绝密★启用前

南充市嘉陵一中高 **2023** 级高二下期 **4** 月期中考试

英 语 试 卷

（满分：150 分 时间：120 分钟）

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2. 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，再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。

写在本试卷上无效。

3. 考试结束后，请将答题卡交回。

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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where did the woman go yesterday?

A. To a park B. To her sister’s. C. To an exhibition.

2. What will the woman probably do on Thursday?

A. Have dinner with the man. B. Go to a concert.

C. Prepare for a job interview.

3. When does the man plan to arrive at the airport?

A. At 2:00 B. At 2:30. C. At 4:30.

4. What does the man ask the woman to do?

A. Ask someone else for help. B. Buy a new computer. C. Repair the Wi-Fi.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. The news. B. British friends. C. English learning.

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 6、7 题。

6. What’s the relationship between the speakers?

A. Friends. B. Husband and wife. C. Doctor and patient.

7. What is the man doing?

A. Asking for help. B. Sharing good news C. Discussing a plan.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the man’s previous work?

A. A travel agent. B. A photographer. C. An animal protector.

9. What does the man want to do?

A. Get a pay rise. B. Find a job in Spain. C. Stay with his family.

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Co-workers. B. Husband and wife.

C. Interviewer and interviewee.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How much did the woman weigh three months ago?

A. 130 pounds. B. 160 pounds. C. 180 pounds.

12. What did the man’s aunt do to lose weight?

A. Joining a gym. B. Working out outdoors. C. Exercising at home.

13. What does the man advise the woman to do?

A. Go to a gym. B. Change eating habits. C. Try Program Whole 30.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Why is the man talking to the woman?

A. To offer a lift. B. To ask a favor. C. To fetch his car.

15. What does the woman suggest the man do?

A. Send the paper online. B. Buy a new computer. C. Use her sister’s car.

16. Where will the man go after getting his paper ready?

A. To school. B. To his professor. C. To the woman’s house.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What were used to predict short-term weather by ancient Japanese?

A. Animal behaviors. B. Cloud shapes. C. Plant growth patterns.

18. When did the first equipment to measure temperature appear?

A. In the mid-15th century. B. In the late 16th century.

C. In the early 20th century.

19. What did the Norwegian scientist do for forecasts?

A. He increased the calculating speed.

B. He used mathematical calculations.

C. He thought about creating a computer.

20. Why were balloons used to predict the weather?

A. They cost much less.

B. They were easier to operate.

C. They could fly high enough.

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，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和 D)中，选出最

佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

There are always some places that seem to go well beyond our earthly

expectations. These incredible locations are similar to those in science fictions,

transporting us to otherworldly grounds.

Cappadocia, Turkey

Located in central Anatolia, the area is known for its unusual rock structures

known as “fairy chimneys.” These columns, produced by volcanoes and gradual

damage from water over millions of years, give the region its otherworldly

appearance.

Tsingy de Bemaraha, Madagascar

The remarkable sight attracts visitors with its unique limestone structures.

Stretching over 1,500-square kilometers, Tsingy, which means “where one cannot

walk barefoot,” contains sharp surfaces and underground caves, forming a dramatic

landscape. Adventurers can explore the park via bridges and ladders to witness the

breathtaking beauty of this natural wonder.

Zhangye Danxia National Geological Park, China

Zhangye Danxia National Geological Park, a UNESCO World Heritage site in

China, contains landforms that are one of nature’s masterpieces. Its vivid,

rainbow-colored rock structures have been shaped by wind and water erosion over

millions of years. The layers of red, orange and yellow create a never-before-seen

landscape for many people that looks as if it were on a different planet altogether.

Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico

Located within the remarkable landscapes of Mexico’s Yucatan Peninsula, the

cenotes present a place of otherworldly beauty. These natural sinkholes, created by the

collapse of their limestone base, open up into charming underground caves and

shining pools. Rays of sunlight dance through the openings in the walls, lighting up

the waters below, telling a tale of nature’s artistry.

Visiting these places not only provides a visual feast, but also reminds us of the

incredible wonder here on Earth.

21. What created the fairy chimneys in Cappadocia?

A. Volcanoes and water. B. Earthquakes and floods.

C. Wind and sea waves. D. Collapse of limestone base.

22. In which country can visitors appreciate colorful rocks according to the

passage?

A. Turkey. B. Madagascar. C. China. D. Mexico.

23. What is the text?

A. A science fiction novel. B. A tourism ad.

C. A news report. D. An academic article.

B

A few years ago, I bought a Lego Taj Mahal (泰姬陵乐高积木) for my dad’s

birthday, hoping to combine his love for architecture with family time. Each evening,

my dad and I gathered around the large dining table to piece the model together, faced

with thousands of tiny white pieces, each packaged in numbered plastic bags,

accompanied by a thick instruction book.

