**2018年高考仿真测试**



**杭州高级中学**

**英语试题卷**

本试卷分第I卷（选择题）和第II卷（非选择题）两个部分。 第I卷1至6页，第II卷7至8页。满分150分，考试120分钟。

**注意事项：**

1．答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2．在答选择题时，用2B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，再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试题卷上，否则无效。

第I卷

**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，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. When will the man meet with Nick?

A. On May 12th.      B. On May 14th.        C. On May 15th.

2. What does the woman want the man to do?

A. Get her a disk.      B. Repair a computer.    C. Help to deal with a document.

3. How long has the man been working?

A. For seven hours.    B. For half an hour.       C. For seven and a half hours.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A supermarket.      B. A new store.        C. A piece of furniture.

5. What weather does the woman dislike?

A. Foggy.       B. Cloudy.         C. Sunny.

第二节(共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

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

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. What relation is Sally to the woman?

A. Her sister.      B. Her co-worker.       C. Her mother.

7. Where are the files?

A. On the man’s desk.      B. On a computer desk.    C. Next to a fax machine.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What do the speakers decide to do?

A. Play bowling.       B. Play tennis.         C. Go dancing.

9. When will the man leave?

A. At 7:00.           B. At 7:30.           C. At 8:00.

10. What does the man think of driving a car?

A. Time-saving.        B. Troublesome.       C. Comfortable.

听第8段材料，回答第11，12题。

11. What happened to the boy?

A. He got lost on hills.      B. He fought with John.       C. He was badly injured.

12. How does the woman probably feel at the end of the conversation?

A. Angry.           B. Disappointed.        C. Relieved.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What do we know about the speakers?

A. They are studying abroad.

B. They are certain about their future.

C. They have found their jobs.

14. What does the man find hard to do?

A. Do the course in English.

B. Find his accommodation.

C. Understand other students’ jokes.

15. What is the woman busy doing?

A. Writing an essay.      B. Looking for a job.      C. Preparing for an exam.

16. Why won’t the woman visit the man’s university?

A. She has no interest in it.

B. She doesn’t have time.

C. She can’t afford the trip.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What did the speaker like doing at school?

A. Doing sports.         B. Solving math problems.    C. Playing computer games.

18. Why did the speaker stop studying at college?

A. He had to work in a bike shop.

B. He had no interest in engineering.

C. He found another job in a company.

19. How did the speaker manage to increase the sales of the frozen food company?

A. By training the staff.

B. By providing good service.

C. By introducing new products.

20. How does the speaker feel about working in Electra?

A. Regretful.         B. Stressed.         C. Pleased.

**第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）**

第一节（共10个小题；每小题2.5分，满分25分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卷上将该选项涂黑。

A

Several times my daughter had telephoned to say, “Mum, you must come and see the daffodils （水仙花）before they are over.” I wanted to go, but it was a two-hour drive from Lake Arrowhead. “I will go next Tuesday,” I promised, a little unwillingly, on her third call.

The next Tuesday dawned cold and rainy. Still, I had promised, and so I drove there. When I finally walked into Carolyn’s house and hugged and greeted my grandchildren, I said, “Forget the daffodils, Carolyn! The road is invisible in the cloud and fog, and there is nothing in the world except you and these children that I want to see!”

My daughter smiled calmly and said, “We drive in this weather all the time, Mum. You will never forgive yourself if you miss this experience.”

After about twenty minutes, we turned onto a small road and I saw a small church. On the far side of the church, I saw a hand-lettered sign that read “Daffodil Garden”.

We got out of the car and each took a child’s hand, and I followed Carolyn down the path. Then, we turned a corner of the path, and I looked up and gasped. Before me lay the most beautiful sight! There were five acres of flowers! “But who has done this?” I asked Carolyn. “It’s just one woman,” Carolyn answered. “That’s her home,” Carolyn pointed to a well-kept A-frame house that looked small and modest in the midst of all that glory. We walked up to the house. On the patio （庭院）, we saw a poster. “Answers to the Questions I Know You Are Asking” was the headline.

The first answer was a simple one. “50,000 bulbs （鳞茎）,” it read. The second answer was, “One at a time, by one woman.” The third answer was, “Began in 1958.”

I thought of this woman whom I had never met, who, more than sixty years before, had begun -- one bulb at a time -- to bring the beauty and joy to the mountain top.

21. The author didn’t go to see the daffodils at first because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. she was not interested in them.

