**2025届高三期中学业质量监测试卷**

**英语**

**注意事项**

**考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求**

**1.本试卷共10页，满分150分，考试时间为120分钟。考试结束后，请将答题卷交回。**

**2.答题前，请您务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、座位号用0.5毫米黑色字迹签字笔填写在答题卷上。**

**3.请认真核对监考员在答题卡上所粘贴的条形码上的姓名、考试证号与你本人的是否相符。**

**4.作答选择题必须用2B铅笔把答题卡对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，请用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案。作答非选择题必须用书写黑色字迹的0.5毫米的签字笔写在答题卷上的指定位置，在其它位置作答一律无效。**

**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）**

**听下面的5段对话。每段对话后都有一个小题，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 is the man supposed to be doing?

A. Eating lunch. B. Working on his painting. C. Cleaning his room.

2. What does the poet imply according to the woman?

A. The river is frozen. B. His life is like the river. C. He is trapped in his life.

3. What type of writer does the woman want to be?

A. An online journalist. B. A novelist. C. A news reporter.

4. What is the main topic of the conversation?

A. A football game. B. The man’s clothing. C. A family celebration.

5. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In an office. B. In a school. C. In a gym.

**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，**page number 0

**各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

**听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。**

6. Where does the woman’s inspiration mainly come from?

A. Her inner voice. B. Her perception of reality. C. Her reading materials.

7. What is the most important thing about poems according to the woman?

A. The poem rhymes. B. The smooth words. C. The creativity.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. Why did the man stop running before?

A. He moved away to university.

B. He had to focus on his exams.

C. He could not afford new training shoes.

9. What does the man think of long-distance running?

A. A stressful exercise. B. An ambitious career. C. A way to release pressure.

10. When was the length of the marathon formally set at 26.2 miles?

A. In 1908. B. In 1921. C. In 1980.

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13 题。**

11. Who are the speakers probably?

A. Radio show hosts.

B. TV news reporters.

C. A carpet salesman and a customer.

12. What has happened to sales in the carpet business during the coronavirus?

A. They have fallen by 20%.

B. They have increased by 30%.

C. They have stayed about the same.

13. What was the man’s home-improvement project during the coronavirus?

A. Laying a new carpet. B. Improving the garden. C. Painting a bedroom.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。**

14. For what celebration did the man give the woman a painting?

A. Christmas. B. Easter. C. Her birthday.

15. Why does the man mention other painters?page number 1

A. To improve his painting techniques.

B. To show he is not a good painter.

C. To prove the class is very good.

16. What’s the suggestion the woman gives the man?

A. Following others’ strengths.

B. Comparing himself to others

C. Shaping his personal style.

**听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。**

17. Where did the Frank family hide?

A. Above an office. B. In a dentist’s house. C. In another family’s home.

18. Why did Anne write her diary initially?

A. She wanted to be a writer.

B. She wanted to reveal the war.

C. She wanted to inspire people.

19. When was the Frank family found?

A. In 1944. B. In 1942. C. In 1940.

20. What happened to Anne’s diary in the end?

A. It was spread during the war.

B It was saved by another person.

C. It saved many people after the war.

**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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

Here are four online art courses covering color mixing, botanical drawing, and painting the natural world. Enhance your skills and explore the beauty of nature through various mediums. Perfect for beginners and experienced artists.

**No. 1: Color Mixing (Online)**

6 Saturdays: March 23-May 4 (no class April 13)page number 2

Learn to mix accurate, exciting colors, including the vivid, specific color of flowers, the bright and soft greens of leaves, and the deep, subtle colors in shadows. You will work in watercolor, but exercises apply to all media.

**No. 2: Botanical Drawing (Online)**

8 Saturdays: January 20-March 9

Strong drawing is the base of botanical art. In this class, we will work in pencil, covering the fundamentals of proportions, line, tone, dimensionality, and expression. We will work from live specimens, flowers, seeds, and fruit.

**No. 3: Painting the Natural World (Online)**

6 Wednesdays: January10-February 14, or February 28-April 3

Watercolor is a fresh, beautiful way to express the beauty of a sunset or the reflection of trees and clouds on a pond. You will learn to make expressive marks, mix colors, and apply water mindfully to achieve watercolor’s sparkling, sensitive effects.