The evenings passed quickly, and the building rose before our eyes. We could see

our efforts producing good results, and as we turned to the boring task of ordering the

colored bricks on the building’s floor, our conversation too took a turn. We were

amazed by how complex the model was and its instruction book. We realized the book

itself was a work of art, beautiful, but also surprisingly detailed and clear. It provided

us with the comfort of certainty. We knew if we followed all the instructions, we

would end up with a model that looked exactly like the picture on the box. If we made

a mistake, all we had to do was to repeat our steps and start again.

Life, however, does not fit together so neatly and rarely gives us such

straightforward instructions. We talked over our respective lives, decisions made, and

actions and choices never taken. Dad reflected on a life well lived, and I, in my

mid-thirties, on the uncertain path that lay ahead. Here, we were the expert architects

doing the assembling (组装), but out in the world, we were the ones being assembled.

We think we’re in control, but our choices are shaped by forces beyond our control. In

the face of uncertainty, we have to proceed, trusting both in the process and the end

result.

Sometimes, on the days I return home, I go to the spare room to look at thecompleted Lego model, which brings forth a sense of happiness and comfort. Itreminds me that life is built slowly, with mistakes, an element of uncertainty and noinstruction book. It shows that consideration, warmth and faith will result in a lifewell lived. Life itself is not about what we materially create or leave behind, butrather how we lived it.

24. Why did the author buy the Lego Taj Mahal for his father?

A. To decorate their dining room. B. To strengthen their family ties.C. To teach his dad about Indian culture. D. To improve his dad’s architecture skills.

25. Which of the following best describes the author’s experience of building theLego model?

A. Simple but tiresome. B. Boring and confusing.

C. Complicated but rewarding. D. Challenging and discouraging.



26. What does the author learn from assembling the Lego model?

A. Life’s uncertainty brings more excitement.

B. Life should be planned and shaped carefully.

C. Life seldom provides clear guidance.

D. Following instructions guarantees success in life.

27. What does the completed Lego model mean to the author?

A. A symbol of material achievements.

B. The journey of living one’s life well.

C. The importance of following instructions.

D. The value of accompanying family members.

C

If you recently had trouble figuring out if an image of a person is real or

generated through artificial intelligence (AI), you ’ re not alone. According to a new

study from University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, researchers found that people

had more difficulty than was expected distinguishing who is a real person and who is

artificially generated.

The Waterloo study saw 260 participants provided with 20 unlabeled pictures: 10

of which were of real people obtained from Google searches, and the other 10

generated by Stable Diffusion or DALL-E, two commonly used AI programs that

generate images.

Participants were asked to label each image as real or AI-generated and explain

why they made their decision. Only 61% of participants could tell the difference

between AI-generated people and real ones, far below the 85% threshold (门槛) that

researchers expected. “People are not as adept at telling the difference as they think

they are,” said Andrea Pocol, a PhD candidate in Computer Science at the University

of Waterloo.

Participants paid attention to details such as fingers, teeth, and eyes as possible

indicators when looking for AI-generated content — but their assessments weren ’t

always correct. Pocol noted that the nature of the study allowed participants to

compare photos in detail, while most Internet users look at images in passing.

“People who are just scrolling through online information in a rush or don’t have time

won’t pick up on these clues,” Pocol said.

Pocol added that the extremely rapid rate at which AI technology is developing

makes it particularly difficult to understand the potential for ill-intentioned or illegal

action caused by AI-generated images. The pace of academic research and

law-making isn’t often able to keep up: AI-generated images have become even more

realistic since the study began in late 2022.

“Disinformation isn’t new, but the tools of disinformation have been constantly

evolving and progressing, ” Pocol said. “ It may get to a point where people, no

matter how trained they are, will still struggle to distinguish real images from false

ones. That’s why we need to develop tools to identify and prevent this.”

28. What does the underlined phrase “adept at” in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Skillful at. B. Concerned with. C. Puzzled about. D. Curious about.