B. they were growing on the mountain top.

C. the weather was not good enough.

D. it was not easy for her to drive there.

22. What do we know about the woman living in the A-frame house?

A. She must be out of mind.

B. She acted as a gardener there.

C. It took her great efforts to grow the daffodils.

D. She was poor and made her living by selling daffodils.

23. What would be the best title for the passage?

A. An Unforgettable Experience. B. Beautiful Daffodils.

C. One Bulb at a Time. D. I Love Daffodils.

B

An idea that started in Seattle's public library has spread throughout America and beyond. The concept is simple: help to build a sense of community in a city by getting everyone to read the same book at the same time.

In addition to encouraging reading as a pursuit to be enjoyed by all, the program allows strangers to communicate by discussing the book on the bus, as well as promoting reading as an experience to be shared in families and schools. The idea came from Seattle librarian Nancy Pearl who launched the " If All of Seattle Read the Same Book " project in 1998. Her original program used author visits, study guides and book discussion groups to bring people together with a book, but the idea has since expanded to many other American cities, and even to Hong Kong.

In Chicago, the mayor appeared on television to announce the choice of To *Kill a Mockingbird* as the first book in the "One Book, One Chicago" program. As a result, reading clubs and neighbourhood groups sprang up around the city. Across the US, stories emerged of parents and children reading to each other at night and strangers chatting away on the bus about plot and character.

The only problem arose in New York, where local readers could not decide on one book to represent the huge and diverse population. This may show that the idea works best in medium-sized cities or large towns, where a greater sense of unity(一致）can be achieved. Or it may show that New Yorkers rather missed the point, putting all their energy and passion into the choice of the book rather than discussion about a book itself.

Ultimately, as Nancy points out, the level of success is not measured by how many people read a book, but by how many people are enriched by the process or have enjoyed speaking to someone with whom they would not otherwise have shared a word.

24. What is the purpose of the project launched by Nancy?

A. To invite authors to guide readers.

B. To encourage people to read and share.

C. To involve people in community service.

D. To promote the friendship between cities.

25. According to the passage, where would the project be more easily carried out?

A. In large communities with little sense of unity.

B. In large cities where libraries are far from home.

C. In medium-sized cities with a diverse population.

D. In large towns where agreement can be quickly reached.

26. According to Nancy, the degree of success of the project is judged by \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. the careful selection of a proper book.

B. the growing popularity of the writers.

C. the number of people who benefit from reading.

D. the number of books that each person reads.

C

Do you know of anyone who uses the truth to deceive(欺骗)？When someone tells you something that is true, but leaves out important information that should be included, he can give you a false picture.

For example, someone might say,“I just won a hundred dollars on the lottery(彩票).It was great. I took that dollar ticket back to the store and turned it in for one hundred dollars!”

This guy’s a winner, right? Maybe, maybe not. We then discover that he bought $200 worth of tickets, and only one was a winner. He’s really a big loser!

He didn’t say anything that was false, but he left out important information on purpose. That’s called a half-truth. Half-truths are not technically lies, but they are just as dishonest.

Some politicians often use this trick. Let’s say that during Governor Smith’s last term, her state lost one million jobs and gained three million jobs. Then she seeks another term. One of her opponents(对手) says,“During Governor Smith’s term, the state lost one million jobs!”That’s true. However, an honest statement would have been,“During Governor Smith’s term, the state had a net gain of two million jobs.”

Advertisers will sometimes use half-truths. It’s against the law to make false statements so they try to mislead you with the truth. An advertisement might say,“Nine out of ten doctors advised their patients to take Yucky Pills to cure toothache.”It fails to mention that they only asked ten doctors and nine of them work for the Yucky Company.

This kind of deception happens too often. It’s a sad fact of life: Lies are lies, and sometimes the truth can lie as well.

27. How much did the lottery winner lose?

A. One hundred dollars. B. Two hundred dollars.

C. Three hundred dollars. D. Four hundred dollars.

28. We may infer that the author believes people should .

A. buy lottery tickets . B. make use of half-truths.

C. be careful about what they are told. D. not trust the Yucky Company.

29.What do the underlined words“net gain”in Paragraph 5 mean?

A. Final increase. B. Big advantage.

C. Large share. D. Total saving.

30.What can we know from the example of the Yucky Pill advertisement?

A. False statements are easy to see through.

B. Half-truths are often used to mislead people.

C. Doctors like to act in advertisements.

D. Advertisements are based on facts.

第二节（共5个小题；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。

Even smart people can make terrible decisions. Generally, it's not because they spent time deliberating and somehow arrived at the wrong answer. 31 . Below, we've listed some of the easiest traps to fall into, at the office and at home.浙江新高考资料群提供700292070

32

The siren call of your inbox can be hard to resist. Yet research suggests that switching between tasks — say, doing research and checking for new email — takes up to 40 percent longer than doing one at a time. Even when you think you're being more productive by multitasking, you're probably not.

