

# “皖南八校”2022 届高三第三次联考

## 英 语

“皖八”理事会(18校) 审定:含山中学(谷大海) 广德中学(钱时云) 2022.4

### 考生注意:

1. 本试卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 考生作答时,请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效,在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
3. 本卷命题范围:高考范围。

### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

#### 第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

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

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15.                      B. £9. 18.                      C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

#### 1. Where are the speakers?

- A. In the classroom.              B. In the office.              C. At home.

#### 2. What will the man do tomorrow?

- A. Give a speech.                      B. Have a business trip.              C. Go sightseeing in Beijing.

#### 3. What's the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Teacher and student.              B. Doctor and patient.              C. Customer and salesman.

#### 4. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Developing a hobby.  
B. Leading a green lifestyle.  
C. Using public transportation.

#### 5. What is the man doing?

- A. Having a conference.              B. Taking an exam.              C. Doing an interview.

#### 第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

#### 6. Why did the woman meet the man?

- A. To make an appointment.  
B. To see a movie.  
C. To give a gift.

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7. What is the supermarket like?

- A. It offers various goods.  
B. It sells goods cheaply.  
C. It is a big chain supermarket.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man like best?

- A. Sandwiches.                      B. Hamburgers.                      C. Steaks.

9. What does the woman think of the man's eating habit?

- A. Unhealthy.                      B. Acceptable.                      C. Exciting.

10. Where will they go to have dinner?

- A. At home.                      B. In a restaurant.                      C. In a hotel.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the man buy a suit for?

- A. A job interview.                      B. A family party.                      C. A wedding ceremony.

12. How much will the man pay for the shirt?

- A. \$ 70.                      B. \$ 80.                      C. \$ 100.

13. How does the man pay for the shirt?

- A. In cash.                      B. By credit card.                      C. Through mobile payment.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. How long did the man plan to stay?

- A. Two days.                      B. Three days.                      C. Five days.

15. What did the man buy?

- A. Green tea.                      B. White tea.                      C. Black tea.

16. How does the man suggest the woman travel to the Yellow Mountain?

- A. By car.                      B. By train.                      C. By air.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How old is Yellowstone National Park?

- A. 50 years.                      B. 100 years.                      C. 150 years

18. How many states does Yellowstone cover?

- A. 2.                      B. 3.                      C. 4.

19. Who runs Yellowstone now?

- A. The US army.  
B. The National Park Service.  
C. The native Americans.

20. When did the biggest fire break out?

- A. In 1860                      B. In 1917                      C. In 1988.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 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

If you are looking for an amazing real-life castle, here are some good options for you.

**Neuschwanstein Castle, Germany**

The beauty of Neuschwanstein, perched high on a hill in southwest Bavaria, inspired one of America's most famous castles: Disneyland's famed Sleeping Beauty castle. The slender spires and towering roofs are impressive, but nothing compared to the brilliantly decorated interiors.

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#### **Windsor Castle, England**

This castle in the historic market town of Windsor that has been the family home to kings and queens for over 1,000 years. The castle is the largest and oldest occupied castle in the world. Guests are welcome to tour year-round. When the Royal Standard flag is flying from the castle's Round Tower, the queen is home.

#### **Eltz Castle, Germany**

Medieval Eltz Castle, located in Wierschem of western Germany, was built in the 12th century and is named for the family that still owns it today. Surrounded by forest, it was erected on a 230-foot rock and features eight towers that sit 115 feet in the sky. Inside, the castle still includes many of its original furnishings.

#### **Bran Castle, Romania**

Some people call Bran Castle, located southwest of Brasov, Romania, by another name: Dracula's Castle. It's just one of many castles linked to that vampire(吸血鬼) legend, but its dramatic architecture built on a steep cliff helps it fill the part, and the castle does not shy away from the legend.

21. What do we know about Neuschwanstein Castle?
- A. It is the highest castle in the world.
  - B. It is the blueprint of Sleeping Beauty castle.
  - C. It inspired a Disney movie.
  - D. It is plainly decorated inside.
22. Which of the following about Windsor Castle is true?
- A. It is open throughout the year.
  - B. It has a history of less than 1000 years.
  - C. The royal family don't live there any longer.
  - D. You can see the queen whenever you go there.
23. What do the last two castles have in common?
- A. They are related to vampire tales.
  - B. They have special goods for sale.
  - C. They are both located on rocks.
  - D. They were built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **B**

Stories about sled dogs hauling medicine and supplies through the frozen wilderness have become the stuff of legends, but did you know pups are proving just as powerful in the waves as they are on the ice?

In Italy, an elite squadron of 350 specially-trained dogs from the Italian School of Water Rescue Dogs (Scuola Italiana Cani Salvataggio, or SICS) has successfully been patrolling the beaches, working as lifeguards. 300 SICS units, consisting of one dog and one trainer, are tasked with watching over approximately 30 of the country's busiest beaches. Thanks to their willingness to perform, strength, and fearless exploits—including leaping from helicopters into the surf below to rescue at-risk swimmers—an average of 20–30 lives are saved annually by the doggie guards, and that number continues to climb each year.

Earlier this month, when several families, including eight children, were endangered by strong wind and wave conditions while 330 feet from shore, three doggie lifeguards and their trainers rushed in to save the day. With the help of their human companions, dogs Eros, Mya, and Mira pulled everyone to safety in about 15 minutes.

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The SICS program is the brainchild of 59-year-old Ferruccio Pilenga, who got the idea that dogs would make excellent lifeguards back in 1989 from watching his own Newfoundland, an immensely powerful swimmer named Mas. "He pulled a water-filled boat with three people on board for half an hour," Pilenga told The Times of London. "A human cannot do that."

The SICS program is arduous. After 18 months of basic training, only those dogs successfully completing the required steps are considered ready to move on to the more intensive aspects of lifesaving techniques, such as jumping from helicopters and leaping from speeding boats.

24. What can be learned from Paragraph 2?
- A. SICS trains both dogs and other animals.
  - B. Each SICS unit has at least two dogs.
  - C. The dogs have rescued about 30 lives so far.
  - D. The dogs' performance is improving annually.
25. What is the purpose of Paragraph 3?
- A. To prove dogs' loyalty to humans.
  - B. To show how dogs work with their trainers.
  - C. To explain the cause of the accident off the shore.
  - D. To remind swimmers about safety.
26. What do we know about Ferruccio Pilenga?
- A. He and his children created the SICS program.
  - B. He got the idea when he was watching a movie about dogs.
  - C. He thought dogs had advantages over humans as lifeguards.
  - D. He lost his dog Mas when rescuing some swimmers.
27. What does the underlined word "arduous" in paragraph 3 mean?
- A. easy                      B. interesting                      C. mysterious                      D. challenging

C

Every person yawns. So do many other vertebrate(有脊椎的) animals, including snakes, dogs, cats, sharks, and chimpanzees. While yawning is contagious(会传染的), not everyone catches a yawn. Around 60—70% of people yawn if they see another person yawn in real life or in a photo or even read about yawning. Contagious yawning also occurs in animals, but it doesn't necessarily work the same way as in people.

Scientists have proposed many theories for why we catch yawns. Probably the most popular theory is that yawning serves as a form of nonverbal communication. Catching a yawn shows you're accustomed to a person's emotions. Scientific evidence comes from a 2010 study at the University of Connecticut, which concluded yawning does not become contagious until a child is about four years old, when empathy(共情) skills develop. In the study, children with autism, who may have impaired empathy development, caught yawns less often than their peers.

Studying contagious yawning in other animals may provide clues to how people catch yawns. Contagious yawning in animals may serve as a means of communication. Siamese fighting fish yawn when they see their mirror image or another fighting fish, generally just prior to an attack.

Contagious yawning is linked to temperature, in both animals and people. Most scientists speculate it is a thermoregulatory behavior, while some researchers believe it is used to communicate a potential threat or stressful situation. A 2010 study of budgerigars(虎皮鹦鹉)

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found that yawning increased as temperature was raised near body temperature.

People commonly yawn when tired or bored. Similar behavior is seen in animals. One study found the brain temperature in sleep deprived rats was higher than their core temperature. Yawning reduced brain temperature, possibly improving brain function. Researchers will do further study on this.

28. What can we learn about yawning from Paragraph 1?
- A. All animals yawn.
  - B. Reading about yawning may make a person yawn.
  - C. Only vertebrate animals yawn.
  - D. Yawning works the same for human and animals.
29. Why does the author mention children with autism in Paragraph 2?
- A. To prove a theory.
  - B. To define a concept
  - C. To develop the theme.
  - D. To provide the background.
30. Siamese fighting fish yawn to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. show kindness.
  - B. find a partner.
  - C. give a threat.
  - D. escape from danger.
31. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. More research in yawning will be carried out in the future.
  - B. Temperature is not a factor concerning yawning.
  - C. The secret to yawning has been worked out.
  - D. Yawning can improve brain function greatly.

**D**

What does it take to become an astronaut? It's a question that's been asked since the start of the Space Age in the 1960s. In those days, pilots were considered the most well-trained professionals, so military fliers were first in line to go to space. More recently, people from a wide range of professional backgrounds — doctors, scientists, and even teachers — have trained to live and work in near-Earth orbit. Even so, those selected to go to space must meet high standards.

People who want to become astronauts must be in top physical condition. Each country's space program has health requirements for its space travelers. They usually assess a candidate's fitness to withstand some pretty tough conditions. For example, a good candidate must have the ability to endure the rigors of lift-off and to function in weightlessness. All astronauts must have good visual acuity and normal blood pressure. Beyond that, there is no age limit. Most astronaut trainees are between the ages of 25 and 46, although older people have also flown to space later in their careers.

People who go to space are usually self-confident risk-takers, adept at stress management and multitasking. They also need to be able to work as part of a team for any given assignment. On Earth, astronauts are usually required to perform various public relations duties, such as speaking to the public, working with other professionals, and sometimes even testifying before government officials. So, astronauts who can relate well to many different kinds of people are seen as valuable team members.

Often, astronauts have a background as scientists and many have high-level degrees, like Ph. Ds. Others have military training or space industry expertise. Regardless of their background, once an astronaut is accepted into a country's space program, he or she goes through rigorous training to actually live and work in space.

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32. Which of the following is of least importance to an astronaut?  
A. Normal blood pressure.                      B. Good eyesight.  
C. Tough body.                                      D. Young age
33. According to the passage, an astronaut is one who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is strong and healthy.                      B. has self-confidence  
C. can work under great pressure              D. All of the above.
34. Why are astronauts asked to perform public duties?  
A. To make them famous among people.  
B. To relieve their feeling of tension.  
C. To raise their awareness of teamwork.  
D. To promote public interest in the aerospace.
35. What could be the best title for the passage?  
A. Everyone Can be an Astronaut  
B. The Professional Qualities of an Astronaut  
C. Training Astronauts is Much Easier Nowadays  
D. It's not Mysterious to be an Astronaut

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Most students hate tests. The fear of failing them is really unpleasant. 36 Give these four study tips a try and see how much better you feel during your next exam.

**1. Survey your textbook before you read.**

Take a couple of minutes to find the word-list, index, questions and other important information. Then, when you sit down to study, you'll know where to find the answers you are looking for. 37 These questions let you know what you can probably expect in any upcoming tests.

**2. 38**

As you read, summarize each section of the chapter on a post-it note. After you have read the entire chapter, go back and review the notes. It is an easy and efficient way to review information. And you can easily find the information you need.

**3. Make your own practice test.**

After you finish reading, pretend you are a professor writing a test for the chapter. Review the material you just read and make up your own practice test. Include all vocabulary words, study questions, and highlighted words you can find, as well as any other important information. 39 If not, go back and study some more.

**4. Create visual flashcards.**

Flashcards will help you remember important terms, people, places and dates. On the front of the card, write down the term or the question. This will help ensure that you grasp the study material. 40 Review these cards and quiz yourself before the actual test.

- A. Use sticky notes.  
B. Prepare a note book.  
C. Take the test to see if you remember the information.  
D. If all the questions are included, there is no need to worry.  
E. But there are a few tricks you can learn now to avoid the worry.  
F. On the back write down the definition or the answer.  
G. Make sure you read any study questions before you read the chapter.

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第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面的短文,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。

When I was a small child, I believed wholeheartedly in magic. I was 41 to the remarkable Harry Potter books. With 42, I could dig deeply into the magical world and 43 my fantasies.

Sad though it may seem, I wasn't ashamed of being 44. I was confident that I would soon receive my envelope 45 me into Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. So I waited 46, sometimes planning what I would do once I was 47 to be a wizard(巫师).

As you're probably predicting, the 48 happened. The year came and went when I was supposed to 49 the invitation. With the 50 of that letter came the loss of all of my hope. And I had to 51 that dead dream. The world was ordinary and dull. Filled with a bit of fresh 52, I continued my life. And soon, the dream 53 my mind.

54, as I grew up in a world with no spells(魔咒) or flying broomstick, I realized something. Magic did 55. Maybe it didn't appear in the form that I had 56 while reading the Harry Potter series, but it was 57 there.

It surprised me every time I looked outside at the great moon and the stars. It 58 me in the form of loyal friends or caring family. It said hello as I burst into tears feeling extreme kindness or 59. Magic was joy. Magic was love. Magic was hope.

So I became 60 once again. For magic is real, and magic is everywhere.

- |                      |                 |                  |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. used          | B. equal        | C. exposed       | D. addicted     |
| 42. A. potential     | B. compromise   | C. imagination   | D. courage      |
| 43. A. explore       | B. defend       | C. assess        | D. check        |
| 44. A. nervous       | B. aimless      | C. innocent      | D. creative     |
| 45. A. flying        | B. admitting    | C. bouncing      | D. knocking     |
| 46. A. anxiously     | B. hopelessly   | C. cautiously    | D. deliberately |
| 47. A. elected       | B. asked        | C. employed      | D. unmasked     |
| 48. A. unfair        | B. unavoidable  | C. unexpected    | D. impossible   |
| 49. A. refuse        | B. send         | C. write         | D. receive      |
| 50. A. disappearance | B. arrival      | C. prohibition   | D. release      |
| 51. A. rely on       | B. leave behind | C. defend        | D. rebuild      |
| 52. A. happiness     | B. indifference | C. determination | D. doubt        |
| 53. A. slipped       | B. controlled   | C. repaired      | D. ruined       |
| 54. A. Therefore     | B. Meanwhile    | C. However       | D. Moreover     |
| 55. A. spread        | B. exist        | C. fade          | D. matter       |
| 56. A. promised      | B. pictured     | C. shared        | D. witnessed    |
| 57. A. rarely        | B. nearly       | C. instantly     | D. definitely   |
| 58. A. forgave       | B. scared       | C. comforted     | D. puzzled      |
| 59. A. affection     | B. prejudice    | C. sorrow        | D. friction     |
| 60. A. content       | B. normal       | C. fragile       | D. childish     |

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第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Many music lovers have an opinion on what was the best year for music. Some people say it was 1824 61 Beethoven's *Symphony No. 9* was performed first. Other people say it was 1969 due 62 the hit songs by The Beatles and Elvis Presley. Last month, a survey 63 (conduct) by a UK radio station and found the best year for music was 1991. This is because of the 64 (prefer) for bands like Red Hot Chili Peppers, Stone Roses and Nirvana. The reason for 1991 65 (be) the survey's best year for music could be the average age of the 66 (listen) of the station. The music lovers have great memories of 1991, many of 67 were teenagers at that time.

Psychologists believe people tend to stick to the songs they 68 (hear) when they were teenagers. They would become peaceful and 69 (energy) listening to these songs. These songs naturally become 70 (root) in our important memories.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Peter likes experiencing different cultures. Last month, he paid visit to Beijing. To make full use of his limited time, he made a list of place of interest he wanted to see. The Forbidden City was her first destination. There were so much palaces that Peter even lost his way. The grand palaces were left a deep impression on Peter. Then he went to the National Museum, that had thousands of objects on display. The next day, Peter watches Beijing Opera in a traditionally tea-house. What excited he was! He said that he had fallen in love to Chinese culture.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

上周, 你和同学参加了学校一年一度的植树活动。请你写篇英语文章向“英语园地”杂志投稿, 内容包括:

1. 活动过程简介;
2. 活动的意义;
3. 个人感受。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右; 2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。



## “皖南八校”2022 届高三第三次联考·英语 参考答案、提示及评分细则

### 听力部分录音材料

(Text 1)

M: How are you today, honey?

W: Fine. We took an exam this afternoon. It was not difficult. And we will go hiking tomorrow.

M: Really? Then you should walk into your study and do your homework right now.

(Text 2)

W: Hi, Andy, have you got prepared for your speech tomorrow? I'm looking forward to it.

M: Well, I'm ready for it. But the boss has put it off for some reason. So I'll go to Beijing on business instead.

(Text 3)

W: Oh, you look pale. John! Are you all right?

M: I'm feeling dizzy now, Mrs. Green. Maybe I'll go to see the doctor after this class.

W: You should go right now.

(Text 4)

M: Lucy, do you have any advice on living green?

W: Yeah, I think we should not keep the tap running all the time, and remember to turn off lights when we leave the room. How about you, Tom?

M: Well, I think we should use public transportation more often.

(Text 5)

M: The last question. Can you speak any foreign languages, Miss Lee?

W: I can speak Spanish fluently. I can also read and write in it.

M: OK. Well, it was nice talking with you. We'll inform you of our decision by mail in three days.

(Text 6)

W: Hi, I'm Tina. I just moved in next door. Here are some cupcakes I've just made.

M: Thanks! You are so kind! Oh, I'm Bill. Come on in. Would you like something to drink? Sure, a cup of tea?

W: Yes, please. Wow, I really like your tea set. When did you get it?

M: Oh, there is a supermarket around the corner. I bought it there.

W: There's a supermarket nearby?

M: Yes, it's not a big chain store, but you can get almost everything there. The prices are a bit high, but I think they are worth the money.

(Text 7)

M: I'm hungry. What are we having for dinner tonight, Susan?

W: I have no idea. What do you want to eat?

M: I feel like eating a sandwich or a hamburger. It will be fantastic if I can have a steak. It's my favorite!

W: Oh, come on! You are eating too much meat. It's not healthy. All I want is a vegetable salad.

M: Vegetables? They are not my cup of tea. How about eating outside? There is a new Chinese restaurant in the neighbourhood. I hear that some vegetable dishes are delicious.

W: Really? Maybe I should have a try. Let's go!

(Text 8)

W: Can I help you, sir?

M: Yes, I'm looking for a suit. Something formal for a job interview.

W: How about this one? It's one of the top sellers in our shop.

M: Well, that's cool. But I don't like red.

W: Then, this blue one might do. It's \$100. You can try it on. The fitting room is over there.

M: Hmm, I like this. It fits perfectly. But I'm afraid it is a little too expensive for me. I'm a college student and haven't graduated yet. Could you give me a discount? How about \$70?

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W: Sorry. This comes in our new winter collection. 20 percent is the best discount I can offer.

M: Okay, that sounds like a reasonable price. I'll take it.

W: How would you like to pay? We accept credit card, cash and mobile payment.

M: Credit card, please.

(Text 9)

W: David, how was your holiday?

M: Great. I climbed the Yellow Mountain. It was really beautiful.

W: I've been told that it is the most beautiful mountain in China. How long did you stay there?

M: Three days. We planned to stay there longer. But I got something urgent to deal with. So we came back two days earlier. Anyway, we did have a good time there.

W: Did you taste any local foods?

M: Of course. The local dishes are really good. We also bought some green tea.

W: How did you go there?

M: I drove my car. But you can fly there. In this way you'll save some time to go sightseeing.

M: Delicious foods and beautiful scenery. I can't wait.

(Text 10)

W: Hello, everyone. Welcome to "This is America". In today's program, I will introduce a famous national park to you: Yellowstone National Park. Established in 1872, Yellowstone is the first US national park. It covers about 9065 square kilometers in north-west Wyoming and parts of Montana and Idaho, comprising lakes, canyons, rivers and mountain ranges. Yellowstone is known for its wildlife and many geothermal features. Native Americans have lived in Yellowstone for at least 11000 years. Organized exploration did not begin until the late 1860s. At first, the US army is in charge of the park. In 1917, administration of the park was transferred to the National Park Service. Hundreds of animals have been documented, including several that are either endangered or threatened. The vast forests and grasslands also include unique species of plants. Forest fires occur in the park each year. In the large fire of 1988, nearly one third of the park was burnt, making it the worst fire in the history of the park.

### 参考答案

听力

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语法填空

61. when 62. to 63. was conducted 64. preference 65. being 66. listeners 67. whom 68. heard

69. energetic 70. rooted

短文改错

Peter likes experiencing different cultures. Last month, he paid a visit to Beijing. To make full use of his limited time, he made a list of place of interest he wanted to see. The Forbidden City was her first destination. There were so much palaces that Peter even lost his way. The grand palaces were left a deep impression on Peter. Then he went to the National Museum, that had thousands of objects on display. The next day, Peter watches Beijing Opera in a traditionally tea-house. What excited he was! He said that he had fallen in love to Chinese culture.

书面表达略

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