29. What caused the unsatisfying result of the experiment?

A. Failing to receive professional training.

B. Lacking enough attention to the details.

C. Shortage of experts’ guidance

D. Ignoring facial expressions.

30. What’s Pocol’s advice on dealing with disinformation?

A. Providing people with related training.

B. Banning the spread of disinformation.

C. Doing some field research in person.

D. Designing tools to recognize and stop it.

31. What is the text mainly about?

A. Methods of distinguishing disinformation.

B. Challenges caused by AI-generated images.

C. Difficulties in telling AI-generated images.

D. Differences between real and false images.

D

Cycling advocates in Canada’s Province of British Columbia (B.C.) hope a new

U.S. study will boost the case to allow cyclists to yield, which means to slow down

and pass without stopping fully, at stop signs and safely roll through intersections (道

路交叉口). While it’s the law like B.C. for cyclists to stop at stop signs, like every

other road user, it’s common to see people on two wheels choose an illegal yield —

rolling past the sign after checking it’s safe to pass through. “It makes it a lot more

efficient,” said Vancouver cyclist Ben Cooper about getting through intersections.

“I’m not going to come to a full stop. You know, the amount of energy it takes to stop

my entire bike and get it going again — it just doesn’t make sense.”

The argument over whether rolling stops — that is, no need to stop completely,

but pass slowly — should be legalized has been ongoing since the early 1980s when

the state of Idaho first made it legal, resulting in the move being named the Idaho stop.

Several other U.S. states have since followed suit, including Oregon. Canada hasn’t

yet adopted laws for rolling stops for bikes.

Cycling advocates in B.C. say they’ve been pushing the issue for years and hope

a new study from researchers at Oregon State University, published this month in an

academic transportation journal, will aid their argument.

The Oregon study says with proper education for both cyclists and drivers, Idaho

stops do not lead either riders or drivers to act unsafely. Researchers observed 60

people paired off who went through 16 virtual interaction scenes as either cyclist or

driver, coming together at a four-way-stop intersection. They found that instead of

drivers being angry toward cyclists who appeared to be breaking the law by rolling

through, driving participants approached intersections either more slowly or at a

similar pace after being educated about what bicycle rolling stops were.

Nearly four out of five crashes involving cyclists in B.C. happen at intersections.

“This research gives decision-makers information to support prospective legal

policies, set up educational programs and design strong enforcement ( 执 行 )

practices,” said Hurwitz, one of the researchers.

32. What is Ben Cooper’s opinion about cyclists’ yielding at stop signs?

A. It’s more effective. B. It’s against the law.

C. It’s a waste of time. D. It’s dangerous for cyclists.



33. What is the result of the study at Oregon State University?

A. Rolling stops always cause more accidents.

B. Suitable education ensures safe “Idaho stops”.

C. Study shows rolling stops should be banned.

D. Drivers are mad at cyclists yielding at intersections.

34. What is the attitude of Hurwitz towards legalization of yield?

A. Doubtful. B. Uncaring. C. Disproving. D. Supportive.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. Citizens Call for a Ban on Rolling Stops

B. Bicycle Safety Tips on Rolling Stops

C. B.C. Cyclists Push for “Idaho Stop” Law

D. Policy Makers Focus on Cyclist-Driver Crashes

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。

Reading enriches our lives and transforms us into individuals with good personal

qualities. The more you read, the more you become civilized. Here are a few things I

learned from reading books.

● Yo u learn how to listen.

When you read, you focus on the book to understand whatever it is about. The

amazing thing about it is that your opinion is not wanted. You learn to receive

information without the need to say something. If you disagree in any way, you learn

to silently digest the words you read, thinking why the author wrote that. 36

● You develop empathy (同理心).

If you listen with the purpose of understanding the other person, you learn to

empathize. You try and analyze why a thing is said. Giving your unshakable attention

to the book allows you to focus on only receiving the information. With that complete

attention, you understand the story better. 37 You connect to the characters

and feel for them.



● 38

They say that you are what you eat. 39 You’ll only take interest in books

close to your heart. By judging the titles you have read, the better you understand

your thinking process and eventually, you find who you are as a human being.

● You feel you are understood.

Whether in faith, relationships, or life, we have our personal opinions. But there

are some ideas that are too risky to discuss with others. 40 Now you can say

that you are not crazy for considering unusual ideas.

So, pick up a book and start your journey of self-discovery through reading.

A. You discover yourself.

B. You should respect different opinions in life.

C. But it’s more appropriate to say that you are what you read.

D. If you apply this to actual people, you would be a better listener.

E. When you read widely, you can expose yourself to different ideas.

F. As you read, you’ll be fortunate to find authors who think the same.

G. You understand the writer — the thoughts, emotions, beliefs that he wants you

to know.

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。

Kate, a 6-year-old girl, assisted her brother in washing windows to get a reward

promised by her mother, a purple doll that she wanted. \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ was shining in

her eyes as she watched her mother order the doll online.

