**浙江强基联盟2023学年第一学期高三年级10月联考**

**英语试题**

**考生须知:**

**1.本试题卷分选择题和非选择题两部分，考试时间120分钟。**

**2.答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号。**

**3.所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效。**

**4.考试结束后，只需上交答题卷。**

**选择题部分**

**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. What will Mary do on October 1st?

A. Attend a wedding.

B. Go on a business trip.

C. Visit her family.

2. What does the woman hope the man can do for her?

A. Meet a client.

B. Translate a document.

C. Prepare meeting materials.

3. When would the man like to go shopping?

A On Saturday. B. On Sunday. C. On Monday.

4. Why does the man talk to the woman?

A. To quit his job. B. To ask for leave. C. To ask about a position.

5. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A. An accident.

B. An impressive person.

C. A car advertisement.

**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 does the man want to do?

A. Make a reservation.

B. Confirm a reservation.

C. Change a reservation.

7. How many people will go to dinner on Sunday?

A. 6. B. 10. C. 12.

**听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。**

8. Which place did Julie visit in Australia?

A. The Sydney Opera House.

B. The Sydney Harbour Bridge.

C The Great Barrier Reef.

9. How was the weather in Australia most of the time when Julie was there?

A. Hot. B. Wet. C. Cool.

**听第8段材料，回答第10至13题。**

10. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a cafe. B. At Paul’s house. C. At Betty’s house.

11. What will Paul do this weekend?

A. Go to a party. B. Go to the beach. C. Pay a visit to his friends.

12. What gift does Paul suggest Betty bring?

A. Flowers. B. A bottle of wine. C. A cake.

13. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. Joe prefer flowers to anything else.

B. Paul didn’t accept Joe’s invitation.

C. Betty can’t go to the party.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。**

14. Who is probably the man?

A. A designer. B. A jeweler. C. A host.

15. Where are the speakers?

A. In Montreal. B. In Nova Scotia. C. In Tokyo.

16. What major did Shirly take in her freshman year?

A. Art. B. English. C. Jewelry Design.

17. What does Shirly talk about at the end of the conversation?

A. Her jewelry designs.

B. Her sources of inspiration.

C. Her future plans.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. Where is Reader’s Digest now based?

A. In midtown Manhattan.

B. In New York.

C. In Washington.

19. How many readers does Global editions of Reader’s Digest attract?

A. 21 million. B. 40 million. C. 49 million.

20. What was the slogan of American edition Reader’s Digest in 2008?

A. “Life Well Shared.”

B. “America In Your Pocket.”

C. “Reader’s Digest Large Print.”

**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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

|  |
| --- |
| **1840’s Original KAZOO** |
| **What is a kazoo?** Kazoo (卡祖笛) is a very special wind instrument which hums through the human voice and enhances the sound, similar to the saxophone. Playing Kazoo doesn’t need to learn music theory, recite music scores, or even practice. Kazoo may sound like a saxophone and trumpet. It is often played when a guest is welcomed. |
| **Kazoo History** The Kazoo roots date back to Africa where they were originally used for sacred ceremonies, although the exact purpose is still a mystery to all. Later, the Kazoo was used to drive away enemies, not as a musical instrument. |
| **How to play?** Kazoo has a simple structure. The flute is big at one end and small at the other. When playing, you should hold the big head in your mouth without blowing, but hum a tune with your throat. The vibration of the vocal cord drives the vibration of the sound film on the flute to make a sound. For beginners, “doo-doo” is a perfect attempt. Remember DON’T BLOW-HUM. |
| **Maintenance** It is recommended to keep your Kazoo clean and dry. Excessive saliva (唾液) does not do the tin much good. Also food intake must be considered. Beer, garlic, chilli have a strange effect on the sound, but don’t be anxious. Some people even prefer these effects. From time to time the membrane (薄膜) may need replacing through excessive wear or dampness. When removing the old one, you shouldn’t use any mechanical tools or it would harm its further use. As for substitution, it is a piece of cake as you just need to cut a piece of waxed paper the size of the hole and screw back the cap. |

1. What can we infer about the Kazoo?

A. It shares a similar working principle with trumpet.

B. Professional training for the Kazoo is not necessarily required.

C. The Africans introduced it to the musical field.

D. Replacing the membrane frequently can improve its life.

2. Which of the following is suggested for Kazoo players according to the passage?

A. Blow a tune with your throat. B. Have garlic before your performance.

C. Store it in a basement. D. Avoid using scissors to remove the old membrane.

3. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To introduce a unique instrument.

B. To persuade us to buy our own Kazoo.

C. To explain the Kazoo’s cultural value.

D. To stress the importance of using Kazoo properly.

**B**

Tired of the busy and chaotic life in Las Vegas, Nevada for nearly ten years, my family and I decided to slow things down. We wanted to lead an environmental-friendly life.

None of us felt that this could be accomplished where we were living and we all agreed that a move to the country would be great for everyone.

Before long we set about looking for a home in Yucca, Arizona, a very small town of less than 1,000 people. When I called to inquire about the property, I was informed that there was no electricity available in the area. What? No electricity? I almost denied the idea immediately. But what better way is there to go green? After giving it a second thought, we decided to put in an offer and moved in on Thanksgiving Day.

When we first moved to the property, we did some remodeling (改造) and stayed in our motor home. We were confronted with real challenges at the time. But the frustrations just made us work harder. We slowly got things fixed and moved into the house after 38 days.

While living here for the past four months has been a big adjustment, there are many benefits to living off the grid (电线). I think one of the most educational lessons is teaching my kids the importance of conservation. They used to take water, power and gas for granted. We started taking quicker showers, doing only full loads of laundry, turning off the water while brushing our teeth. In addition, we are also trying to make other changes which include reducing the amount of trash we generate by recycling, growing our own organic vegetables and re-purposing things that we would normally throw.

Overall, going off the grid has been great for our family. I hope that once my kids move out of the house, they will keep the habits that they have learned by living off the grid.

4. Why did the family move to a remote town?

A. Financial debt forced them to save more money.

B. Having a new lifestyle has become a trend.

C. They reached an agreement to lead a green life.

D. They got a discount on a property accidentally.

5. How did the author feel when she knew the property was non-electricity?

A. Satisfied. B. Astonished. C. Relieved. D. Refreshed.

6. When the author’s kids looked back on the life off the grid, they would recall the lesson that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. saving resources makes a difference B. life is beyond our expectation

C. city chaos will disappear sooner or later D. repair the house before it rains

7. What is the text mainly about?

A. How urgent it was to lead an environmental-friendly life.

B. How a family of urban-residents switched to a simple life.

C. How significant it was to better adapt to a new environment.

D. How a carbon-free lifestyle has been promoted to the country.

**C**

Including a joke in the title of a paper could pay off in terms of citations (引用), according to a study. The finding — which has not been proved by peers — suggests that researchers could gain citations by giving their papers amusing titles while some say the evidence is too weak to support the conclusion.

Jokes sometimes find their way into academic papers. “One place where we often see humor is in titles, but there’s a very small amount of literature about whether this is reasonable,” says lead author Stephen Heard, an evolutionary ecologist.

To investigate whether having a funny title could boost a paper’s readership and citations Heard and his colleagues asked volunteers to score the titles of 2,439 papers according to how amusing they were. The scorers assessed humor on a seven-point scale, from zero (serious titles) to six (extremely funny). The researchers then looked for a link between papers’ humor scores and the number of citations they had received, including self-citations by their own authors.

Papers with funny titles were cited slightly less often than those with more serious or straightforward titles. However, papers with more amusing titles also tended to have fewer self-citations, which led Heard’s team to infer that scientists might give funnier titles to less important papers. “Our assumption is that authors don’t cite their own papers subsequently because they don’t think that those are their most important papers,” Heard says.

After controlling for self-citations as a measure of a paper’s importance, the researchers found that articles with funny titles are in fact cited more than those with serious titles. For example, papers with titles that got a score of six had nearly twice as many citations on average as those whose titles got a humor score of four. But some researchers argued that self-citations might not be a good criterion for a paper’s importance.

8. The finding of the study can be best described as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ according to the first paragraph.

A. a widely accepted belief. B. something surprising.

C. a wholly resisted opinion. D. something still in debate.

9. How did the researchers carry out the first stage of the study?

A. By enquiring about volunteers’ attitudes toward funny titles.

B. By asking participants to divide those titles into seven ranks.

C. By matching the papers’ scores with the volunteers’ likes.

D. By digitalizing the citations into various scores of humor.

10. Which of the following statements will Heard most probably agree with?

A. Including a joke in an essay is by no means a good attempt.

B. Self-citations don’t serve as a good standard for the research.

C. Articles with fewer self-citations tend to be unimportant to the authors.

D. Scientists should stop their self-citations to guarantee academic fairness.

11. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

A. One Cites Himself: A Rise To Fame B. Funny Or Serious: It Serves Your Choice

C. Are You Joking: Funny Titles Are Good D. Joking Paper Titles: Fewer Citations Or More

**D**

Expecting the worst to avoid feeling bad later is known as “bracing”. It may help them prepare for emotionally challenging situations, particularly in the moments before these situations occur. People brace for the worst while waiting for potentially negative outcomes. Someone might also brace for the worst in anticipation of stressful events like giving a presentation at work.

Some psychological theories suggest that bracing should help. For example “decision affect theory” proposes that how we feel about a situation is determined partly by comparing what actually happened with what could have happened. Based on this, people should be happy when an event goes beyond their expectations, and disappointed when an event falls behind. Therefore, by anticipating the worst, one can safeguard themselves against future disappointment, as any result is likely to surpass their expectations.

But other psychological theories **undermine** the idea that bracing will be helpful. It has been theorized and scientifically established – that expectations can powerfully influence reality. There are two key ways that expectations can shape reality.

First, people may behave in ways that fit with their expectations. If you expect to fail an upcoming test or interview, then you might not invest efforts in preparation, which in turn reduces your chances of doing well. Second, people may interpret a situation in line with their expectations. Imagine you believe you are insufficiently qualified for a job you’ve applied for. During the job interview, you’re likely to interpret blank expressions from the interviewer in line with this belief, which could negatively affect your performance. In fact, the interviewer did not want to give anything away.

Drawing together the scientific studies, it seems that expecting the worst is anything but a wise way to prepare for upcoming news or results. It might be better to hold positive expectations than to brace for the worst.

12. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

A. The logic of preparing for the worst.

B. The theory of comparing past and future.

C. The conflict between people’s expectation and reality.

D. The emotions hidden behind anticipating the worst.

13. What does the underlined word “undermine” in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Strengthen. B. Determine. C. Oppose. D. Justify.

14. How can negative expectations probably affect people’s performance in reality?

A. By resulting in unnecessary time waste.

B. By promoting people’s ambition and motivation.

C. By giving weight to people’s potential of excellence.

D. By causing less preparation and some misinterpretations.

15. What is the author’s attitude toward bracing for the worst?

A. Unclear. B. Objective. C. Negative. D. Approving.

**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。**

Curiosity is part of human nature. Children are famous for wanting answers to tons of questions. Books and TV shows often rely on curiosity. People keep reading or watching because they want to find out what happens. \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_

Many of history’s greatest discoveries were made by curious people. People wondered how processes worked or how certain tasks could be done more effectively. Thanks to their curiosity people now know far more about the world and have useful technology to help them.

Even if you don’t plan to be an inventor or researcher, curiosity can still help you in the classroom. If you develop the joy of learning, class will be more fun. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ Even if you’re no longer a student, curiosity will make you better informed and thus a more capable worker.

What do you do if you’re not already curious? \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ If you act like you’re curious, you’ll quickly start to actually feel curious. Often, the more you learn about a topic the more interesting it becomes.

As you learn about a topic, gather information from as many sources as possible. Read a variety of books, watch or listen to lectures and ask questions. \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ Instead, learn to appreciate facts that different people know and the different opinions that they express.

Don’t assume you already know what you need to know. Instead, search for alternate possibilities and points of view.

\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ Remember, everyone knows something that you don’t. Find out what that is, and ask about it. This lets you learn something and makes the other person happy by letting them show off their knowledge. In the classroom or out of it, developing curiosity is sure to be worthwhile.

A. Ask a lot of questions.

B. But curiosity also provides many practical benefits.

C. Accept a variety of resources to feed your curiosity.

D. Fortunately, curiosity is a skill that can be improved.

E. Don’t always get your information from the same source.

F. Curiosity drives the process of discoveries and innovation.

G. And you’ll excel because you will be fully engaged in the process of learning.

**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。**

At around 3 p.m. on Monday, Erin Wilson stopped at a picnic area along Highway 299. She began walking her two-year-old sheepdog, Eva, along a path when a mountain lion \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ and attacked Wilson, who screamed — catching the \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ of her 2-year-old Belgian Malinois, Eva, who had been wandering ahead, immediately returned to \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ her owner. The mountain lion then \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ the 55-pound dog and bit onto the bodyguard’s head. Wilson \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ without success to fight off the lion with stones, so she ran up to the road, frantically trying to flag someone down.

Sharon Houston, who was driving by, saw Wilson and \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_. After learning about the mountain lion attack, without \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ Houston jumped out of her car with her pepper spray (喷雾剂) and also grabbed a stick. The two women \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ to the scene in the forest, where the struggle was going on, with the mountain lion still \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ to let go of the dog. They both started hitting it and yelling \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ it finally set loose the bleeding dog.

Eva eventually \_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_. Houston pepper sprayed the mountain lion in the face, and it immediately turned away and \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_. Eva was gravely injured, and Wilson \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_ drove Eva to a vet (兽医). After spending several days there, the dog was \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_. Now Eva, lying on her own bed with her favorite toys, is on the road to \_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_. “My dog is my hero and I owe her my life,” Wilson said.

21. A. fed B. withdrew C. reacted D. approached

22. A. recreation B. attention C. acknowledgement D. recognition

23. A. welcome B. follow C. defend D. disturb

24. A. turned on B. turned down C. turned over D. turned into

25. A. managed B. attempted C. escaped D. tended

26. A. pulled out B. pulled down C. pulled up D. pulled on

27. A. hesitation B. permission C. confidence D. comparison

28. A. adapted B. responded C. hurried D. referred

29. A. insisting B. agreeing C. submitting D. refusing

30. A. as B. until C. when D. while

31. A. woke B. performed C. died D. escaped

32. A. showed interest B. restored power C. lost control D. took flight

33. A. peacefully B. patiently C. urgently D. secretly

34. A. released B. adopted C. restored D. infected

35. A. freedom B. recovery C. happiness D. safety

**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。

Ancient Chinese healing methods \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ (spread) along the Silk Road for over two millennia, but the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has further boosted the internationalization of the traditional Chinese medicine (TCM).

Currently celebrating its 10th anniversary, the BRI, \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ aims are to better connect the world and expand common prosperity, has brought the healing powers of TCM \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ more countries and regions, bridging different cultures and promoting international cooperation.

In Budapest, Traditional Chinese Medicine Center of Hungary (Qihuang Center) provides \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ ray of hope for patients seeking relief from various health issues. One such patient is Jozsef Frenyo, an 80-year-old \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (retire) teacher who suffers from hearing impairment due to an inflammation (发炎) of the middle ear five years ago. Since then, he had to use a hearing aid -- until he visited the Center two months ago when a “miracle” \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (occur).

After \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (give) more than 10 acupuncture treatments by TCM expert Zhang Haifang, from northwest China’s Gansu Province, Jozsef’s hearing improved \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (significant). He no longer needs the hearing aid.

The center has also helped Jozsef’s son, Csaba Frenyo, who has been struggling with obesity-related health \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (issue). A combination of acupuncture and herbal medicine treatments helped him lose nine kilograms within a month, \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ (ease) his back and knee pains.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

46. 为了迎接“世界问候日（World Hello Day）”的到来，你校将举办相关主题的英文演讲比赛。请你写一篇演讲稿参赛，内容包括：

1.节日意义；

2.发出呼吁。

注意：

1.写作词数应为80左右；

2.请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

Hello everyone,

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

Thank you!

**第二节 读后续写（满分25分）**

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段话，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Sally’s birthday was approaching, and the excitement that usually filled her heart was now replaced with disappointment and stress. Turning eleven was a big deal, and she had always celebrated it with a grand party surrounded by her friends. However, this year was different. The burden of excessive homework and her parents’ struggling business weighed heavily on her, forcing Sally to make the difficult decision of not having a birthday party, even though it was an event she enjoyed dearly every year.

One day, during break, her best friend, Jane, with a curious look in her eyes, approached. “Are you going to have a birthday party this year?” Jane asked, sensing Sally’s sadness.

“No,” Sally sighed and replied sadly, “There’s just too much going on and my parents are going through financial difficulties.”

She smiled weakly, trying to conceal her immense disappointment and stress, but Jane saw through her pretence (假装) easily. Jane nodded thoughtfully and did not say anything. After the break, Sally saw her talking to one of their classmates, Sarah, secretively. Curious, Sally went over to them, but as soon as Jane saw her, she quickly walked away. Sally was startled by Jane’s strange actions and turned towards Sarah.

“What did she say?” Sally asked.

However, Sarah simply shrugged and walked away with Jane, leaving Sally standing there, feeling left out and anxious.

What is happening? Sally wondered anxiously. Are they keeping something from me?

As Sally’s birthday drew nearer, Jane was often found chatting softly with her other classmates. Whenever Sally went over to them, they would just walk away or tell her that they were talking about a secret which Sally was not allowed to know. Jane has never kept secrets from me before, Sally thought. Her heart fell. Even her friends were distancing themselves from her! She swung between confusion and sadness with each passing moment, desperately trying to figure out what was happening. Why were her friends distancing themselves from her? And what were they hiding?

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。

On the day of Sally’s birthday, she went to school and found her classroom in total darkness.

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

Tears sprang from Sally’s eyes and her face broke into a radiant smile.

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听力：1—5. CBCAC 6—10. CBCAA 11—15. BCBCA 16—20. ABABA