

## 高19级阶段学情调研检测

### 英语试题 2021.09

考试时间: 120 分钟 满分: 150分

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分30分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分)

听下面五段对话。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, 你将有 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. Where does the man's wife want to go?  
A. Italy.                      B. Egypt.                      C. Brazil.
2. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. Time.                      B. Luck.                      C. A pencil.
3. Why could the woman finish the work on time?  
A. She worked very hard.    B. The man helped her.    C. Joan helped her.
4. When will the man pick up the woman?  
A. At 7: 40.                      B. At 7: 20                      C. At 8:00.
5. Which dress does the woman want to wear today?  
A. The red one.                      B. The black one.                      C. The blue one.

第二节 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1.5 分)

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What kind of food is the man learning to cook?  
A. Japanese food.    B. Italian food.                      C. Chinese food.
7. What does the woman decide to do?  
A. Learn from cookbooks.    B. Take cooking classes.    C. Buy some fruit and vegetables.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What's the woman looking for?  
A. A cheap hotel.    B. A modern hotel.                      C. An expensive hotel.
9. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a restaurant.    B. In a hotel.                      C. In a bank.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How does the woman feel?

A. Puzzled. B. Angry. C. Worried.

11. What kind of program does Ann want to watch?

A. A football match. B. A fashion show. C. A basketball match.

12. What does the woman suggest to the man?

A. Watching the football match at her home.

B. Taking care of the baby with his wife.

C. Making friends with Charlie.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where did the woman go on the second day of her tour?

A. The Putuo Temple. B. The Xiamen University. C. The Gulangyu Island.

14. On which day did the woman go to the Huandao Sightseeing Avenue?

A. The third day. B. The fifth day. C. The fourth day.

15. How did the woman come back from Xiamen?

A. By plane. B. By train. C. By bus.

16. What does the woman like best of Xiamen?

A. The beach. B. The food. C. The weather.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When did the earthquake happen?

A. On the morning of Wednesday.

B. On the morning of Tuesday.

C. On the afternoon of Wednesday.

18. What happened to the boy?

A. He was locked in a refrigerator.

B. He hid in a refrigerator for fun.

C. He was buried under ruins.

19. What were people doing when they found the boy?

A. They were pulling Tom's father out of ruins.

B. They were opening the refrigerator.

C. They were digging holes to bury dead people.

20. What did it mean when foreign doctors left the earthquake area?

A. The earthquake happened in another place.

B. There was no hope to find people alive here.

C. There were more people dead in another place.

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

Explore the National Gallery of Art Sculpture Garden, which offers a relaxing setting for you to enjoy works of modern sculpture.

*Chair Transformation Number 20B*, made in 1996-by Lucas Samaras

Here, Samaras explores the double meaning of "flight", referring to both the starlike form created by the stacked chairs, and the movement of a single chair moving through space. From different viewpoints, the sculpture appears to be upright, leaning back, or springing forward. From the side, it even appears like a zigzagging(之字形的)line.

*Typewriter Eraser, Scale X*, made in 1998-by Coosje van Bruggen

The artist chose the typewriter eraser as his model for this work based upon childhood memories of playing with the object in his father's office. Here the brush arcs(作弧形运动)back, conveying a sense of motion, as if the wheel-like eraser were rolling down the hill and making its way towards the gate of the garden.

*Moondog*, model 1974, made in 1998-1999-by Tony Smith

The title itself comes from two sources: Moondog was the name of a blind poet and folk musician who lived in New York City, and Smith has also compared this sculpture to *Dog Barking at the Moon*, a painting by Joan Miro. He first created *Moondog* in 1974 as a 33-inch cardboard model and cast it in bronze as a garden sculpture in 1980. This version was designed by Smith, but it was not completed until after his death.

*Cheval Rouge (Red Horse)*, made in 1964-by Alexander Calder

During the last two decades of his life, Alexander Calder devoted his greatest efforts to large-scale mobiles and stabiles(立式抽象派雕塑), many of which have become popular public landmarks in cities around the world. Here the silky legs and tensile(张力的)up-thrust "neck" recall the power of a horse. This stabile reflects Calder's statement: "I want to make things that are fun to look at."

