concern the walls, ceilings, and floors. Whether you're looking at wallpaper or paint, the time, effort and relative expense put into it are significant. \_\_\_35\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| A. While all of them are useful |
| B. Whatever you're looking for |
| C. If you're experimenting with a color |
| D. Small color choices are the ones we're most familiar with |
| E. It's not really a good idea to use too many small color pieces |
| F. So it pays to be sure, because you want to get it right the first time |
| G. Color choices in this range are a step up from the small ones in two major ways |

**第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节 完形填空（共20小趣；每小越1.5分，满分30分）**

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然从36~55各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D)中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该选项标号涂黑。

One evening, Catherine was at home as usual. As her \_\_\_36\_\_\_ swung between what she was going to do with her life and their dinner plans for the evening, she was unexpectedly \_\_\_37\_\_\_ by an urgent call from her sister. "Get over here! Turn on NBC and check these guys out They are just like you…" One Facebook message and a phone interview later, Catherine \_\_\_38\_\_\_ herself on a bus with 8 strangers in the middle of the sweltering desert heat of Utah, picking up trash and \_\_\_39\_\_\_ awareness about zero-waste and climate change.

With a deep \_\_\_40\_\_\_ of the environment and a desire to make a \_\_\_41\_\_\_, Catherine, Davey, and a group of self \_\_\_42\_\_\_ "environmental pick-up artists" went on a coast to coast road side trash pick-up. As they walked, sometimes only \_\_\_43\_\_\_ 0.9 miles in an entire day, they \_\_\_44\_\_\_ and steadily made their way across the United States for three years, picking up a total of 201,678 pounds of trash.

Catherine and Davey \_\_\_45\_\_\_ with us wonderful stories of hope and inspiration that fueled their \_\_\_46\_\_\_ to continue their journey. After spending weeks silently \_\_\_47\_\_\_, how she would have enough \_\_\_48\_\_\_ to fly home for their two-week spring break, Catherine found a blank, unidentified envelope \_\_\_49\_\_\_ with $850 cash in the desert. Just enough to get her home and back. After their bus \_\_\_50\_\_\_ outside of Denver, they unexpectedly got \_\_\_51\_\_\_ and arrived in Yosemite National Park three weeks later, just in time for the “Yosemite Facelift” where \_\_\_52\_\_\_ from all over the state came together with a \_\_\_53\_\_\_ of cleaning up trash all over the park.

Being at the right place at the right time became almost normal, and they realized that much of what they \_\_\_54\_\_\_ was more than just a coincidence. Together, their team learned to simply \_\_\_55\_\_\_ themselves to their task, and surrender to the journey.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. A. hands | B. balance | C. thoughts | D. position |
| 37. A. blamed | B. interrupted | C. moved | D. frightened |
| 38. A. dropped | B. cheered | C. found | D. taught |
| 39. A. abandoning | B. shaking | C. raising | D. hiding |
| 40. A. pride | B. trust | C. fear | D. love |
| 41. A. difference | B. promise | C. mistake | D. plan |
| 42. A. corrected | B. described | C. repeated | D. discovered |
| 43. A. driving | B. fixing | C. riding | D. covering |
| 44. A. slowly | B. secretly | C. helplessly | D. frequently |
| 45. A. beard | B. shared | C. wrote | D. read |
| 46. A. efforts | B. costs | C. problems | D. choices |
| 47. A. worrying about | B. replying to | C. depending on | D. meeting with |
| 48. A. time | B. food | C. money | D. room |
| 49. A. equipped | B. supplied | C. decorated | D. filled |
| 50. A. set off | B. broke down | D. held on | C. headed for |
| 51. A. rest | B. practice | C. understanding | D. help |
| 52. A. members | B. volunteers | C. tourists | D. reporters |
| 53. A. purpose | B. question | C. decision | D. lesson |
| 54. A. introduced | B. expected | C. experienced | D. examined |
| 55. A. tum | B. limit | C. compare | D. devote |

第II卷

**第二节 语法填空（10个小题每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

In Hebei Province lies a vast forest called Saihanba. This green Great Wall, \_\_\_56\_\_\_ the Qing dynasty covered thousands of hectares, had by the 1950s \_\_\_57\_\_\_(virtual) disappeared. This allowed sand to blow into Beijing from the northern deserts.

