**2024~2025学年第一学期高三期中调研试卷**

**英语** 2024.11

**注意事项：**

1.本试卷满分150分，考试时间120分钟。

2.答题前，务必将自己的学校、姓名、考试号等相关信息写在答题卡上规定的地方。

3.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。

**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。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the girl want?

A. A pencil. B. An eraser. C. A notebook.

2. What is the weather like?

A. Cold. B. Warm. C. Hot.

3. What will the man probably do?

A. Wait in line. B. Meet someone. C. Buy a train ticket.

4. How many people will there be in the car going to town?

A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.

5. What is the woman most likely doing?

A. Moving house. B. Selecting a new table. C. Throwing away furniture.

**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. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a cafe. B. In a gym. C. In a bank.

7. How much does the woman pay?

A. $6. B. $7. C. $8.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Mother and son. B. Financial advisor and client. C. Sales assistant and customer.

9. What do we know about the man’s son?

A. It will be his 18th birthday next year.

B. He will get a motorbike from the man.

C. His mother doesn’t accompany him much.

10. What size jacket will the man buy in the end?

A. Small. B. Medium. C. Large.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. Why does the boy feel sorry?

A. His stomach always hurts.

B. He gets to eat less candy than the girl.

C. The girl can only eat two pieces of candy a night.

12. Why does the girl go to the same place every year?

A. People there are generous.

B. That is where all her friends go.

C. There are many beautiful houses there.

13. Which place is popular with the little kids on Halloween?

A. D Street. B. Pacific Heights. C. Rose Boulevard.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. Why won’t the man visit London?

A. He does not like there. B. He does not have enough time. C. He does not have enough money.

15. What does the woman think of staying at the airport?

A. It’s always unpleasant. B. It’s very boring. C. It can be fun.

16. What will the man probably do to pass the time at the airport?

A. Watch videos. B. Read newspapers. C. Play games on his phone.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is the news report mainly about?

A. How two countries are fighting climate change.

B. How two countries have banned the use of cars.

C. How two countries are working together to go green.

18. How much money will the French citizens receive by replacing cars with electric bikes?

A. Less than 2000 euros. B. Exactly 3000 euros. C. Up to 4000 euros.

19. What goal does Paris want to achieve?

A. All citizens have access to bikes.

B. It is named the greenest city in Europe.

C. All cars are removed from the city center.

20. What type of building won’t need solar panels in Tokyo?

A. The building that has solar windows.

B. The building that has a roof under a certain size.

C. The building that meets other energy saving standards.

**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和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

The All-rounder

—Leave This Clever Cleaner to vacuum and mop the floors, then wash and dry itself



ADVANCED EFFICIENCY

Combining a powerful vacuum with an advanced mopping system, all in one neat package, the Roborock Qrevo MaxV makes it easier than ever to keep your floors looking and feeling their best. It effortlessly mops hard floors and removes dust, dirt, hair and other rubbish from most floor surfaces, thanks to its extreme vacuum ability and FlexiArm Design, which helps eliminate （消除） blind spots and achieve greater coverage.

SELF CLEANING

This hard-working robot doesn’t just keep your floors clean—it also washes and dries itself to ensure it delivers the best results and creates less work for you. The mop automatically cleans itself as it works, then the Multifunctional Dock 2.0 system runs a cleaning cycle that includes emptying dust and dirt, refilling the robot’s water tank, cleaning the mop with hot water and then drying it with warm air.

FLEXIBLE FEATURES

Say “Hello Rocky” followed by commands to get the robot to start or pause cleaning a specific area and more—perfect for unexpected spills. The Roborock Qrevo MaxV also has automatic pet recognition, enabling it to move aside to avoid scaring furry friends.

PURE PERFORMANCE

With long-range projection for the largest of spaces, and the ability to capture and report on pollutants in real time, the robot provides a breath of fresh air. Its acoustically （声学） engineered motor is quiet to run, even at full power, and its gentle breeze mode offers an easily adjustable airflow angle for a more refreshing feel.