**Staying seated all day**

Office jobs doesn’t contribute to getting a lot of physical activity. 33 . A growing body of research suggests that even if you get up and move around for a few minutes several times a day, you're improving your overall health.

**Listening to music while you work**

You might feel more productive when you listen to music while doing focused work — but you're probably not really. In 2015, neuroscientist and musician Daniel Levitin, who cited a growing body of research suggesting that, in almost every case, your performance on intellectual tasks (thinking, reading or writing) suffers considerably when you listen to music.

**Choosing foods that seem nutritious — but aren't really**

Don't believe the hype — know the facts about your food. 34 . For example, bottled juices and fast-casual smoothies might seem nutritious, when in fact they're generally loaded with sugar and calories.

**Staying up too late**

Scientists have identified a common phenomenon they call "bedtime procrastination": Failing to go to bed at the intended time, while no external circumstances prevent a person from doing so. For example, you keep watching one episode after another of a not-that-interesting TV show. 35 . As Business Insider previously reported, in some cases sleep loss can be just as deadly as smoking.

A. Constantly checking your email.

B. This isn't just silly — it can be dangerous.

C. Keeping your phone off your desk at work.

D. It's because they didn't spend any time thinking at all.

E. But you don't need to be up and about for hours at a time.

F. In a 2005 study, scientists make a list of foods that you think are bad for you, but aren't really.

G. Business Insider's Erin Brodwin put together a list of foods that you think are good for you, but aren't really.

**第三部分:语言运用（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）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从第36-55 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卷上将该选项标号涂黑。

In the past 17 years of living in his adopted home of Wuxi, Jiangsu province, Peter has participated in various community service activities in the city.

36 into a big family in Canada，Peter recalls that whenever his school was in need of parent 37 ，his father would always be among the first to offer help. When Peter was only a high school student，he organized a blood donation activity at his school. So he was 38 on national television for his charitable 39 . After 40 , during his time running his own insurance company, Peter had a part-time teaching job at a local college.

In 1990, he decided to sell the business and became a 41 teacher. “I 42 to make a lot of money but it didn’t make my family happy. Many people chase 43 and they 44 their family and friends. ” he said. He came to Wuxi in 2001, bringing along his 45 for helping others by volunteering in the city’s English Corner, and 46 the Wuxi Health College as an English teacher. Two years later he married a girl from Wuxi.

In 2003, Peter 47 his own English Comer to assist locals in improving their English. 48 teaching English, he also 49 retirement homes and 50 up garbage from the streets.

He is 51 living off his pension from Canada, while his wife earns money from her job. He keeps himself occupied with volunteer work. “I think that a person is 52 not by what he does 53 by what he does for others. My life is 54 because someone else’s life is better,” Peter says. “Without volunteer work, I would not lead a 55 life.”

36. A. Born B. Shown C. Driven D. Guided

37. A. friends B. colleagues C. relatives D. volunteers

38. A. appreciated B. praised C. ignored D. questioned

39. A. efforts B. promise C. skills D. patience

40. A. operation B. graduation C. performance D. celebration

41. A. half-filled B. relaxing C. welcomed D. full-time

42. A. used B. helped C. agreed D. refused

43. A. fortune B. reputation C. excitement D. knowledge

44. A. get hold of B. take care of C. lose sight of D. become aware of

45. A. experience B. love C. exploration D. responsibility

46. A. created B. prepared C. confirmed D. joined

47. A. started B. conducted C. required D. obtained

48. A. Instead of B. Except for C. Apart from D. In addition

49. A. searched B. visited C. called D. attended

50. A. held B. stored C. broke D. picked

51. A. frequently B. currently C. gradually D. regularly

52. A. prohibited B. analyzed C. judged D. expected

53. A. or B. and C. but D. however

54. A. low B. simple C. worse D. better

55. A. romantic B. stressful C. meaningful D. impressive

第 II 卷

**注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。**

**第三部分:语言运用（共两节,满分45分**）

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。

Perhaps there has never been a scientist as great as Stephen Hawking throughout modern history. It’s hard to imagine 56 the world will be like now as Hawking is no longer in it. On March 14, the British physicist passed 57 at his home in Cambridge, England. Since then, many people 58 (express) their sorrow on social media. 59 (build) on Albert Einstein’s work, Hawking explained his belief that space started with the Big Bang, and will end with black holes. Besides his work in science, he also managed to overcome many difficulties in his personal life 60 he was diagnosed with motor neurone disease at 61 age of 21. He went on to become one of the greatest 62 (mind) the world has ever known. “I felt it was very 63 (fair),” he wrote in his 2013 memoir. “But now, 50 years later, I can be quietly satisfied with my life.” And in 2014, UK actor Eddie Redmayne played Hawking in the movie The Theory of Everything, 64 tells the tale of the physicist’s life. He may no longer be with us, but Hawking will continue to inspire the world for generations 65 (come). As he once said to himself, “Look up at the stars and not down at your feet.”

**第四部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）**

1. 应用文写作（满分15分）浙江新高考资料群提供700292070

假如你是李华，你的美国笔友Tom准备组织一个“Hi China”的活动，他写信请你帮忙策划一下活动内容并介绍一下有中国特色的元素，以便让他的同学更好地了解中国。请你用英文写一封回信。

要求：1. 80字左右；

2. 需包括至少两个中国元素。

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

第二节：读后续写（满分25分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

One morning, Molly handed me two bags. One regular lunch paper bag, and the one with staples(订书机) and paperclips(回形针).  
　　“Why two bags？” “The other one is something else.” “What’s in it？” “Just some stuff. Take it with you.” I stuffed both bags into my briefcase(公文包), kissed the child and rushed off.  
　　At midday, while hurriedly swallowing down my real lunch, I tore open Molly’s bag and shook out the contents. Two hair ribbons，three small stones, a plastic dinosaur, a pencil, a tiny seashell, a marble, a used lipstick, a small doll, two chocolate bars and 13 pennies.  
　I smiled. How charming! Rising to work, I swept the desk clean into the wastebasket---leftover lunch, Molly’s junk and all. There wasn’t anything in there I needed.

That evening Molly came to stand beside me while I was reading the paper. “Where’s my bag?” “What bag?” “You know，the one I gave you this morning.” “I left it at the office, why?” “I forgot to put this note in it.” She handed over the note. “Besides, I want it back.” “Why?” “Those are my things in the bag, Daddy, the ones I really like. I thought you might like to play with them, but now I want them back. You didn’t lose the bag, did you, Daddy？” Tears puddled in her eyes.  
　　“Oh，no, I just forgot to bring it home,” I lied. “Bring it tomorrow, okay？”As she hugged my neck with relief, I unfolded the note that had not gotten into the bag: “I love you, Daddy.”  
　　Oh. And uh-oh. I looked long at the face of my child. She had given me her treasures—all that a 7-year-old held dear. Love in a paper bag，and I had missed it—not only missed it, but had thrown it away because “there wasn’t anything in there I needed.” It wasn’t the first or the last time I felt ashamed wearing the title of father.

注意：

1. 所续写的短文词数应为150左右；

2. 应使用5个以上短文标有下划线的关键词语；

3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已经为你写好；

4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词。

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**Paragraph 1**

It was a long trip back to the office.

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

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**Paragraph2**

To my surprise， Molly gave the bag to me once again several days later.

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**答案：**

1--5CCABA 6--10 BCABB 11--15 ACACA 16--20 BABBC

21--23DCC 24--26BDC 27—30ACAB 31--35DAEGB

35-40 ADBAB 41-45 DAACB 46-50 DACBD 51-55 BCCDC

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61. the 62. minds 63. unfair 64. which 65. to come

范文：

Dear Tom,

I’m glad to know that you are launching a campaign “Hi China” aimed to introduce your peers to a thriving China.

From my perspective, the activities may range from Chinese calligraphy competitions to paper cutting, martial arts, appreciation of Beijing Opera and so on. As for Chinese elements, the Great Wall with a long history symbolizes the national fighting spirits while high-speed railway representing the cutting-edge technology takes the lead in the world.

By the way, mascots like pandas and Monkey King will enjoy great popularity among participants.

Wish your campaign a success.

Yours,

Li Hua

It was a long trip back to the office. I picked up the wastebasket and poured the contents on my desk. I was carefully sorting it all out. After was removing the dirt off and spraying the whole thing with breath freshener to kill the smell of food. I carefully smoothed out the bag and put the treasures inside. I carried the whole thing home gingerly，like an injured kitten. That evening，I returned it to Molly. After dinner，I asked Molly to tell me about the stuff in the bag，and so she took it all out a piece at a time and placed the objects in a row on the dining room table. Everything had a story, a memory, or was attached to dreams and imaginary friends. I managed to say “I see” very wisely several times. And, as a matter of fact, I did see.  
　　To my surprise, Molly gave the bag to me once again several days later. The same bag and same stuff inside. I felt forgiven，and trusted and loved. And a little more comfortable wearing the title of father. Over several months，the bag with the note in went with me from time to time. In time Molly turned her attention to other things. She found other treasures，lost in new games，and grew up. I was left holding the bag. She gave it to me one morning and never asked for its return. And so I have it still.