21. What can we learn about the sculpture Moondog?

- A. It was originally intended for a garden.      B. It was the only work of its creator.

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- C. It was inspired by a modern painter. D. It wasn't completed by its designer.
22. Which was based on its creator's early life?  
A. *Typewriter Eraser, Scale X*. B. *Cheval Rouge (Red Horse)*.  
C. *Moondog*. D. *Chair Transformation Number 20B*.
23. Whose work was created the earliest?  
A. Tony Smith's. B. Alexander Calder's. C. Lucas Samaras'. D. Coosje van Bruggen's.

B

In June, 11-year-old Nigerian ballet dancer Anthony Mmesoma Madu was filmed barefoot, spinning and leaping gracefully in the air and landing in concrete, rain puddles (水坑). Just a few short months later, he has become an Internet star and gained a famous scholarship in America.

Madu thought he was being recorded for a study session by his ballet instructor, instead, the short video of him practicing his moves was posted on social media and has been shared widely across the world, with some of his fans including Hollywood actors Cynthia Erivo and Viola Davis.

His dancing also caught the attention of Cynthia Harvey, the artistic director of the ABT Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis School of Dance in New York. Harvey was so impressed by his talent that she tracked him down and offered him a scholarship with the American Ballet Theatre where he will attend a summer school in 2021.

Madu says his interest in ballet developed after watching Barbie in the 12 Dancing Princesses, a 2006 cartoon about 12 princesses who share a passion for the dance. "When I was watching the cartoon, I told my mum that I want to do ballet," he said.

He eventually got the chance to learn the dance after relocating to Ojo, a suburb (郊区) of Lagos with his mother, where they met Daniel Owoseni Ajala, founder of the Leap of Dance Academy. Ajala founded the dance academy in 2017 and has been teaching ballet for free to children who are unable to pay for a dance education since then.

When the self-taught instructor learned of Madu's desire to dance, he said he encouraged Madu's mother to let him sign up. It was during one of their sessions that he recorded Madu's dance video, but he never imagined that it would circulate rapidly.

"The video wasn't something we imagined to come out the way it did. It was just something that was supposed to show corrections of movements. It was bigger than I imagined, and I started getting calls. Celebrities were posting us," he said.

24. What can we know about Anthony Mmesoma Madu?

- A. He decided to apply for a scholarship.  
B. He became one of Viola Davis' big fans.  
C. He impressed many people by his dancing.  
D. He posted his short video on social media.
25. When did Madu show interest in ballet?  
A. After attending a dance academy.                      B. After moving to a suburb of Lagos.  
C. After watching a lively cartoon.                      D. After meeting Daniel Owoseni Ajala.
26. How can we describe Daniel Owoseni Ajala?  
A. Warm-hearted and respectable.                      B. Creative and outstanding.  
C. Stubborn but generous.                                D. Demanding but sympathetic.
27. Which can be a suitable title for the text?  
A. A Non-profit Dance Academy                      B. An 11-year-old Nigerian Ballet Boy  
C. A Self-taught Ballet Instructor                      D. A Wonderful Dance Performance

It's time for people to pick up their boom boxes and dust off their sneakers. Breaking, or competitive break dancing, is going for the gold.

On Dec 7, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) announced that breaking would be an Olympic sport at the 2024 Paris Summer Olympics. It will be the latest modern sport to be added to the Games. IOC President Thomas Bach said that the new addition of breaking could help the Olympics event be "more youthful". "We had a clear priority, and this was to introduce sports particularly popular among the younger generation," Bach said. "And also to take into consideration the urbanization of sport."

Breaking was originally part of early hip-hop culture in New York in the 1970s. In the decades since, it has spread globally, enjoying huge popularity beyond the US and particularly across Europe and Asia. Though breaking is often categorized as a style of street dance, it more easily lends itself to the field of sports than other styles for the competitive nature.

"Back in the Bronx in New York, when it first started, it was always neighborhoods of kids just battling each other," 26-year-old break-dancer Victor Montalvo told USA Today. "That's how they did it back in the day."