**No. 4: Painting the Stages of Growth in Nature**

4 Wednesdays: June 7-June 28

New! Explore growth and change from a new perspective and capture natural transitions through painting outside and in the studio. From buds (花蕾) and new beginnings to full maturation you will paint the early stages of growth through full development.

1. What do No. 1 and No. 3 courses have in common?

A. They cover the topic of proportion.

B. They require previous art experience.

C. They involve making live specimens.

D. They use watercolor as a medium.

2. What is the focus of No. 2 course?

A. Exploring the science behind plants.

B. Learning about the history of botanical art.

C. Showing the charm of nature only with a pencil.

D Developing strong drawing skills for botanical art.

3. What can we know about No. 4 course?

A. It features painting flowers in full bloom.

B. It is a must for learners to paint outside the class.page number 3

C. Learners may know the changes in nature by drawing pictures.

D. Learners can explore new drawing techniques during the course.

**B**

In the 1980s, Ray Barnett worked in Uganda as a humanitarian worker. One day, a boy went to him and showed his gratitude by singing a song, which deeply touched Barnett’s heart. “When I went back to Canada and people were not interested in Uganda, I remembered the small boy. I knew that if some Ugandan children could travel to the West, people would be deeply moved and would certainly want to help,” Barnett recalls. In April 1984, Barnett and a team of volunteers travelled back to Uganda to select 31 children who would become the first African Children’s Choir.

In September 1984, the choir arrived in North America and achieved more throughout their tour than Barnett could imagine. They inspired audiences with their stories through music, dance and drama and raised enough funds to open a children’s home in Uganda. This provided a stable environment and a quality education for the choir children and other children who needed care.

While Barnett had thought of the choir as a one-time attempt, the choir’s instant popularity and the ongoing needs in Uganda convinced him to continue with choir work. In 1985, a second choir was selected from an orphanage home in Makerere, Kikoni, and the African Children’s Choir began another tour. Its success meant it was able to provide for many children beyond those in the choir.

Over the next years, six more homes were established to cater for vulnerable children. A number of special literacy schools were established where the children learned how to read and write, and gained confidence and skills. The organization next established a sponsorship programme to help the children move further in their schooling.

In 1990, the African Children’s Choir spread its wings and opened in Kenya. In 1994, it opened in Rwanda. In 1996, it opened another branch in South Sudan, Nigeria, Ghana and South Africa. Currently, the African Children’s Choir is made up of 44 choirs, each with between 17-24 members, both boys and girls aged between 7-15.

4. Why did Barnett return to Uganda in 1984?

A. To provide humanitarian aid to the area.

B. To search for the boy he had met before.

C. To organize a choir to help poor children.

D. To send donations from Canadians to Uganda.

5. How was the children’s first performance?

A. It was an unexpected hit. B. It barely covered its costs.

C. It was an ordinary attempt. D. It was enjoyed by orphans.page number 4

6. What can we infer about the African Children’s Choir from the last two paragraphs?

A. It is well-received by local parents and schools.

B. It has grown rapidly and more kids benefit from it.

C. It suffers financial difficulty and requires sponsoring.

D. It pays more attention to kids’ schooling instead of music.

7. What is the text mainly about?

A. A great choir brings hope to African kids.

B. Music is a bridge across different cultures.

C. The African Children’s Choir changes Africa.

D. Music can shake off poverty and bring happiness.

**C**

In recent years, there has been a significant shift towards adopting eco-friendly practices and promoting sustainable lifestyles. This global trend is fueled by various factors, ranging from heightened environmental awareness to economic advantages.

A primary driver behind the rise of green living is the increasing awareness of environmental issues, particularly the urgent need to address climate change. As people become more informed about the harmful effects of carbon emissions, deforestation, and pollution, there is a collective push toward adopting practices that minimize ecological impact.

Beyond environmental concerns, there are some economic motives driving the shift toward sustainability. For instance, energy-efficient technologies and practices can significantly reduce utility bills over time, making them financially advantageous for homeowners and businesses alike. Additionally, governments and organizations often offer some financial stimuli such as tax credits and subsidies (补贴) to encourage the development and adoption of renewable energy sources.