Saihanba is a combination of Chinese and Mongolian, \_\_\_58\_\_\_(mean) “beautiful highlands". Until the Qing dynasty, it was a royal hunting land because of its cool summer weather and beautiful surroundings. However, most of the area had turned into a desert by the end of the Qing dynasty.

In fact 56 years ago there was only one tree left, But without that tree, there \_\_\_59\_\_\_(be) no miracle of Saihanba today. In the early 1960s, over 350 foresters \_\_\_60\_\_\_(send) to this area to fight the desert They were required \_\_\_61\_\_\_ (rebuild) the forest in Saihanba. Few people, including the foresters themselves, believed they would succeed.

Their doubt disappeared, however, when they found the 200-year-old tree, swaying alone in \_\_\_62\_\_\_ wind. If one tree could survive here, \_\_\_63\_\_\_ could millions of trees, they thought.

After decades of hard work, three generations of the foresters have restored almost 80% of the original Saihanba forest. Recently, they were awarded the \_\_\_64\_\_\_(high) environmental honor from the United Nations for their great \_\_\_65\_\_\_(contribute) to creating a greener world.

**第四部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节 应用文写作（满分15分）**

请你为《21st Century》写－能报道，介绍我校为高三学生创立的“心灵校堡（Soul Castle）”专栏（column），并谈谈自己的感想。内容要点包括：

1、开设目的：缓解压力，确保心理健康

2、专栏优势：专业指导

3、专栏内容：心声，建议

4、你的观点或感想

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

**第二节 读后续写（满分25分）**

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

It was an Art lesson. Rachel sat at the desk watching her classmates busy preparing the water jars and paints. She understood why Mrs. Weston asked her to sit down and got Lisa to fetch everything for her. It was always a disaster when Rachel tried to do Art!

Rachel sighed and reached out to dip her brush in some black paint and-oh, no! She knocked over the jar. The water spread across the desk and drowned the paper, Lisa called Mrs. Weston to see what Rachel had done. Rachel went red in the face. She jumped to her feet to get a cloth. Her chair fell over backwards. She turned around and her paintbrush caught Lisa across the face, giving her a black moustache. Lisa was so surprised that she fell back against a wire bookstand. It came crashing down and the books went all over the floor.

How clumsy! Rachel thought as she went home on the bus. The bus stopped outside her house. She jumped up and her elbow(肘部) knocked a woman's hat right over her eyes. Oh, no! Rachel said sorry, got off and ran indoors. Mum wasn't in the kitchen but lay in bed as she caught an awful cold. Rachel offered to make a cup of tea but Mum would rather wait for Dad. Rachel sighed. She understood Mum was afraid she would spill(溅出) it.

“But would you go to Mrs. Willow for some cold cure?" asked Mum, Rachel turned to the door at once. "But Rachel, Mrs. Willow's house is full of beautiful things, so if she asks you to come in, you'd better say no. "Rachel sighed and ran out.

Mrs. Willow was an old lady with white hair and sharp blue eyes living in an old house. She opened the door and invited her in. Rachel said why she came and that she preferred to wait outside remembering her mother's warning, Mrs. Willow insisted Rachel come inside. Rachel took a deep breath and stepped in. She looked round Mrs. Willow's sitting room and saw at once why Mum had been worried.

注意：

1、所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2、应使用5个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3、续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；

4、续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

**Paragraph 1:**

*There were beautiful things everywhere-pretty china figures and delicate vases.*

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

**Paragraph 2:**

*With a simile Mrs. Willow comforted her saying it had been broken before.*

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

参考答案：

阅读理解

CAB DAB ADBA BADGF

完形填空

CBCCD ABDAB AACDB DBACD

语法填空

which； virtually ； meaning； would be; were sent

to rebuild; the; so; highest; contributions