"Breaking competitions typically consist of one-on-one battles in which one competitor challenges his or her rival with different moves and the other responds. It's a sport/art just as

physically demanding as high-intensity dancing and acrobatics”, Montalvo added.

But as an art, breaking also features coordination and creativity. Some combinations of moves can be practiced, but much of a round is improvised. Combining vitality and creativity, breaking is accepted by young dancers across the world who are motivated by the prospect of representing their countries at the world's biggest sporting event.

28. What does the underlined words “the gold” in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. The gold medal.
- B. The coins made of gold.
- C. Great wealth.
- D. The deep yellow color.

29. Why can breaking help the Olympics be more youthful?

- A. It has a short history.
- B. It is popular with the younger generation.
- C. It is a new addition to the Olympics.
- D. It reflects the urbanization of sport.

30. What might be the most challenging for breakers according to the author?

- A. High intensity.
- B. Creativity.
- C. Physical coordination.
- D. Dancing techniques.

31. What's the purpose of the text?

- A. To stress the importance of breaking.
- B. To make a brief historical overview of breaking.
- C. To throw light on the rules of breaking.
- D. To introduce a new Olympic event- breaking.

D

Mars was once wet, with an ocean's worth of water on its surface. Today, most of Mars is as dry as a desert except for ice deposits in its polar regions. Where did the rest of the water go?

Some of it disappeared into space. Water molecules, beaten by particles of solar wind, broke apart into hydrogen and oxygen atoms, and those, especially the lighter hydrogen atoms, sped out of the atmosphere, lost to outer space.

But most of the water, a new study concludes, went down, sucked into the red planet's rocks. And there it remains, trapped within minerals and salts. Indeed, as much as 99% of the water that once flowed on Mars could still be there, the researchers estimated in a paper published this week in the journal Science. Bethany Ehlmann, a professor of planetary science at the California Institute of Technology and one of the authors of the paper, said that as the rocks are altered by liquid water, water molecules become incorporated (并入) into minerals like clays.

The data and simulations indicated that the water on Mars was almost all gone by 3 billion years ago, around the time on Earth when life consisted of single-cell microbes in the oceans. Without a time machine, there is no way to observe directly how much water was on a younger Mars more than 3 billion years ago. But the hydrogen atoms floating today in the atmosphere of Mars preserve a ghostly hint of the ancient ocean.

On Earth, about 1 in 5,000 hydrogen atoms is a version known as deuterium(重氢; 氘的同位素) that is twice as heavy because its nucleus contains both a neutron and a proton. But on Mars, the concentration of deuterium is markedly higher, about 1 in 700. Scientists at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center who reported this finding in 2015 said this could be used to calculate the amount of water Mars once had.

32. Why can't water be found on Mars now except for ice deposits in polar regions?
- A. Because it was transformed into deuterium.  
B. Because most of it was integrated and some disappeared.  
C. Because it was beaten into particles by solar wind.  
D. Because it broke down into hydrogen and oxygen atoms.
33. What is implied about deuterium in the last paragraph?
- A. It is twice the weight of hydrogen.  
B. Its nucleus contains a neutron and a proton.  
C. Its concentration on Earth is markedly higher than on Mars.  
D. It enlightens scientists on the measurement of water on Mars.
34. In which section of a newspaper may this article appear?
- A. Education.    B. Travel.    C. Entertainment.    D. Science.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Mars: Once Wet, Now Dry                      B. Atoms: Hydrogen or Deuterium?  
C. Water Vanished: This Might Be Where It Went    D. Microbes: Single-cell or Multi-cell?

第二节(共5小题, 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个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。

Hungarian artist Zoltan Viczan has revealed his love and memories of his homeland in a series of new glass artworks at the exhibition, *Layers of Hungary*, which is taking place at Picnic Gallery in downtown Shanghai from Oct 13 to Nov 15.

Born in Hungary in 1979, Viczan began his studies in glass art at an early age in Budapest. 36 He is known for having developed his own style and techniques for glass engraving(雕刻).

