**重庆市巴蜀中学教育集团高2027届高一(下)月考**

**英语试题**

**(满分150分，考试时间120分钟。)**

**注意事项：**

**1.答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。**

**2.选择题的作答：每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。**

**3.考试结束后，将答题卡交回，试题卷自行保存。**

**第Ⅰ卷(选择题)**

**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答案，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. What does the man think of the Summer House?

A. The food is healthy. B. The service is good. C. The food is expensive.

2. Which flight will the man reserve?

A. At 16:45. B. At 18:00. C. At 18:45.

3. Where should the man put his garbage?

A. The brown bin. B. The red bin. C. The blue bin.

4. How does the man feel about learning to paint?

A. It’s great fun. B. It takes a lot of energy. C. It’s boring.

5. Who got a promotion?

A. Emily. B. Henry. C. Liza.

**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至7题。**

6. What will the woman do this Saturday?

A. Do some reading. B. Play golf. C. Hang out with friends.

7. When will the woman play golf next Wednesday?

A. At 4:00 pm. B. At 4:15 pm. C. At 4:30 pm.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. What makes the woman surprised about Steve?

A. His tired look. B. His being in good shape. C. His way of dressing.

9. Where did the woman used to exercise?

A. At home. B. In the gym. C. In the open.

10. What does Steve offer to the woman?

A. Working out with him. B. Looking for a trainer. C. Using his guest passes.

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。**

11. What will the woman do tomorrow morning?

A. Take a history exam. B. Attend a history lecture. C. Perform a physics experiment.

12. What does George suggest studying?

A. Mr. Smith’s lectures. B. The American society. C. The American Civil War.

13. Where will the woman go?

A. The lecture room. B. The library. C. The lab.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。**

14. What’s the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Boss and employee. B. Husband and wife. C. Interviewer and interviewee.

15. What was the man in charge of at Computer Country?

A. The sales service. B. The human resources. C. The computer production.

16. What will the man do in the following days?

A. Do some researches. B. Spend time with his kids. C. Sign up for a course.

17. How does the man view Emeryville?

A. It has a good reputation. B. It has a long history. C. It pays well.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. What does Historic England advise?

A. Ways to make the best photos.

B. Ways to raise people’s interest in art.

C. Ways to protect traditional buildings.

19. What is the exhibition about?

A. Pictures of daily life. B. Ways of communication. C. Protecting the environment.

20. What is the feature of the show in London?

A. Photos taken by Jamil. B. Photos in shop windows. C. The Week Junior advertisements.

**第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分50分)**

**第一节(共15小题;每小题2.5分，满分37.5分)阅读下列短文，从每题所给的Ａ、Ｂ、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

**Explore the Science of the Jurassic Coast: Dorset and Devon**

16 May 2025 |3 days

Discover the stunning Jurassic Coast and learn about its dynamic landscapes, geology, and history. Geologists, palaeontologists, and conservationists will guide you through 18 million years of Earth’s history, with opportunities to study fossils and rock formations in the region’s dramatic cliffs.

·Attend talks by experts on topics like human history, palaeoart, and geological formations.

·Hunt for fossils along Lyme Regis’s ammonite pavement, guided by the Jurassic Coast Trust.

·Experience the Jurassic Coast from a scenic cruise.

**Mysteries of the Universe: Cheshire**

27 June 2025 |3 days

Dive into the wonders of the universe in Cheshire, where you’ll visit Jodrell Bank and see the Lovell Telescope. Engaging with leading astronomers, you’ll explore space science, from galaxy formation to black hole research.

·Attend lectures on space topics from the Big Bang to the James Webb Space Telescope.

·Observe the southern hemisphere’s skies via a remote astronomy demonstration linked to a telescope in Australia.

·Stay in a charming 4-star hotel in the Cheshire countryside.

**Human Origins in the Prehistoric South-West**

14 July 2025|5 days

Step back in time on a walking tour exploring ancient human history in Wiltshire and Dorset. Visit prehistoric sites, including the famous Stonehenge and Avebury.

·Explore Iron Age hillforts, stone circles, and picturesque landscapes.

·Led by Emily H. Wilson, former editor of *New Scientist*, on a guided walk in Cerne Abbas.

·Visit National Trust and UNESCO-listed sites, with a special behind-the-scenes tour of Wiltshire and Salisbury Museums.