For example, solar energy has emerged as a frontrunner in the renewable energy sector, attracting widespread interest from homeowners and businesses seeking clean energy solutions. Solar panels use sunlight to generate electricity, offering a sustainable alternative to traditional fossil fuels. The declining costs of solar technology, coupled with advancements in efficiency and storage capabilities, have made solar panels increasingly practical and cost-effective.

Consumer attitudes and preferences are also factors driving the demand for sustainable products and services. Millennials (千禧一代) and Generation Z, in particular, prioritize environmental responsibility and prefer to support page number 5

businesses that demonstrate a commitment to sustainability. This shift has urged businesses across various sectors to integrate eco-friendly practices into their operations, from sustainable sourcing to waste reduction initiatives.

Moreover, the power of social influence cannot be underestimated in shaping consumer behavior towards sustainability. Social media platforms and online communities arouse awareness about environmental issues and show innovative green solutions. Individuals are increasingly motivated by peer examples, fostering a collective movement towards greener lifestyles.

These living practices reflects a global commitment to sustainability. By choosing to integrate sustainable practices and technologies into everyday life, individuals and communities can contribute to lessening climate change and creating a healthier planet for future generations.

8. What is the result when the government offers financial stimuli according to the text?

A. Green energy will be more accessible and affordable.

B It will bring too much financial burden to the government.

C. Technology companies will make much progress in their field.

D. Traditional fossil fuels will give way to renewable energy entirely.

9. What is true about the consumer behavior according to paragraphs 5 and 6?

A. Older generations have a more sustainable lifestyle.

B. Peers make little difference in shaping consumer behavior.

C. Social influence promises to drive changes in consumer preferences.

D. The eco-friendly practices of companies cause the shift of consumer behavior.

10. What is the purpose of the text?

A. To initiate a process. B. To list some reasons.

C. To address concerns. ` D. To analyze a dilemma.

11. What is the suitable title of the text?

A. Keeping Sustainable Development: The Strategic Goals for the Globe.

B. Protecting the Environment: An Everlasting Topic throughout the World.

C. Promoting Ourselves: A Better and More Advanced World in Store for Us.

D. Embracing Green Living: The Growing Movement towards Sustainability.

**D**

Imagining a human being without historical sense is scary. The thought of living exclusively in a present moment page number 6

is scary. Scarier still is the thought of an entire generation, not to mention society, operating with a lack of a sense of history. And yet that is exactly the situation in which we find ourselves today.

The people and events of history may be rooted in the past, but how we talk about those things, what we write about them, and how we teach them — in other words, how we practise history as the record of human experience — tell us a lot about who we are and what we value right now. Thinking of ourselves as a chapter in an as-yet unwritten history book, on the other hand, is likely to force deeper self-reflection: Whose stories will we stand up for? What values will we defend? What models will we offer following generations? In an era of environmental change, rising inequality and great shifts in the international political context, we need to understand how our institutions have developed. History gives us power. No other subject helps us to understand so comprehensively what it is to be human.

The implications of ignorance of what have happened are incredible, but the ignorance itself isn’t entirely surprising given the lowered status of history in most schools. The discipline of history has become sidelined (边缘化). “History fights for its place in the curriculum with geography,” Dr. Bain observed, “but its attention to time, place and context is what makes it really distinct.” In other words, history doesn’t simply tell us how to be good citizens: It equips us with the knowledge we need to comprehend our world clearly, and the ability to analyze it accurately.

Clearly, in an age of “fake news”, engaged citizens need to be culturally literate, critical thinkers. There is no better subject than history to develop an appreciation of context and an ability to look for evidence. We should expect a logical history curriculum for our children. If it were common to hear graduates claim that they’d never learned to add, subtract, multiply and divide, there would be a severe protest. So should there be now.