Traditional glassmaking in the West originated in Italy, where the royal court forced master crafts people to live on an island and create fine goods, Viczan says. 37 Then they took the technique to other parts of Europe, such as Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia.

Viczan came to Asia 10 years ago, spending four years in Japan and two years in Hong Kong before moving to Shanghai in 2016. Generally many expatriates(移居海外的人)socialized with people from their countries to overcome homesickness. 38

In the exhibition, visitors will see a map of Hungary sculpted in cast glass and decorated with traditional Hungarian glass patterns, and works describing the city of Budapest and Lake Balaton, the largest lake in Central Europe.

39 For example, he removed the protective and reflective layers of the mirror to create a window on the surface that reveals the layer underneath. He even placed multiple layers of these windows in front of each other, creating a 3D effect that changes when viewed from different angles.

40 "We live in an infinitely complex world that we have no way to fully understand," he says. "Through our experiences, we form a worldview that becomes our reality, which will be challenged when we are exposed to new ideas. These layers of realizations are the signs of our personal development."

- A. He has practiced the art form for nearly 30 years.
- B. This is the first time he has presented his creations.
- C. The works on show reflect Viczan's unique methods.
- D. Some managed to escape despite the risks of death.
- E. Viczan chose to represent memories of his homeland through his art.
- F. The artist believes this is a good way to show idea about people's viewpoints of reality.
- G. It recalled the beauty of the calm, flat water which starts rippling after throwing a pebble in it.

### 第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

#### 第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I was catching a flight from Calcutta to Madras and had arrived at the airport rather early. I had



always thought of airports as 41 places until I saw a young couple sitting a few seats away from me, and 42 the woman was crying. I realized that though airports were places of delightful 43, they could also be about difficult departure.

The young man who looked obviously connected to the woman didn't even try to 44 her. After a certain amount of 45, I walked over with a Smile Stone—a small marble with a smile 46 on it—in my hand and said, "Excuse me, can I give this to you?" And I held out one of the sky-blue Smile Stones. Tears filled 47 eyes. "Why?" she wanted to know. "To make you smile." She took it quickly and 48 a quick, grateful smile.

Later as my bag was going through the security 49, a uniformed, unsmiling young lady pulled my backpack onto aside table and started unceremoniously (毫不客气地) unzipping (拉开拉链) its various sections and 50 the contents in the mildly aggressive 51 that airport security staff sometimes have. When she put her 52 quickly into the front pocket, she came up with a handful of smile stones—they smiled at her 53 and her face gently broke into a smile. The whole 54 of her interaction with my backpack and with me shifted in that second. I pulled out one of the smile stones and said, "This is for you, to 55 you to keep smiling."

- |                   |                 |                    |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. happy      | B. painful      | C. public          | D. social      |
| 42. A. knew       | B. noticed      | C. learned         | D. imagined    |
| 43. A. travel     | B. relaxation   | C. work            | D. arrival     |
| 44. A. accompany  | B. consult      | C. comfort         | D. convince    |
| 45. A. delay      | B. effort       | C. hesitation      | D. caution     |
| 46. A. pinned     | B. fixed        | C. fastened        | D. drawn       |
| 47. A. scared     | B. excited      | C. puzzled         | D. embarrassed |
| 48. A. forced     | B. flashed      | C. hid             | D. kept        |
| 49. A. challenge  | B. check        | C. protection      | D. service     |
| 50. A. packing up | B. referring to | C. looking through | D. sorting out |
| 51. A. form       | B. spirit       | C. manner          | D. voice       |
| 52. A. hand       | B. uniform      | C. head            | D. wallet      |
| 53. A. shyly      | B. cheerfully   | C. bravely         | D. eagerly     |
| 54. A. situation  | B. climate      | C. atmosphere      | D. environment |
| 55. A. urge       | B. warn         | C. persuade        | D. remind      |

第II卷

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 (每空一词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