**Find out more at** newscientist.com/tours.

1. Who will most probably be interested in the Jurassic Coast tour?

A. Someone majoring in world literature. B. Someone working on human history.

C. Someone interested in wildlife protection. D. Someone devoted to community service.

2. What will be offered in the tour of Cheshire?

A. A sea voyage. B. Prehistoric sites. C. Accommodation. D. Space walk.

3. What do all three tours have in common?

A. They each include a visit to a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

B. They all focus on modern technological advancements.

C. They all involve hands-on experiences guided by experts.

D. They are all centered on astronomy and space exploration.

**B**

Underwater pipelines and cables, essential for global fuel, power, and communications, lie on the ocean floor, often unprotected and easy to damage, as evidenced by the 2022 Nord Stream pipeline attack. However, artificial intelligence (AI) is ready to revolutionize the protection of these vital undersea assets (资产), much like drones have transformed land warfare.

The challenge of safeguarding the seabed lies in the fragmented (碎片化的) and slow-to-analyze data from various sources such as sonar, satellites, and seismic (地震的) devices. AI is now enabling autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs) to rapidly process and analyze this data, providing timely alerts to identify potential threats. Militaries and private companies are already using AI-powered drones, robots, and sensors to track and protect underwater infrastructure.

One of the key goals is creating a comprehensive, real-time digital map of the ocean, similar to Google Maps, but for the deep sea. AI systems are helping autonomous vehicles detect threats, such as distinguishing between a harmless group of dolphins and a potential mine near critical infrastructure like offshore wind turbines (涡轮). This capability is vital, as these turbines, connected by underwater cables, are particularly easy to damage.

North.io, a German startup, is developing a system called Argus to analyze massive amounts of oceanic data, using AI to create a digital twin of the sea. With funding from the German government, North.io’s technology could eventually offer a real-time overview of the oceans, aiding in both defense and commercial activities, including offshore wind operations.

Despite progress, challenges remain. Correct real-time mapping is still limited, and there is a need for more infrastructure like charging stations and data centers to support these AI-driven systems. Nonetheless, AI is prepared for greater security in the depths of the ocean.

4. How does AI serve to protect the seabed?

A. By repairing driver-less vehicles. B. By making for a quick judgment.

C. By building data collecting sites. D. By changing the data sources.

5. What will happen with AI used in underwater security?

A. The marine animals will be seriously influenced.

B. The response time to undersea threats will be reduced.

C. Some interest-driven people will take over the ocean.

D. The underwater work will no longer be a great concern.

6. What is the main purpose of the Argus system?

A. To build underwater charging stations.

B. To develop seismic detection tools.

C. To establish a virtual ocean model.

D. To raise more money for production.

7. What can be a requirement for AI-driven systems to function more effectively?

A. Greater funding for advanced ocean research.

B. More data-sharing networks to support AI operations.

C. A shift in focus from security to real-time mapping.

D. More accurate deep-sea exploration tools.

**C**

As wildfires spread across Los Angeles, the J. Paul Getty Museum proved its strong disaster preparedness. With flames within six feet of the Getty Villa on January 7, the museum’s strong defenses became a remarkable example of resilience.

The Getty Museum’s staff, working 24-hour shifts, patrolled(巡逻) the expansive hilltops surrounding both the Getty Villa and the Getty Center. The older Getty Villa, home to thousands of antiquities(古物), is located in the Pacific Palisades, while the Getty Center in Brentwood houses famous artworks like Vincent van Gogh’s Irises. Equipped with fire extinguishers(灭火器), the staff checked the grounds for embers(余烬), carefully protecting the museum’s valuable collections.

The museum’s survival against the fires was a rarity among the deadly destruction that killed dozens and destroyed thousands of homes. With $9.1 billion and years of experience combating wildfires, the Getty had invested millions in fire-prevention measures, including fire-resistant architecture, sprinkler systems (喷水灭火系统), and landscape fortifications(设防).

When the flames threatened the Getty Villa, President Katherine Fleming watched anxiously from the Getty Center’s command station, tracking the fire’s progress. The villa, constructed with fire-resistant concrete walls and tile(瓦片) roofs, remained unharmed though the fire is very close. The same was true for its priceless collection of 40,000 antiquities.