21. Which of the following is an appealing feature of the clever cleaner?

A. It doesn’t need any water. B. It cleverly avoids blind spots.

C. It takes great effort to mop hard floors. D. It automatically prepares itself for the next task.

22. How can the cleaning robot get started?

A. Make the sound of “Hello Rocky”. B. Put it back to the main container.

C. Lay a furry friend in front of it. D. Choose a mode by pressing a button.

23. Where is the text probably taken from?

A. A science report. B. An advertising poster.

C. An academic essay. D. An environmental brochure.

B

Cecily Eklund has always adored her baby dolls （洋娃娃）. When she was six, she needed them more than ever: She had to go through brain-cancer surgery and MRI scans, but she was told she couldn’t take her favourite dolls with her into the magnetic （磁性的） machine because they had metal in them.

So Cecily and her mom, Cathy—a home-schooler of seven kids and a professional doll maker in Westlock—got creative. Together, they made a special doll, using weighted glass and other MRI-safe materials, that could stay with Cecily during the long imaging appointments. Besides the materials it was made with, the doll was unique in that it had no facial features.

“That’s so they can have any emotion,” says Cecily, who was inspired to create these dolls, called “Blessing Babies”, for other sick kids. She and her mom began creating more, donating some to children’s hospitals and selling others to fundraise. Due to high demand, they invited other doll makers to work alongside them. Soon, doll makers worldwide also began contributing, sending boxes of their handmade dolls to support the cause.

Cecily’s initiatives grew. She began selling handmade furry puppies and inspirational clothing patches, in addition to running toy drives and fundraisers for various charities. Including monetary and gift donations, Cecily has raised more than $200,000 so far.

Cecily’s generosity caught the attention of another well-known Edmontonian, the Oilers’ power forward Evander Kane, who met her in the press box at a game, when he was recovering from an injured wrist. Kane gave her a shirt with his name on it, and in exchange she gave him a patch that read “Scars are tattoos （纹身） with better stories.”

Today Cecily calls herself a brain-cancer survivor and “childhood cancer awareness fighter,” but she is still followed closely by her team at the children’s hospital: When asked for advice on successful fundraising, she emphasizes the importance of generosity. “You don’t get poor by giving,” Cecily says. “Because you always get something back, one way or another.”

24. Why did Cecily need her baby dolls more at the age of 6?

A. Because they were very adorable. B. Because they could treat her illness.

C. Because they could offer her comfort. D. Because they all had metal in them.

25. What makes “Blessing Babies” unique?

A. They are made with simple glass. B. They have no facial expressions.

C. They help raise money for charities. D. They are produced by sick children.

26. Why does the author mention Evander Kane?

A. To highlight his wrist injuries. B. To stress his global popularity.

C. To explain the reasons for Cecily’s efforts. D. To show the impact of Cecily’s generosity.

27. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

A. Generosity: the Key to Friendship B. Baby Dolls: the Comfort to Kids

C. Creating Comforts for Kids With Cancer D. A Little Fighter against Childhood Cancer

C

Be honest: how often does your social media scrolling lead to shopping? And how many of those things that TikTok made you buy did you actually need? Enter de-influencing, the TikTok trend aiming to save our bank balances in the process.

De-influencing is the TikTok trend with hundreds of millions of views that’s challenging the promotion around so-called popular products by telling you what you shouldn’t buy, instead of what you should. It’s a response to a few different things, including a general feeling of over-consumption and the cost of living crisis.

“People are experiencing a general social media fatigue （厌倦） at the moment,” says makeup artist and beauty content creator Rose Gallagher. “Originally, user-generated content was so popular because people tended to share thoughts on things that they had purchased themselves with no real connection to the brand. Now, with so much to be gained from giving a positive review, it has become harder to tell the genuine reviews from those influenced by the potential for earning.”

How is de-influencing different from influencing? It sounds progressive, but once you scratch the surface, there isn’t a huge difference between influencing and de-influencing. “It’s still influence but it’s telling people what not to buy,” says Kendall. While TikTokers may be warning consumers away from expensive or well-known products, some continue to influence by telling consumers what they should buy instead.

Being honest and authentic has the potential to pay off, too. While criticizing big brands may reduce an influencer’s chances of landing a new deal in the short term, it also may increase their long-term reach as they gain a reputation for being trustworthy. Sparking debates over whether a product works or not can also drive sales for brands, as consumers respond by wanting to try it for themselves.