China safely landed a spacecraft on Mars— 56 the first time in its history and in its first attempt—becoming the only other nation besides the U.S. to achieve such a feat. Its Zhurong rover, named after a god of fire from Chinese folklore, 57 (successful) touched down in Utopia Planitia around 7: 18 p.m. The rover 58 (equip) with a suite of six instruments and cameras to study the surface. They include a ground-penetrating radar that can look for water and ice up to 100 meters below the surface. Zhurong also has a magnetometer (磁力仪), the first ever 59 (send) to Mars on a rover. Alongside a similar instrument on the Tianwen-1 orbiter, 60 will continue studying the planet from afar, the rover's magnetometer could reveal the details of how Mars 61 (lose) its magnetic field—and consequently its atmosphere and water—billions of years ago. 62 (land) on Mars is the latest achievement from China's planned portfolio of ambitious space 63 (activity). But already the nation has more than proved its mettle. It has conducted numerous sorties to the moon and has begun the 64 (construct) of a space station in Earth orbit. The nation may send a pair of spacecraft to the edge of the solar system in just a few years and launch a mission to Jupiter by the end of the decade. Now that Tianwen-1 has shown that China is 65 expert interplanetary explorer, even more adventurous projects may be on the horizon.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

66. 假定你是李华, 你的英国朋友 David 热爱体育运动, 他将作为交换生到你校学习。请你给他写封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 介绍学校体育课程及活动;
2. 推荐一项中国传统体育项目。

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。

Dear David,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节: 读后续写(满分: 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据文章的情节续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

Recently I graduated from high school, and as a gift I received a huge bunch of flowers, 40 to be exact! I had so many that I didn't know what to do with them. The next weekend my niece and nephew, Sue and Mike, aged 6 and 7, came and suddenly I had an idea. I might let them give out these flowers to people they met on the street, and in this way they could learn how to be friendly to others. So I told them about my plan and explained that these flowers would make people feel happy and smile. They loved the idea and were eager to have a try. So at once we took every single flower and tied a smile card to it. We then went to the street with the flowers.

The first flower went to a policeman. As soon as she saw the policeman, my niece ran up to him and handed him a flower. His smile was so big, but hers was even bigger!

In no time, we neared the end of our flowers. It was lunch time and we went to Subway for lunch. There the kids gave a flower to the waitress, who was really excited to receive the flower. As we were eating our lunch, the waitress came up to the kids with two big chocolate cookies! She said the chocolate cookies were for them and that she really liked the flower! As they ate the cookies, my niece and nephew looked at me with the biggest smiles I had ever seen.

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。

With just one flower left, I said it should be given to the person who needed it most.

It turned out to be a great day for us.

## 高19级阶段学情调研检测

### 英语试题 参考答案

第一部分 听力 (共20题, 每题1.5分, 满分30分)

1—5 BCCBA 6—10 CBAAB 11—15 BACCB 16—20 BACAB

第二部分 阅读

第一节 阅读理解 (共15题, 每题2.5分, 满分37.5分)

21—23 DAB 24—27 CCAB 28—31 ABBD 32—35 BDDA

第二节 七选五 (共5题, 每题2.5分, 满分12.5分)

36-40 ADECG

第三部分 语言运用

第一节 完形 (共15题, 满分15分, 每题1分)

41—45 ABDCC 46—50 DCBBC 51—55 CABCD

第二节 语法填空 (共10题, 满分15分, 每题1.5分)

56. for 57. successfully 58. is equipped 59. sent 60. which

61. lost 62. Landing 63. activities 64. construction 65. an

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文 (满分15分)

Dear David,

I'm delighted that you will come to our school as an exchange student. Since you enjoy sports, I would like to introduce the courses and a Chinese traditional sport.

Initially, there are two PE classes every week in which basic courses, including playing basketball and running, are compulsory. Additionally, the school sports meeting is held annually, which is well received.

Eventually, I recommend you to learn Taichi, a traditional Chinese sport, for practicing it regularly will help you stay fit physically and mentally.

Look forward to your arrival!

Yours sincerely,

第二节 读后续写 (满分25分)

With just one flower left, I said it should be given to the person who needed it most. Just then, my nephew caught sight of an old woman in a wheelchair nearby. "I think she's the very person for the flower. She lives a hard life because of bad health. She needs smiles most," said my nephew. With these words, my nephew, followed by

my niece, took the flower up to her. You can imagine how happy the old woman looked! She smiled, and gave each of the kids a big kiss.

It turned out to be a great day for us. We spread a lot of smiles by giving out flowers, and received a lot of smiles in return. The flowers not only made us feel good about ourselves, but also made 40 other people feel happy. I feel there is nothing more enjoyable than being friendly to people. Meanwhile, the kids learned an important lesson in the process. In fact, they can't wait until next time they have such a chance again. They want to give out more flowers!

听力原文:

Text 1

W: Where are you going to spend your holiday this year?

M: I want to go to Italy or Brazil, but my wife wants to go to Egypt.

Text 2

W: Bad luck! I broke my pencil.

M: Oh, wait a minute! That pencil is mine.

Text 3

M: How did you manage to get the work finished on time?

W: It was easy with Joan's help.

Text 4

W: The film starts at eight so you can pick me up at twenty to eight.

M: How about making it twenty past seven? We need time to park the car. W:

OK. See you then.

Text 5

W: Honey, could you go and fetch my new dress?

M: You bought three new dresses last week. Which one do you want to wear today? W:

I've already worn the black one and the blue one, so I'll wear the red one today.

Text 6

W: Hi! What a surprise to see you here!

M: Oh, hello. I always come here to buy some fruit and vegetables. I am taking cooking classes in Beijing. I have learned some tips on how to cook Chinese food. And I am lucky to have good teachers teach me how to make nice

food.

W: I didn't know that you are a good cook. I like cooking very much too but I'm not that good. M:

Then come with me! We can learn from each other in cooking classes.

W: OK. I'll join you.

Text 7

M: Good morning. Sir, madam. A table for two?

W: Yes, please. And we have a small problem. Can you help us? M:

Sure. What can I do for you?

W: We are looking for a hotel. Are there any cheap ones near here?

M: Yes. Drive west for about two minutes and you will find a grey building on the left. It's a family hotel, very comfortable and the price isn't very high.

W: It sounds nice. Thank you very much for your help. M:

That's all right.

Text 8

M: Who made you so mad?

W: I just had a quarrel with Charlie.

M: Was it because of the football match? W: How do you know?

M: Well, I came out for the same reason. I wanted to watch the football match while Ann wanted to watch a fashion show.

W: Ann is lucky. At least she can watch the fashion show. Charlie never gives in.

M: What else can I do then? Ann is having a baby now. I can't make her angry. But I do want to watch the football match.

W: I have a good idea. Why don't you go to my home and watch the football match with Charlie? I can watch the fashion show with Ann.

M: That's great!

Text 9

M: Hi, Julia! When did you come back from Xiamen?

W: We came back last night.

M: How was your five-day trip there? Xiamen must be beautiful, isn't it?

W: Yes it is. Bob and I both enjoyed the tour. We spent two days on Gulangyu Island and had a lot of fun. On the third day, we visited Putuo Temple, Xiamen University and Baicheng Beach. We spent the fourth day morning on the

Huandao Sightseeing Avenue and went to the Riyuegu hot spring in the afternoon. On the last morning we went shopping in a shopping center there and then went to the train station.

M: What impressed you most there?

W: To be honest, the food, I love seafood. Bob loves the Baicheng Beach. M:

Great! I wish I could go there next year.

Text 10

This is Johnson, a reporter from CNN. I'm bringing you a special news report. A six-year-old boy has been found alive after spending almost 10 hours in a refrigerator that was buried under tons of ruins in the big earthquake that took place early on the morning of Wednesday last week. The boy, Tom, was found early yesterday in the village of Sem as people were working to pull his father out of the ruins of their home. Hearing a faint cry of " get me out, get me out", some men dug down another 1.5meters and found the boy in the refrigerator. He was described in good condition, suffering only four or five minor wounds. Tom's eight brothers and sisters died in the earthquake. Officials say that there may have killed as many as 5000 people. By yesterday afternoon, foreign doctors were leaving the earthquake area, as the hope of finding more survivors had been lost.

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