Meanwhile, the Getty Center’s architecture, designed by Richard Meier with fire-resistance in mind, features 1.2 million square feet of stone and vast open spaces to prevent fire spread. The museum’s complex irrigation system and sprinkler network were started swiftly, wetting the grounds and further safeguarding the property.

While the fires continue to threaten the region, the Getty Museum’s careful preparations and teamwork have allowed it to survive, with its priceless collections and staff emerging unharmed.

8. What does the underlined word “resilience” in paragraph 1 mean?

A. Strength to hold on. B. Courage to fight.

C. Willingness to try. D. Attempt to escape.

9. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

A. Locations of the Getty Museum sites.

B. Valuable collections at the Getty Museum.

C. Fire prevention efforts by museum staff.

D. Daily responsibilities of museum staff.

10. What contributes little to the survival of the Getty Center?

A. The vastness of the space. B. The use of stone materials.

C. The collective effort. D. The concrete walls.

11. What hidden question does the article suggest about fire preparedness?

A. Should museums be moved to areas with fewer wildfires?

B Are sprinkler systems the most effective solution?

C. Can other organizations afford the same level of protection?

D. Should staff be responsible for fire prevention?

**D**

France has banned smartphone use in primary and secondary schools since 2018, arguing that it helps children focus, limits social-media use, and reduces cyberbullying. The Netherlands followed in January 2024, and Hungary soon after. Britain is now considering a similar ban. But will such measures improve students’ mental health?

The problem is evident. A 2021 report from America’s surgeon general found that between 2009 and 2019, persistent hopelessness among high-school students increased by 40%, while the number considering suicide rose by 36%. Nearly half of mental-health disorders that emerge in adolescence persist into adulthood. Smartphones, often seen as the cause, provide easy access to social media, where comparison, cyberbullying, and addiction are almost everywhere. Yet proving a direct link between smartphone use and declining mental health is tricky.

The challenge lies in nuance (微妙之处). A smartphone is a tool, used for everything from educational games to doomscrolling (刷负面新闻) on social media. Its effects on well-being depend not only on content but also on the age and developmental stage of the user. Research by Amy Orben at Cambridge suggests that social-media use is particularly harmful during puberty’s (青春期) critical developmental windows — ages 11-13 for girls, and 14-15 for boys.

Banning smartphones in schools, however, may not be the solution some expect. A recent Lancet study by Victoria Goodyear found no significant difference in mental well-being between students in schools with strict phone bans and those with relaxed policies. The real issue, researchers argue, is overall screen time, not just school use.

To make matters worse social-media firms refuse to share detailed user data, forcing researchers to rely on simple measures like screen time. Until a clearer picture emerges, policymakers risk presenting solutions without fully identifying the problem.

12. Why is it difficult to prove a link between smartphones and mental health?

A. The effects of smartphones vary among users.

B. Most students refuse to participate in studies.

C. The use of smartphones is not content-based.

D. Schools do not track phone usage accurately.

13. Why might banning phones in schools fail to improve mental health?

A. Parents would oppose the new regulations.

B. Students would switch to using tablets instead.

C. Social media use extends beyond school hours.

D. Cyberbullying occurs only outside of school.

14. What is the author’s attitude towards the policymakers?

A. Critical. B. Indifferent. C. Supportive. D. Annoyed.

15. What is the best title of the passage?

A. Should Schools Ban Smartphones to Improve Focus and Learning?

B. Will Banning Smartphones in Schools Improve Students’ Mental Health?

C. Does Too Much Screen Time Harm Students’ Emotional Well-being?

D. Are Social Media Platforms the Main Cause of Student Anxiety?

**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。**

I want to break free: who doesn’t want to shake off their chains and soar towards a world with no limits?\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_Happily, we have the power to shut the past up, and listen to something much kinder instead. Follow these ideas to make a start.

**Stop damaging yourself**

Do you sometimes act against your best interests? Maybe you avoid opportunities that could improve your life. This self-damage often comes from a fear of change or unworthiness. Recognizing these behaviors can help you break the cycle.\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_This helps shift negative self-beliefs and boosts self-confidence.

**Get rid of annoying ANTs**

We all have Automatic Negative Thoughts (ANTs) that hurt us, telling us we’re not enough.\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_For instance, instead of blaming yourself for spilling tea, remind yourself that mistakes happen and they don’t define you.