The next day, with Kate \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ inquiring about the shipping status, her

mom couldn’t but agree to open the web page and walked away, leaving the little girl

with the \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ alone. After seeing her beloved doll would be soon to arrive, she

was \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ by something else, suggestions about other dolls and toys. 15

minutes and a few \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ later, with more than $350 worth of dolls in her cart,



Kate \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ the order and ran off to play.

Seeing such a long list of dolls on the way the following day was a great

\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ to Kate’s mother. She was able to \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ two of them, but it was

too late for the rest. It seemed what was left to do was waiting the dolls to be

\_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_. Just then, Kate’s father suggested \_\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_\_ the dolls to the local

children’s hospital \_\_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_\_ sending them back. Kate was \_\_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_\_ at

first, but as she sat with some of the girl patients, laughing and playing with the dolls,

her spirits \_\_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_\_. Seeing the smiles on the children’s faces, she learned a

valuable \_\_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_\_ about the joy of giving. The experience taught her that

sometimes the best \_\_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_\_ are the ones we give to others.

41. A. Curiosity B. Excitement C. Desire D. Wonder

42. A. eagerly B. shyly C. casually D. hesitantly

43. A. doll B. order C. screen D. receipt

44. A. bored B. attracted C. annoyed D. puzzled

45. A. moments B. hours C. clicks D. steps

46. A. put B. planned C. took D. placed

47. A. shock B. fear C. interest D. relief

48. A. send B. pack C. cancel D. buy

49. A. sold B. used C. opened D. returned

50. A. selling B. donating C. buying D. lending

51. A. instead of B. regardless of C. in addition to D. in spite of

52. A. satisfied B. depressed C. worried D. thrilled

53. A. destroyed B. stayed C. lowered D. lifted

54. A. lesson B. story C. example D. event

55. A. ideas B. secrets C. gifts D. words

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。

Tomb-Sweeping Day, also known 56 Qingming Festival, is a

traditional Chinese holiday that falls on April 4th or 5th each year. It is a time 57



families gather together to pay respects to their ancestors, by cleaning their tombs,

offering food, burning incense, and performing other rituals.

The holiday has a long history, 58 (date) back to the Tang Dynasty

(618-907 AD). Tomb-Sweeping Day is now 59 public holiday in China,

and many people take time off from work 60 (visit) their ancestral graves.

During the holiday, families will 61 (typical) bring offerings such as

fruit, flowers, and other food items to the gravesite. They will also burn incense and

paper money, and may perform a variety of 62 (ceremony).

In recent years, Tomb-Sweeping Day 63 (become) a more

commercialized holiday, with many companies offering products and services

64 (relate) to tomb-sweeping, such as online tomb-sweeping platforms, and

other products.

Despite these changes, Tomb-Sweeping Day remains an important 65

(culture) holiday in China, and a time for families to come together to remember and

honor their ancestors.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你将参加学校组织的英语征文比赛，主题是“Our Land, Our Future”。

请你用英语写一篇短文，内容包括：

1.土地的重要性；

2.保护土地的建议。

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。

Our Land, Our Future

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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。

In a quiet little town, there was a small park where children would laugh and play.

In the center of this park stood a wooden swing set. Among the children, a

nine-year-old girl named Lily had a special bond with this swing. Every day after

school, she would rush to the park, her backpack bouncing against her back, and

spend hours soaring through the air, her laughter mingling with the wind.

Lily's best friend, Ethan, was a boy who lived next door. They were inseparable,

sharing secrets,dreams, and endless adventures. Often, you would find them on those

swings,their feet barely touching the ground, their imaginations taking them far

beyond the confines of the playground. They dreamed of becoming astronauts,

traveling to outer space, and discovering new worlds together.

One sunny afternoon, Lily tested the limits of the swing. With a determined

push,Ethan soared high,feeling the thrill as the swing reached its top. "Look, Lily! I'm

flying!" Ethan shouted, his laughter ringing through the air. But not far from the park,

his parents watched them with great concerns. There was an uneasy tension growing.

When Ethan came down from the swing, his parents rushed to the swing and took him

home immediately.

Later that evening, Lily cried on the couch, her tears staining the fabric. "Mom,

Ethan said he would not play with me anymore. Why?" she asked, worry pooling in

her blue eyes. Her mother took a deep breath, but the words seemed to be trapped in

her throat. "I'm not sure, sweetie. He... He might be leaving for a while.”

Days turned into weeks, and the park felt emptier without Ethan's laughter. Each

swing back and forth felt like a reminder of their vanished adventures. With every

passing day, Lily's heart sank deeper into confusion and sorrow. She hoped that he

would return, refusing to accept that he might not come back again.

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

Eventually, Lily decided to write a letter to him.

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Paragraph 2

The next day, Ethan showed up in the park as expected.

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