12. What is the situation the author mentioned in paragraph 1?

A. The fear of the past. B. The ignorance of history.

C. The exclusion of the present. D. The dissatisfaction of society.

13. What does the author mainly stress in paragraph 2?

A. Consequences of overlooking history.

B. Significance of mastering all subjects.

C. Insights from history for today and tomorrow.

D. Resolutions of the current international issues.

14. Which one of the following ideas might Dr. Bain agree with?

A. Critical thinking is key to studying history well.page number 7

B. Schools should enhance the status of history curriculum.

C. Ignorance of history is not as terrible as expected in schools.

D. Geography proves more meaningful and practical than history.

15. What does the underlined sentence “So should there be now.” mean?

A. The historical sense can help us differentiate the news.

B. People are dissatisfied with graduates’ ability to calculate.

C We should make history curriculum more logical and critical.

D. We should pay the same attention to history as to other subjects.

**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。**

A smartphone can be a lifeline in a natural disaster. \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ Unfortunately, many disasters like wildfires, floods, earthquakes and hurricanes take away the exact things phones rely on to do that work: electricity and cell services. Here are some of the best ways you can get your phone in the best shape to help you.

Assume your electricity can go out at any time and plan accordingly. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ If possible, leave them plugged in until the last minute. Also charge any backup batteries and laptops, then make sure all charging cords are collected in one place to take with you. If the power is out, or if you’re no longer someplace with an outlet, you’ll need to make any charges last as long as possible.

\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ Extreme cold and heat can cause your phone battery to be less efficient and even stop your phone from working. You’ll typically see a warning sign on the screen if this happens. If you can turn it off, don’t turn it back on until it’s back to an acceptable temperature. Whether it’s extreme cold or heat, avoid leaving your phone exposed and don’t leave it in a car.

Your friends and family will want to know you are safe and your location in case you aren’t safe. Send your location with everyone over text, so they’ll know where to look if you lose contact. Make sure to include people outside of the disaster zone. If you are using a GPS location-sharing option, don’t just send your current spot one time. \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_

If you’re struggling to find reliable Internet connections, there are apps that could still help you stay in touch or give you helpful information. \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ For example, download the Google Maps information for surrounding areas in case you need to move fast and cell service isn’t available. Put in your main location, hit the three dots in the page number 8

corner, select Download Offline Map. You can crop the exact area you think you’ll need.

A. You should select the option to share it constantly.

B. Charge your phone and any additional devices ahead of time.

C. Don’t use your phone for a long time when in a natural disaster.

D. It can connect you instantly to assistance and real-time resources.

E. Most modern phones are sturdy but sensitive to their environments.

F. Download and set them up early as part of your disaster preparation.

G. If your phone gets wet, shake out any excess water and remove the battery.

**第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分3分）**

**第一节（共15小题：每小题1分，满分15分）**

**阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

I was born with a genetic disease that causes severe weakness in my limbs. My disability means I’ve never been able to stand or walk, but in the water, I was weightless and could move more \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_. So my \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ memories of my childhood are of learning to swim in school PE lessons. It was the only sport I was ever able to \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ participate in, without being assigned to watch. Back in class, with wet-hair and sore eyes, I felt like a(n) \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_.

As I approached adolescence, I underwent further surgery, which left me even less \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_. Visiting the hydrotherapy (水疗法) pool was my final \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ to return to the water. I now needed specialist equipment to get me into the pool. It was a stressful and \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ experience, far from the fun I remembered. I knew I would never \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ again! I cried the whole way home. My tears weren’t just because of the loss-they were a(n) \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_, too. Self-forgiveness! And I made a decision: I was never going back in the water again.

But now I want to \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ myself for the first time. Like other disabled people who are always forced to fit in, I often feel a social \_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_ to push myself, to ignore my body’s needs, to be a high achiever, \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_ miserable or exhausted. Giving up on swimming was a tough lesson about accepting the \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_ of my body. It was the first big loss in my life, but I know there will be others as I age. I’ve learned it’s OK to \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_ what my body could do before, but it’s also important to find ways to adapt and \_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_ what I can do.

21. A. awkwardly B. freely C. gracefully D. painfully

22. A. earliest B. bitterest C. fondest D. shortest

23. A. fully B. hesitantly C. dependently D. violentlypage number 9

24. A. amateur B. human C. equal D. bystander

25. A. pessimistic B. speechless C. isolated D. mobile

26. A. time B. effort C. permission D. outcome

27. A. unique B. worthwhile C. unnecessary D. alarming

28. A. walk B. swim C. stand D. breathe

29. A. acceptance B. agreement C. solution D. recovery

30. A. turn to B. look out for C. attend to D. stand up for

31. A. environment B. circle C. pressure D. movement

32. A. however B. before C. until D. unless

33. A. desires B. limitations C. strengths D. requirements

34. A. bear B. prove C. deny D. miss

35. A. enjoy B. change C. handle D. imagine

**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。

Throughout centuries of history, the Grand Canal has nurtured abundant towns and villages along its path. Many an ancient town, preserved through the ages thanks to their close relationship with the canal,\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_(stand) as the finest witnesses of civilization.

The\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_(influence) man-made river runs through the heart of Jiaxing, Zhejiang province, stretching more than 110 kilometers. Eighteen canal towns in the province, such as Wuzhen, Xitang and Puyuan,\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_fame has been well-known nationally and internationally, have flourished (繁荣) alongside the water. Some traditional customs such as silk weaving and stone carving couldn’t have thrived\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_the presence of water.

\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_its small size, Wuzhen serves as a bridge between history and the future, China and the world due to its authentic water town scenery and rich cultural heritage. *The 2024 World Internet Conference Wuzhen Summit* \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_(hold) from Nov 19 to 22 will allow it to become a focus of the world again. About 50 km from Wuzhen lies Xitang,\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_birthplace of Wuyue culture, famous for countless timeworn bridges, alleys and corridors. Puyuan \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_(refer) to as the country’s “knitwear fashion capital” is not far from Xitang. Over years of \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_(preserve) and development, the fashionable ancient town of Puyuan has opened to the public.

Since last year, Jiaxing has focused on the core ancient towns of Wuzhen, Xitang and Puyuan,\_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_(string) together all 18 ancient towns in the area through comprehensive efforts in page number 10

conservation, restoration, and innovative development.

**第四部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

46. 假如你是李华，你校英文报正在举行征文活动，主题为“我最感激的一个人”，请写一篇文章投稿，内容包括：

1.感激的对象；

2.感激的原因。

注意：

1.写作词数应为80个左右；

2.可适当加入细节，使内容充实，行文连贯。

The person I appreciate most

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

**第二节（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，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

The snowstorm was supposed to hit the evening of Monday, Jan.31, 2024. It was just past 4:30p.m. I was in the office when my colleague at home called me, asking me to take his laptop to his home. I assured him. “The snow shouldn’t start until later.” I thought. On the way to his place, I picked up a new cellphone charger, filled up my SUV with gas and picked up two stuffed-crust pizzas for two kids.

It took me about 15 minutes to get to my colleague’s house, where I dropped off the laptop case and got right back on the road. Then the snow started, and it was coming down fast. Within minutes I was in a whiteout.

The wind screamed. The road soon switched from paved to gravel. The windows were fogging up and getting covered with snow. I slowed down and rolled down my driver’s side window. But I didn’t have a clue where I was or even which side of the road I was on. I kept the car running to stay warm and called 911. The operator told me to sit tight and wait things out for the night. NOBODY was coming to get me until morning at the earliest!

It was now about 6 p.m. and dark. I told myself I should calm down. I called my kids and told them what was happening. Then I stopped the car and texted that colleague. I joked about my good deed ending in disaster. “Pin page number 11

your location on Google Maps and send it to me,” he had an idea. I did, and a few minutes later he texted me back a screenshot of the satellite view of where I was. We figured out that I was on a road called Bouvier Lane, in between two farms.

It was now 6:30 p.m. I posted this new information to my Facebook community group, pleading for anyone who knew who lived on the farms to help me get rescued.

At 8 p.m., my cellphone rang. It was the son of the farmer who owned the land beside the road where I was. He told me that his dad was coming to get me.

注意：

1.续写的词数应为150左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡相应位置作答。

Then, about 55 minutes later, I saw a tall figure in the dark, carrying a flashlight.

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When we reached the house, I saw an old lady standing at the doorstep.

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