\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_

Nelson Mandela once said, “To be free is not merely to cast off one’s chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others.” Forgiveness is essential for healing, allowing you to release emotional baggage. This could mean yelling or crying to release built-up tension.

**Learn to be an imperfectionist**

Perfection is an impossible standard. Embrace the Japanese concept of *wabi-sabi*, which celebrates the beauty in imperfection. When things don’t go as planned, instead of feeling defeated, recognize the lessons and growth they bring.

**Stop worrying about what others think**

\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_Most people are too preoccupied with their own lives to notice or judge you. Embrace who you are and pursue what truly excites you without worrying about others’ opinions.

A. Forgive to thrive.

B. But somehow it just isn’t that easy.

C. Don’t let the fear of judgment hold you back.

D. Keeping them in mind will one day help you.

E. Actually, it isn’t difficult to come up with a good solution.

F. Write down moments where you’ve felt proud of yourself or achieved success.

G. These thoughts can be challenged by noticing them and consciously rethinking about them.

**第三部分 语言知识运用(共三节，满分30分)**

**第一节、完形填空(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A、B、C、D四个选项中，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。**

Antrik Everson was prepared for a big day. “Are you \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_?” his mom asked as she prepared breakfast in the kitchen.

“Yeah but \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_,” Antrik admitted. “I really hope I pass the test.”

The flying test was a big deal — after all, he was the son of the\_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_astronaut Willis Everson. It wasn’t just about the license; it was about living up to a legacy. Yet, Antrik was worried. He\_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_disappointing his father, who had been away for five years.

At school, Antrik couldn’t\_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_the talk surrounding his father’s return. Laron, his best friend, brought up the subject of the “famous flying test \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_” — an old story about a kid who had crashed his test plane. Antrik, though, wasn’t amused. The\_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_thing he wanted was to fail like that.

Later, at the testing center, he nervously completed his safety checks and began the flight. Hovering (悬停) and maneuvering (操控) weren’t the issues; it was\_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_. Despite his best efforts, Antrik scratched the plane while attempting to fit into a\_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_spot. He knew he’d be graded for his\_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_.

When he received the results — FAIL—Antrik’s heart \_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_.What would his dad think? When he returned home, he admitted his failure.

To his surprise, Dad\_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_“The Eversons and parking — always a problem,” he said, before sharing a surprising story from his own past. “I crashed my test plane too. Thought I killed my examiner!”

Antrik’s eyes\_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_.“That was you?”

“Yep,” Dad grinned. “Come have a burger, and I’ll tell you about it.”

Antrik, feeling a bit \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_, followed his dad to the kitchen. Maybe the flying gene didn’t have to be\_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_after all.

21. A. excited B. disappointed C. relieved D. embarrassed

22. A. angry B. confident C. indifferent D. nervous

23. A. retired B. legendary C. inexperienced D. responsible

24. A. ignored B. enjoyed C. feared D. celebrated

25. A. encourage B. escape C. explain D. challenge

26. A. warning B. failure C. improvement D. success

27. A. first B. best C. necessary D. last

28. A. launching B. parking C. speeding D. lifting

29. A. comfortable B. convenient C. tight D. broken

30. A. mistakes B. victories C. excuses D. strategies

31. A. sank B. exploded C. cheered D. softened

32. A. ignored B. hesitated C. criticized D. laughed

33. A. widened B. narrowed C. glared D. rolled

34. A. heavier B. defeated C. stubborn D. lighter

35. A. automatic B. perfect C. unnecessary D. meaningless

**第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)**

**第二节、语法填空(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(1-3词)。

By far, the most technologically \_\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_\_ (challenge) railway ever built was probably the Qinghai-Xizang Railway, completed in 2006, \_\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_\_(connect) Xining to Lhasa, 1,956 kilometers away. Fully 550 kilometers of this line are built on permafrost-frozen earth. The rail line is also by far the highest in the world: at Tanggula Pass it is 5,072 meters \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ sea level, and more than 960 kilometers of the line is above 4,000 meters. The railway was first planned in the 1950s, but the technical difficulties were too much to overcome. It was not until 1984 \_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_ the first 814-kilometer section of the railway, from Xining to Golmud, \_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_(complete), and the rest of the railway had to wait for the development of new technology.

