**七校联盟2024年第一学月联考**

**高三英语试题**

**本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。**

**满分150分，考试时间120分钟。**

**注意事项：**

**1．答题前，务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡规定的位置上。**

**2．答选择题时，必须使用2B铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。**

**3．答非选择题时，必须使用0.5毫米黑色签字笔，将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。**

**4．考试结束后，将答题卷交回。**

**第I卷**

**第一部分 听力(共两节，满分30分)**

**做题时，请先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。**

**第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分，满分7.5分)**

**听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。**

1. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

How does the woman sound in the end?

A. Relieved. B. Scared. C. Determined.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Who is the woman probably?

A. A car saleswoman. B. A café attendant. C. A toy shop owner.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What did the speakers do last week?

A. They went out to dinner.

B. They helped someone online.

C. They drove to visit the woman’s sister.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What does the woman mean?

A. The weather in London is excellent.

B. People hold different attitudes toward the sun.

C. London is worth visiting with friends.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What does the man ask the woman about?

A. What her favorite film is. B. What her favorite book is. C. Who her favorite author is.

**第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分，满分22.5分)**

**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有5秒钟的时间阅读各个小题;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。**

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

6. Why does the woman come to the man?

A. To arrange a meeting with parents.

B. To find a solution to a problem.

C. To take the children on a trip.

7. When will the half-term trip probably be over according to the woman?

A. At 6:30 p.m. B. At 4:30 p.m. C. At 4:00 p.m

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. How does the woman feel about autumn?

A. Weekdays are filled with promises.

B. The weather is very hot.

C. Time goes by quickly

9. What are the speakers doing?

A. Sharing childhood memories.

B. Talking about their feelings about time.

C. Making plans for car journeys at weekends.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

10. What kind of activity would Matt prefer?

A. Enjoying private time in his own car.

B. Having a hot drink and snacks on a train.

C. Listening to audiobooks while walking to the office.

11 How might Beth prefer to travel to work?

A. By car. B. By train. C. On foot.

12. What does Matt mean in the end?

A. He makes up his mind to take the train.

B. He is hesitant about traveling without food.

C. He might choose a greener way.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

13. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Host and guest. B. Mother and son. C. Husband and wife.

14. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. An accident. B. The best gift for John. C. A happy family.

15. Where are the speakers now?

A In a studio. B. On a beach. C. Next to a hotel.

16. What did John do for the family?

A. He walked their dog. B. He looked after their baby. C. He rescued their child.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

17. Why does the speaker give this talk?

A. To discuss English learning methods.

B. To give examples for English learning.

C. To share something about accents.

18. What percentage of British speakers speak in RP according to the latest studies?

A. Around 3%. B. Around 5%. C. Around 40%.

19. What is the problem of learning a language according to the speaker?

A. Incomprehension of different accents.

B. Fewer opportunities to live in another country.

C. Uncertainty of mastering a foreign language.

20. What does the speaker offer at last?

A. A specific request for English learners.

B. A useful solution to a problem.

C. More support for the previous point.

**第二部分 阅读(共两节，满分50分)**

**第一节(共15小题;每小题2.5分，满分37.5分)**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑.。**

**A**

The great philosopher Voltaire once said “Reading makes people see and think clearly.” If you want to be a better self, try the following books.

**Pride and Prejudice**

Pride and Prejudice is kind of a literary Rosetta Stone, the inspiration, basis, and model for so many modern novels. For a book written in the early 19th century, its modernity is surprising only until you realize that this is the novel that in many ways defined what a modern novel is.

**A Wild Child’s Guide to Endangered Animals**

From New York Times bestselling author Millie Marotta comes this gorgeous celebration of the animal kingdom. Highlighting the difficulty of 43 endangered species from around the world, the book takes readers on a trip through fresh water, oceans, forests, mountains, deserts, grasslands and wetlands while learning about rare and well-known animals and their habitats.

**Patriarchy and Capitalism**

Chizuko Ueno, a leading Japanese sociologist, feminist (女权主义) critic and public intellectual, has been a pioneer in women’s studies and the author of many books, including Patriarchy and Capitalism, which discusses the status of Japanese women.

**Know My Name**

Chanel Miller’s breathtaking memoir is praised to be the Best Book of the Year in People magazine. In this book, she recalls all her whole life. It’s a story of trauma (创伤) and transcendence (超越), shining with the courage required to move through suffering and live a full and beautiful life.

21. What is special about Pride and Prejudice?

A. It has a long history. B. It encourages readers.

C. It defines modern novels. D. It includes surprising plots.

22. Which should you choose if you want to know about nature?

A. Know My Name. B. Pride and Prejudice.

C. Patriarchy and Capitalism. D. A Wild Child’s Guide to Endangered Animals.

23. What kind of book is Know My Name?

A. A record about endangered animals. B. A folk tale.

C. A novel discussing female status. D. An autobiography.

**B**

“WHAT KIND OF BIRD is this?” the text from my wildlife protector friend had asked. I had to look closely at the photo. It was an owl(猫头鹰), found dragged and dropped on someone’s backyard. I figured that she was about two weeks from being old enough to fly.

Cleaned and warmed, the tiny owl survived. Together we planned a “soft release”. “The idea was that as she gained the ability to fly, we would let the young owl wander off rather naturally, on her own schedule, into the very suitable woodland behind our home.”

Her care came to us for what we thought would be a few weeks at most. We called her Alfie. But the recovery took longer than expected. When she should have been able to fly, Alfie could only walk on the ground. Winter was in the air, making easy food much less available, and she had never learned to hunt. I would not risk letting her loose and having her starve. When summer was again at its fullest, I left the door open. Alfie disappeared one day. A week later, my wife texted me: “Guess who’s back. After that, Alfie centered her territory around our backyard, and before long, we started seeing another owl.

Alfie became the owl she was born to be when she left our protection for the risks and rewards of free agency. She and her mate raised three baby birds that first year, building new links in the great chain that has gone unbroken for millions of owl generations.

Alfie lives in relationship, and our surprising capacity to relate to one another expanded my perspective on her life and mine. Birds and humans have not had a common ancestor for more than 300 million years, yet Alfie always enjoyed a little head scratch that we enjoyed giving. Our nervous systems still relate, allowing us to share such pleasures. People for thousands of years lived in relationship with nature and with their communities. If there is one lesson from Alfie, it is that to live in relationship is how we might heal.

24. According to the article, which is TRUE when Alfie the owl was initially found?

A. It was found from a photo in a magazine.

B. It was found by the author’s fellow staff.

C. It was found in the author’s backyard.

D. It was tiny and in poor condition.

25. What is their attitude toward the release of Alfie?

A. Alfie should be released softly in summer.

B. They want to release Alfie when she is ready

C. They want to adopt Alfie when she is old enough.

D. They want Alfie to wander when food is sufficient.

26. Which of the following is TRUE according to paragraph 3 and 4?

A. Alfie contributed to the ongoing chain of owl generations.

B. Alfie was struggling in winter during the recovery.

C. Alfie was rewarded by a free agency after it disappeared.

D. Alfie went back to establish her territory to thank the author.

27. What is the author’s purpose in writing this article?

A. To teach readers how to find and help injured animals.

B. To remind readers to protect and value the beauty of nature.

C. To remind readers to rethink our relationship with wildlife and the environment.

D. To encourage readers to strengthen their bond with birds.

**C**

The first person to receive a brain-monitoring device from neurotechnology company Neuralink can control a computer cursor(光标) with his mind, Elon Musk, the firm’s founder, revealed this week. But researchers say that this is not a major feat — and they are concerned about the secrecy around the device’s safety and performance.

Musk announced on 29 January that Neuralink had implanted a brain–computer interface (BCI) into a human for the first time. Neuralink, which is headquartered in Fremont, California, is the third company to start long-term trials in humans.

The Neuralink chip contains 64 flexible polymer threads, providing 1,024 sites for recording brain activity according to the company’s study brochure. That is considerably more than Blackrock Neurotech’s BCIs, the only other single-neuron recording system to have been implanted long-term in humans. So the Neuralink device can improve brain–machine communication.

The company has also produced a surgical robot for inserting its device. But it has not confirmed whether that system was used for the first human implant. Details about the first recipient are also scarce, although Neuralink’s volunteer recruitment brochure says that people with quadriplegia(四肢瘫痪者) stemming from certain conditions “may qualify”.

This week Musk said on Spaces — an audio component of his social-media platform X — that the volunteer “seems to have made a full recovery, with no ill effects that we are aware of” and “is able to move a mouse around the screen by just thinking”.

To researchers working on implanted neurotechnologies, this achievement is underwhelming. Controlling a computer mouse with one’s thoughts could enable people living with paralysis to regain some independence and functionality. But it is a far cry from Musk’s ambitions for the Neuralink device. “Imagine if Stephen Hawking could communicate faster than a speed typist or auctioneer,” Musk wrote last month on X. “That is the goal.”

However, even more important at this stage, researchers say, is safety — of both the device and the surgery. Sheth says he and other researchers are in the dark about the system’s first application in the clinic.

28. Which one is right about Neuralink?

A. The researchers in Neuralink can control a computer cursor with their mind.

B. Neuralink is the first company to start long-term trials in humans.

C. Neuralink used a surgical robot to insert its device for the first human implant.

D. Neuralink has successfully implanted a BCI into a human.

29 What does the underlined word “scarce” in paragraph 4 mean?

A. indifferent B. inadequate C. obvious D. enough

30. What can we know about Musk?

A. He is technologically competent.

B. He provides insights into promoting neurotechnology.

C. He has an ambitious goal for the Neuralink device.

D. He holds a firm belief that Stephen Hawking could speak faster.

31. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Mind-reading devices are coming

B. Mind-reading devices are revealing the brain’s secrets

C. Neuralink brain chip: what scientists think of first human trial

D. Neuralink brain chip: advance sparks safety and secrecy concerns

**D**

Bred to be sweeter, today’s cherries, bananas and apples taste different than they used to but not necessarily better. Among fruit farmers, the word “quality” is now routinely used as a standard for “high in sugar”, though firmness, color and size are also considerations. In a recent study about ways to enhance the sweetness of fruit using “molecular (分子的) approaches”, a group of plant scientists wrote that, in general, the sugar content of many fruits are now higher than before owing to continuous selection and breeding. Modern apple varieties, the scientists stressed, were on average sweeter than older ones.

The sweetness of fruit depends not just on how it is bred but also on growing conditions, yield and harvest. The lead researcher, Sugiura, said, “If you could taste an apple harvested 30 years ago, you would feel the difference.” He believed that modern apples are picked so early that even if they are bred for sweetness, they often don’t develop their full character. The fragrance never develops in fruit that is harvested too early.

Jim Cooper, an apple farmer in England, is regretful to admit the fact that many people will never taste the “strawberry hint” in a really ripe Pearmain, a type of heritage apple. In a way, the rise of consistently sweeter fruit in our lifetimes has been a victory of plant breeding. After all, it’s a rare person who would seek out bitter grapes if they could have sweet ones instead.

But the sweetness of modern fruit is not without its problems, especially for people with diabetes (糖尿病), who have to reduce their intake of higher-sugar fruits. Fruit that is bred sweeter also tends to be lower in the chemicals that make it healthy. Considering health, maybe the real problem with modern fruit is that it has become yet another sweet thing in a world with sugar. Even grapefruits, which used to be quite bitter, are sometimes now as sweet as oranges. If you’ve never tasted a sour cherry, how can you fully appreciate a sweet one?

32. In what aspect is many fruits different from before?

A. Bright color. B. Soft skin. C. Sugar content. D. High yield.

33. Why did Sugiura express discontent with the present fruits?

A. They are bred too early. B. They are losing a good flavor.

C. They taste so sweet. D. They need a higher yield.

34. What is Cooper’s attitude towards modern fruit breeding?

A. Critical. B. Ambiguous. C. Favorable. D. Uncaring.

35. What’s the main idea of the last paragraph?

A. The sweetness of fruits will cause health issues.

B. It’s a wise choice to breed fruits for sweetness.

C. Breeding sweet fruits improves the quality of fruits.

D. Some fruits like grapes and cherries taste the same.

**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。**

**How to Stop Laughing at Inappropriate Times**

Although laughing at inappropriate times can be embarrassing, it’s actually a natural reaction for some people when they’re facing a highly stressful situation. It can help you relieve stress and release your own tension. \_\_\_36\_\_\_ Here are some ways to stop laughing.

**Distract yourself from your urge to laugh.**

It takes time to learn how to curb your tendency to laugh, but distraction is an easy way to stop yourself, in the meantime. For example, you can pinch yourself. The slight pain will distract you from your urge to laugh. \_\_\_37\_\_\_ Choose any color and see how many places you can spot it in the area. This small goal will shift your focus from laughter and your emotions.

\_\_\_38\_\_\_

What can you do instead of laughing nervously? For example, nod, lick your lips, exhale slowly, or click a pen. What you decide to replace your laughter with depends on the circumstances that are causing your laughter. For example, you may laugh nervously during work meetings. \_\_\_39\_\_\_ If you tend to laugh at serious moments, take a deep breath at moments when you’d typically laugh.

**Identify what makes you laugh inappropriately.**

Do you laugh out of nervousness, or do you laugh to cope with painful feelings? Maybe you laugh because you have a lot of energy or have trouble finding the words you want to say. Whatever your reasons for laughing, write down when your laughter is causing you issues. Consider the time, location, occasion, and people who could be causing your laughter. These are called your triggers. \_\_\_40\_\_\_

A. Create a plan for replacing your laughter.

B. Choose replacement behaviors for the laughter.

C. You can also look for a certain color in the room.

D. Tell yourself, “The next time I feel awkward in a work meeting, I will click my pen.”

E. Once you know what they are, you can begin to address your habit of laughing.

F. But the inappropriate laughter may negatively affect your life.

G. If this is the case, click your pen instead of laughing.

**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，从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

While enjoying my fresh lunch in a restaurant in Amsterdam, I noticed something odd. Customers coming in for something to eat ignored the person standing behind the counter (柜台), preferring to\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_through a smart phone.

What was the crazy thing about this? They were just several\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_apart! In fact, they were so close that the staff member took a quick\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_at his screen to get a head start on picking the right vegetables—all without any words\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_. Now, I get it: Modern technology allows us to be more\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_, but I might be witnessing something deeper: we prefer not to talk to each other anymore.

Think about it for a moment. When was the last time you naturally \_\_\_46\_\_\_ a conversation with somebody you didn’t know? The chances are that you don’t even\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_! Likely either you or the other person was “busy” with other things like\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_with a smartphone. Now, with the\_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_of digital technologies, one can’t help but pay the\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_for modern efficiency: our ability to talk to strangers.

We shop,\_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_a hotel, or order a taxi, all via an app.\_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_with random strangers is becoming rarer and rarer. Yet there are surprising\_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_of having even a short and simple conversation with strangers. You might learn something\_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_, and beyond doubt, it has the power to enrich your understanding of others and\_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_a special bond in our modern world.

41.

A. talk B. call C. order D. deliver

42.

A. meters B. millimeters C. kilometers D. centimeters

43.

A. chance B. turn C. look D. test

44.

A. spoken B. written C. typed D. mentioned

45.

A. efficient B. enthusiastic C. effective D. energetic

46.

A. ended up B. engaged in C. made up D. went on

47.

A. hear B. believe C. remember D. understand

48.

A. recording B. studying C. playing D. calculating

49.

A. idea B. aim C. problem D. rise

50.

A. cash B. price C. debt D. tax

51.

A. decorate B. book C. build D. repair

52.

A. Contact B. Work C. Quarrel D. Reunion

53.

A. interests B. benefits C. disadvantages D. influences

54.

A. unrealistic B. unsuitable C. unreasonable D. unexpected

55.

A. serves as B. refers to C. accounts for D. consists of

**第II卷**

**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。

On Jan 22, the first day of the Year of the Rabbit, Li, a citizen of Tianjin, prepared for her daughter \_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_ in China is called a “red packet”, a monetary gift \_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_ (traditional) given by the elderly to the younger generation during the Spring Festival.

Instead of withdrawing cash from a bank and putting it in a red envelope, this year, she chose to use the e-CNY mobile application, \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_ (pass) on her blessing with digital fiat currency.

This virtual red packet of 200 yuan ($29.62) has a lively cover with not only lovely animated images on it but also a message carefully \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ (select) by the mother: Try not to be bothered. “Red packet of the digital yuan is easy for the elderly like me to operate \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_ interesting enough to draw youngsters’ attention,” Li said.

Issued by the People’s Bank of China, the country’s central bank, the digital yuan \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ (design) to be treated as M0, meaning cash in \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ (circulate), such as coins and banknotes. So far, 17 provincial level regions in China \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_ (pilot) the use of digital yuan. During the week-long Spring Festival holiday, a large number of red packets of digital yuan have also been distributed \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ residents across the country to stimulate the consumer market. Cities including Beijing, \_\_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_\_ capital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang province in the east, and Shenzhen, Guangdong province in the south, issued e-CNY coupons.

**第四部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节(满分15分)**

66. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你校交换生Jim打算今年3月回英国，想送给他的妈妈一件具有中国特色的礼物，特发来邮件就准备什么礼物向你咨询。请你用英文给他回复一封电子邮件。内容包括：

1. 建议的礼物;

2. 说明选择该礼物的原因;

3. 表达祝福。

注意：1. 词数80左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

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

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节(满分25分)**

67. 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。

Jeff and I had many conversations during the year, but I will always remember the time he told me about his family. His father, a successful physician, was cold and strict in Jeffs words. His father had even paved the way for Jeff to attend the same college from which he had graduated.

Jeff was twenty-seven and a successful business planner at a company — without a degree. His passion was skiing. When he graduated from high school, he decided to decline his father’s offer and, instead, to work with a ski patrol (滑雪巡逻队). With pain in his eyes, Jeff told me he still remembered the day when he told his father he was going to give up college and take a job at a ski resort.

Hearing Jeffs decision, his father looked off into the distance. Then came the words that still echoed in Jeff’s mind: “You lazy kid. No son of mine is going to work with a ski patrol and does not attend college. I should have known you’d never amount to anything!” The two had not spoken since that conversation.

Later, he was back in the area near where he grew up and he certainly did not want his father to know he was attending college. He was doing this for himself, not for his father. He said it over and over again. Jeff’s sister had always remained supportive of Jeffs decisions. She stayed in contact with their father, but Jeff had made her promise that she would not share any information about his life with him.

The day when the graduation ceremony came, I walked around talking to people before it started. I noticed a man with a confused expression.

“Excuse me” he said as he politely approached me. “What is happening here today?”

“It’s graduation day,” I replied, smiling. “Well, that’s odd,” he said, “my daughter asked me to meet her at this address.” His eyes sparkled and he smiled. “Maybe she completed her associate’s degree and wanted to surprise me!”

I helped him find a seat.

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。

Paragraph 1: As I left him, he said, “Thank you. By the way, my name’s Dr. Holstrom.”

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

Paragraph 2: Jeff was the last person to cross the stage.

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