What is different about de-influencing is encouraging consumers to take a moment to think about whether they need a product and whether it’s right for them versus whether they’re simply being influenced because it’s new, popular, or exciting. This is part of a bigger movement in beauty.

28. Why does the author pose the two questions in paragraph 1?

A. To test readers’ honesty. B. To present people’s doubts.

C. To introduce the topic of the passage. D. To give a warning against social media.

29. According to the passage, which is **NOT** a factor that causes de-influencing?

A. An overall feeling of over-consumption. B. The high cost of the tough modern life.

C. The increasing number of genuine reviews. D. People’s behaviour of buying more than needed.

30. In what way is de-influencing similar to influencing according to the author?

A. Staying honest and authentic in face of profits.

B. Guiding consumers’ decisions on purchasing.

C. Warning consumers away from expensive products.

D. Leading customers to try products by sparking debates.

31. What is the writer’s attitude towards de-influencing?

A. Doubtful. B. Objective. C. Disapproving. D. Sympathetic.

D

A review into whether wildlife conservation projects around the world actually work has found success in two-thirds of cases. However, conservationists such as wildlife presenter Chris Packham have warned that much more work is needed in order to make a difference in tackling biodiversity crisis.

“It’s important to celebrate success,” Packham told *BBC Science Focus*. “But at the same time, one of the reasons I would argue we haven’t done enough is that we’ve been too timid. We’ve been asking politely rather than demanding directly. Now we’re running out of time.” The new study, published in the journal Science, involved scientists from universities and institutions around the world. To evaluate the overall impact of conservation work, they considered 186 conservation projects, from local to continental scales, with a measurable impact. They collected and standardized data on biodiversity levels before and after the projects.

The most successful conservation, they found, targeted species and ecosystems. These efforts included projects like invasive （入侵的） species control, reducing habitat loss and restoring habitats, protecting areas and managing ecosystems sustainably. Here, “success” meant either improving biodiversity or at least slowing down its decline.

Many international conservation goals have yet to be met, but the new study argues this is because researchers haven’t previously understood what the impact of wildlife conservation may be. Knowing whether current conservation methods are successful could help to create more accurate targets.

While celebrations for individual species and local areas may be in order, the researchers say the scale of conservation must be significantly increased, “particularly beyond the traditional conservation field,” if we’re going to solve the global biodiversity crisis. Threats to species have been caused by human-generated climate change, habitat destruction and pollution.

“While we’ve been recording these disastrous declines, we have also been putting together this toolkit （工具箱） for recovery,” Packham said. “But as the paper very sadly and accurately points out, we simply haven’t been doing it rapidly and broadly enough. That’s the bottom line.”

32. Which of the following is true about the review?

A. It is written by a wildlife presenter.

B. It is praised by many conservationists.

C. It shows the positive results of conservation efforts.

D. It calls for more work to tackle biodiversity crisis.

33. What does the underlined word “timid” mean in paragraph 2?

A. Cautious. B. Proud. C. Frank. D. Brave.

34. How can the new study help further wildlife conservation?

A. By collecting various data. B. By reducing habitat loss.

C. By targeting species and ecosystems. D. By deciding on more accurate targets.

35. What are the last two paragraphs mainly about?

A. Reports on the current success in conservation.

B. Advantages of recording the declines of species.

C. Significance of broadening the conservation scale.

D. Suggestions on the conclusion of the scientific paper.

**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。

As December starts, so does party season. Whether it’s the office Christmas party or New Year’s Eve, socializing fills many people with fear. If all the parties over the festive period stressed you out, the first thing to say is you’re not alone. 36

The reason for this is the way we evolved. 37 That’s why we have developed instincts （本能） to care a lot about social stuff, are so concerned about things like reputation and status, and are afraid of making a fool of ourselves or being left out.

But don’t forget, social occasions are an opportunity, not just a threat. 38 So as an initial step towards reducing your anxiety, try boosting your hopefulness about these events. For example, remind yourself of occasions—however rare they might be—when things went well and you had a fun time or you made new friends.

39 Rather than waiting for the obligations （义务） to roll in and hang over you like a dark cloud, be clear about which ones you really want. If there are friends you’d love to go with, don’t wait for them to ask you—reach out and make it happen.

Indeed, excessive self-focus is one of the main drivers of social anxiety. Constantly monitoring your own behaviour and words will fuel your nerves and lead you to act more awkwardly. 40 You can even give yourself another if-then plan to help with it: if I find myself being self-focused, then I’ll make a conscious effort to focus on what someone is saying or wearing. Like all challenges in life we find difficult, socializing gets easier with practice.

|  |
| --- |
| A. Next, be a little strategic and active.  B. Don’t overestimate how people judge you.  C. Your friends probably like you more than you realize.  D. You can focus your attention outwards to reduce anxiety.  E. Actually, feeling nervous about socializing is incredibly common.  F. Throughout history, humans needed to work in groups to stay alive.  G. They’re a chance to create shared memories, bond and have fun together. |

**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。

I was 13 back then, standing at the kitchen table, my long hair hanging almost to my waist. I’d been longing for a triple-layer chocolate cake all week. Now that it was Saturday, I was 41 to make it. I laid out everything I would 42 . Ingredients 43 butter, eggs and baking chocolate. And the electric mixer that would combine them into a smooth batter （面糊）.

“You ought to pull your 44 back in a ponytail （马尾） while you’re baking, Therese,” said my mom. “It’ll get in your way.”

“No, it won’t,” I said, 45 her off. “I’ll be fine.”

I wasn’t some child who needed 46 . I was a teenager. I knew 47 what I was doing. Holding the mixer with my right hand, I 48 the chocolate and butter into the dry ingredients with my left. The little buttery bowl was slippery. Acting quickly—quick enough to knock a spoon off the table—I managed to catch the bowl 49 it slipped out of my hand.

With the mixer running, I bent over to 50 the spoon. I didn’t realize I’d dropped my hair into the batter until the beaters got hold of it. In 51 , my long hair was twisted （缠绕） right up to my head. “Mom!” I cried. She ran into the 52 to find me bending over the table, my face 53 to the mixing bowl. The mixer was too twisted up with my hair and the batter to keep 54 .

Mom shut off the mixer. She could have said, “I told you so,” or asked me why I didn’t 55 . But she didn’t. She just tried her best to unwind my hair from the beaters.

41. A. forced B. determined C. invited D. required

42. A. buy B. have C. need D. collect

43. A. extending B. joining C. consisting D. including

44. A. coffee B. hair C. mixer D. spoon

45. A. waving B. scaring C. seeing D. taking

46. A. support B. direction C. affection D. courage

47. A. extremely B. sincerely C. exactly D. immediately

48. A. poured B. pulled C. pushed D. packed

49. A. until B. unless C. after D. before

50. A. work out B. kick off C. pick up D. take in

51. A. seconds B. hours C. groups D. cases

52. A. shop B. kitchen C. garden D. house

53. A. compared B. limited C. pressed D. directed

54. A. showing B. holding C. flashing D. working

55. A. reflect B. object C. listen D. react

**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。

Visiting a museum or going on a study tour is a fast developing social trend, which has significantly increased footfalls （客流） at major, popular museums. Such has been the rush of visitors that many museums have extended 56 (they) opening hours. What’s more, the visitors comprise not only history lovers, but also 57 increasing number of ordinary people. All this suggests the cultural tourism sector 58 (show) strong recovery at present, which in turn has accelerated culture-tourism integration.

However, the 59 (rapid) rising footfalls have presented new challenges for the museums, as they have to cater to the visitors’ demand for special cultural services, and take measures to better facilitate academic research.

The experience of the Suzhou Museum in Jiangsu province may give readers an idea about 60 the museums should do to deal with the onrush of visitors. First, the museums should consider 61 (extend) their role beyond the traditional field of education and research, and integrate into the local tourism sector. They could, for example, conduct surveys 62 (determine) what sort of cultural services they should provide to meet the needs of the visitors. Second, the 63 (apply) of digital technology can promote reform in the cultural relic and. artwork field. Third, cross-border integration of cultural and 64 (education) resources has become a new trend at a time when China is promoting long-term learning and education. And fourth, museums should develop services for elderly people too, given the fact that elderly people account 65 more than 20 percent of China’s total population.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

假如你是李华，上周你班开展了“心理健康教育”的班会课，请你给英国朋友Mike写一封邮件分享这次经历，内容包括：

1.活动目的；

2.活动安排；

3.你的感想。

注意：

1.写作词数应为80左右：

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Mike,

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

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Yours,

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。

The line of customers snaked around the counter （柜台）. There were just two more shopping days before Christmas, and most of the shoppers in line were in panic mode. One of those customers was my husband, Dale.

Dale is one of those people who are the no-nonsense shoppers who depend on fast service because every minute counts as the countdown before Christmas continues. But the service here was anything but fast.

The problem was the elderly lady at the front of the line, who kept talking happily to the salesgirl working at the cash register.

“This sweater is for my granddaughter,” the lady explained. “She’s going to be a teacher, you know. And she’s doing very well. She has a very nice boyfriend who is an architectural technician. He’s just started a job with a good company, but you know, we haven’t seen any sign of a ring yet. Young people seem to wait so long these days. Why, I was married with one child and another one on the way when I was her age.”

On and on she talked as she painstakingly counted out her change, unaware of the winding snake of customers behind her. When she finally zipped her purse shut and picked up her parcel, the clerk gestured to the man next in line.

“Thank you, dearie.” She started to move slowly, checking the contents of her shopping bag. She was almost to the end of the counter when suddenly she turned back. “Oops! Excuse me, what’s this for?” she asked, holding up a piece of paper.

“It’s a discount coupon （优惠券） that will give you 15 percent off your next purchase here at the store,” replied the salesgirl.

“Well, thank you, my dear, but I won’t be needing this,” she beamed. “Here, you can use it right now!” she said, handing it to the man next in line. The man’s eyes widened, and he mumbled （嘟囔） a word of thanks as she walked to the door.

注意：

1.续写词数应为150词左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Then an amazing thing happened. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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By the time the coupon reached Dale, he felt like he was part of something special. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**2024~2025学年第一学期高三期中调研试卷**

**英语参考答案** 2024.11

**第一部分 听力（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）**

1—5 BABBA 6—10 ABCCB 11—15 CAACC 16—20 AACBB

**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）**

21—23 DAB 24—27 CBDC 28—31 CCBB 32—35 CADC

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**

36—40 EFGAD

**第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

41—45 BCDBA 46—50 BCADC 51—55 ABCDC

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

56. their 57. an 58. is showing/shows 59. rapidly 60. what

61. extending 62. to determine 63. application 64. Educational 65. for

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

Possible version

Dear Mike,

How is everything going? I am writing to tell you something about the class meeting concerning mental health we had last week.

To raise our awareness of mental health, a class meeting was held in our classroom at 4:00 pm last Tuesday. First, an expert in this field gave us a lecture on the knowledge of mental health. After that, we were asked to share our sources of stress and ways to relieve it, from which all of us learned a lot.

I think it is both interesting and instructive to hold a class meeting like this. Have you had similar class meetings in your school? I’m curious about it. Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

Possible version:

*Then an amazing thing happened.* The man stepped up to the counter and used the coupon that the elderly lady had given him. When the clerk handed him another coupon for his next visit to the store, he promptly turned around and gave it to the woman in line behind him. After she had used that coupon toward her purchase and the clerk gave her another one, the woman then passed it back to the shopper behind her. Dale was amazed. He couldn’t believe that a simple gesture of kindness could spark such a chain reaction. Dale watched as the coupon made its way down the line, and he was struck by how each person who received it seemed to be genuinely touched by the gesture.

*By the time the coupon reached Dale, he felt like he was part of something special.* He had never experienced anything like it before, and he was grateful to be a part of it. Dale decided to pay it forward by giving the coupon to the person behind him. As Dale left the store, he couldn’t help but smile. He had come in feeling stressed and frustrated, but he was leaving feeling happy and fulfilled. Dale says it was one of the best gifts he got that Christmas. It wasn’t the physical gift itself, but the reminder that even in the midst of the holiday rush, people were still capable of kindness and generosity.