The biggest issue was the permafrost. In the summer, in many places the top layer of the permafrost melts and turns to mud, making the ground unstable. A \_\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_\_ (vary) of solutions were used to get around this. In some cases, railway bridges were built. The longest bridge — \_\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_\_ world record in fact — is over 11.7 kilometers in length. Railway bridges not only keep the train line off the permafrost, but they also allow animals \_\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_\_ (pass) under the tracks. In other cases, pipes were placed under the ground to keep \_\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_\_ frozen during the summer. Finally, in some areas it was impossible to build the railway over the permafrost, \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ engineers tunneled through it.

**第四部分 写作(共三节，满分40分)**

**第一节：单词拼写(共15小题;每小题1分，满分15分)**

**根据首字母或括号内的中文意思，填入一个B2U2-U3中所学的恰当单词，每空限填一个单词。**

46. The city’s public transport \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (网络) needs expansion, which has become a major topic recently.(根据汉语提示单词拼写)

47. Planting trees widely is of great b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to reducing air pollution. (根据首字母单词拼写)

48. R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the coming storm, the villagers quickly headed for their homes. (根据首字母单词拼写)

49. The smartwatch’s main f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is that it monitors heart rate while tracking daily exercise. (根据首字母单词拼写)

50. What the scientists emphasized was that stricter m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must be taken to control industrial waste. (根据首字母单词拼写)

51. A boy’s video has been s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over two million times, making a hit almost overnight. (根据首字母单词拼写)

52 The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (简单明了地) stated that the students should follow the instructions . (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

53. The government proposed protecting the pandas’ natural h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by banning mining activities. (根据首字母单词拼写)

54. Experts warn that ignoring the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(威胁) of climate change will lead to serious consequences. (根据首字母单词拼写)

55. Seven people were reported to have died, which has not yet been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (确认). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

56. After graduation, we often hit the bar together, exchanging \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (最新情况). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

57. The documentary explores how humans can live in h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with nature. (根据首字母单词拼写)

58. When designing the policy, officials must take public opinions into a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (根据首字母单词拼写)

59. When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (搅乱) by the sudden noise, the birds flew away from their nests in panic. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

60. The app, allowing users to pay bills \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (方便地), has gained popularity among teenagers. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

**第二节 完成句子(共10小题;每小题1分，满分10分)**

**根据中文意思，使用括号内提示词的正确形式和搭配(或按括号内的要求)补全句子，每题填空词数不超过5个。**

61. 每年，数十亿棵树木遭到砍伐，用于人类造纸。

Billions of trees \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every year to make paper for humans.(cut，现在进行时被动语态)

62. 50岁时，她发觉自己失业了，困在家里，只有电脑相伴。

At age 50, she found herself out of work and stuck at home with only her computer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

63. 我想向大家介绍两款你们可能不太熟悉的应用。

I’d like to introduce two apps that are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you. (familiar)

64. 市内已为濒危动物新建了一个自然保护区。

A new nature reserve\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for endangered animals in the city. (set，现在完成时态的被动语态)

65. 网络挑事者就是在网上张贴评论或问题以挑起事端的人。

A troll is a person who posts comments or questions\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (stir)

66. 人们普遍承认，一些古老的传统正经历困境。

It has been admitted that some old traditions are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tough times. (go)

67. 汤姆原本打算参加聚会，但他另有事务缠身。

Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the party, but he was otherwise engaged. (intend)

68. 2015年6月，藏羚羊从濒危物种名单中删除。

In June 2015, the Tibetan antelope\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the endangered species list. (remove)

69. 医生告诉我，我的膝伤已经康复，或许可以进行一些适度的锻炼。

My doctor told me I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my knee injury and could possibly take some moderate exercise. (recover)

70. 和网络喷子一样，网络欺凌者也会发表恶意言论，但通常针对特定的人。

Like a troll, a cyberbully will also write something mean but, usually, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ particular people.(direct)

**第三节 应用文写作(满分15分)**

71. 假如你是李华，将参加4月22日学校举办的世界地球日（World Earth Day）活动，请给你的外教Frank写一封电子邮件。内容包括：

1.简要介绍活动；

2.邀请Frank参加；

3.期盼回复。

注意：1.词数100左右；2.开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总次数。

Dear Frank,

I hope this letter finds you well.

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

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua