

太原市 2017—2018 学年高三年级第一学期阶段性测试

英语试卷

第一部分 听力理解 (略)

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 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。答案写在答题卡上。

A

Notice: Medical Alert(警报)

Dear Readers,

Medical related emergencies are on the rise with more old people living alone. More seniors are looking for an independent lifestyle and better quality of life. More than 1 in 3 people over the age of 64 will fall this year. Nearly half will not be able to get up without support.

Medical fees can increase when a person is not given timely support. You can prevent a medical disaster with our 24-hour emergency response system. Our solution is highly suggested by doctors, healthcare professionals and hospitals.

We are offering a FREE Medical Alert System to seniors or their loved ones who call now. For a limited time there will be no set-up fees and the medical monitoring starts at less than \$1 a day. The system is easy to use. The necklace pendant(挂坠) can travel with you. Our new system can detect falls automatically.

Call Toll-Free 1-800-360-0405 and gain peace of mind. There's no long-term contract. Our medical alert professionals can walk you through everything over the phone.

The first 100 callers to order will receive:

*Free Medical Alert System (\$ 300 value)

*24 Hours a Day / 7 Days a Week LIVE Monitoring and Support.

*Free Necklace Pendant

*No Long-term Contract

*Free Shipping (Mention *Reader's Digest*)

Don't wait until after a fall to give us a call. Take advantage of this special offer now to protect yourself or a loved one.

Call now Toll-Free 1-800-231-0167 and mention *Reader's Digest*.

Sincerely,

Jim Nelson

21. Why are there an increasing number of medical related emergencies?

- A. Old people's quality of life is down at present.
- B. The old are not paying attention to their health.
- C. The overall health of the old is worse than before.
- D. Many old people have no one to keep them company.

22. What's the main advantage of the system mentioned in the text?

- A. Preventing falls.
- B. Serving as an alarm.
- C. Replacing doctors.
- D. Improving health and mind.

23. What benefit can the first 100 callers to order get?

- A. Buy the system at \$300.
- B. Get a copy of *Reader's Digest*.
- C. Have a pendant at a discount.
- D. Get all-day monitoring and help.

解析:

本文为应用文，介绍了医疗警报系统。

21. D. 细节题。根据第一段第一句 **Medical related emergencies are on the rise with more old people living alone** 可知，原因是因为更大的老人独自生活，故正确答案是 D。

22. B. 细节题。根据第三段最后一句 **Our new system can detect falls automatically** 可知，这个系统最大的优势是可以监测到摔跤，进而进行及时的警报，故正确答案是 B。

23. D. 细节题。根据 **The first 100 callers to order will receive** 后面所列出的内容，可知正确答案是 D。

B

The wedding tradition of “something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue” has been around for hundreds of years. The tradition of carrying or wearing one of each item is said to bring luck and fortune to the newly married couple. Have you ever stopped to think what the saying really means? What is its origin and what does each item represent?

The original saying dates back to the Victoria times and states, “something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue and a silver sixpence in your shoe.”

Something old A bride may wear or carry something old to represent her continued ties to her family and her old life. Many brides wear a piece of family jewelry as their old items. Some brides wear the wedding dress worn by their mother or grandmother. In many cases, something old may also be something borrowed.

Something new Wearing something new is supposed to represent success and hope in the bride’s new life and in her marriage. If the bride purchases her wedding dress new, it may represent her new items, but any item that is new may be used. Something “new” is usually the easiest kind to fill.

Something borrowed The borrowed item should be something borrowed from a friend that is happily married. It is said that their happiness will rub off on you and bring lasting happiness to our marriage. Some brides borrow an item of clothing, a piece of jewelry, a handkerchief or perhaps a beaded(带珠子的) purse.

Something blue Wearing something blue dates back to ancient times when a blue wedding dress was worn to represent purity, fidelity and love.

Silver sixpence Placing a silver sixpence in the bride’s left shoe is said to be a symbol of wealth. This not only refers to financial wealth, but also a wealth of happiness and joy throughout her married life. Since most brides probably don’t even know what a sixpence is, this part of the tradition is not used very often in modern times. However, if a bride would like to include it in her wedding, she can purchase a silver sixpence from many companies that sell bridal supplies such as garters(袜带) and invitations.

24. Why does the first paragraph end with two questions?

- A. To invite readers to answer them at once.
- B. To show the importance of this tradition.
- C. To have readers’ interest and attention.
- D. To test readers knowledge about wedding.

25. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Something old might also be something borrowed actually.
- B. The part of the tradition “silver sixpence” is never used now.
- C. The borrowed item can be something borrowed from any friend.
- D. Something new is usually the most difficult and expensive kind to fill.

解析：

文章大意：本篇为说明文，介绍了带给新娘好运的东西---老的新的借的蓝的东西，外加一个放在鞋底的六便士---具体说明了其起源及所代表的意义。

24. C。推断题。下文几段讲的都是这些东西的来源和意义，由此可见这和首段的问句是呼应的，问句的目的就是引起读者的兴趣和注意力。

25. A。细节题。A 可从第三段最后一句得知。从最后一段 this part of the tradition is not used very often in modern times 可知六便士不经常用，但不是 never，B 错；根据第五段第一句 The borrowed item should be something borrowed from a friend that is happily married. 可知 C 错；根据第四段最后一句 Something “new” is usually the easiest kind to fill. 可知 D 错。

26. B。推断题。根据最后一段 Since most brides probably don't even know what a sixpence is，可知大部分新娘不知道六便士是什么，但不是全部，A 错；C、D 选项文章都没有提到相关信息，根据第一段第二句 The tradition of carrying or wearing one of each item is said to bring luck and fortune to the newly married couple.，可知这些东西对新婚夫妻都是好的，选择 B。

27. C。猜词题。根据文章，something new 和 silver sixpence 分别代表了 success 和 wealth，排除 AB，又根据划线词前后的 purity 和 love，可知要选一个意思相近的词，排除 D。

26. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. No brides now are not familiar with the silver sixpence.
- B. Every item represents something good for the new couple.
- C. The bride will be more beautiful with all these five items.
- D. Of the five items, something blue is the most important one.

27. Which word can replace the underlined word “fidelity” in the sixth paragraph?

- A. Success
- B. Wealth
- C. Loyalty
- D. Opportunity

C

Sometimes people call each other “scared-cat”. But have you ever thought about this expression? When a cat is frightened, its heart starts beating faster, its muscles get tense and there are changes in the chemicals in its bloodstream. Although the cat doesn't realize this, its body is getting ready for action. If the danger continues, the animal will do one of

two things. It will protect itself, or it will run away as fast as it can.

Something like this also happens to people. When we are excited, angry or scared by other feeling, our bodies go through many physical changes. Our hearts beat faster, and our muscles get tense. All of these changes make us more alert and ready to react. We, too, get ready to defend ourselves or run.

Human beings, however, have a problem that animals never face. If we give way to our feelings and let them take over, we can get into trouble. Have you ever said something in anger, or hit somebody and regretted it later? Have you ever shouted at a teacher, told somebody you were lonely, or said you were in love, and then wished later you had kept your mouth shut? It isn't always clever to express your feelings freely.

Does this mean that it's smarter always to hide our feelings? No! If you keep feelings of anger, sadness hidden away or bottled up inside, your body stays tense. Physical illnesses can develop, and you can feel disturbed badly inside. It can actually be bad for your health. It isn't good to keep pleasant feelings inside either; all feelings need to be expressed.

Feelings that you keep all bottled up inside don't just go away. It's as if you bought some bananas and put them in a cupboard. You might not be able to see them, but before long you'd smell them. And if you opened the cupboard, chances are you'd see little fruit flies flying all over them. They are bad.

You can try to treat feelings as if they were bananas in the cupboard. You can hide them and you can pretend they don't exist, but they'll still be around. And at last you'll have to deal with them, just like those bananas.

28. When people and animals are aroused by anger or fear, _____.

- A. they feel very regretful immediately
- B. their muscles get neither tense nor relaxed
- C. their hearts beat either faster or slower
- D. they may get ready to attack or run away

29. Why do human beings get into trouble according to the passage?

- A. They are usually not as alert as animal.
- B. They sometimes can't control their feelings.
- C. They always do something wrong to other people.
- D. They don't pay attention to their physical changes.

30. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Holding in your feelings may lead to unpleasant results.

- B. Bananas stay fresh longer when they are in a cupboard.
- C. Feelings will gradually disappear when you hold them in.
- D. It's good for your health to keep pleasant feelings inside.
31. What is the purpose of this passage?
- A. To tell us that people's feelings are like bananas in a cupboard.
- B. To give us some advice on how to express our feelings.
- C. To help us deal with feelings in a wise and proper way.
- D. To prove that it isn't always wise to express our feelings freely.

解析：

本文为说明文，作者通过类比人类和猫的情绪表达，让读者知道不要压抑自己的情感，好的坏的情绪都需要我们表达出来。

28. D. 细节理解题。有原文 *If the danger continues, the animal will do one of two things. It will protect itself, or it will run away as fast as it can.*

29. B. 细节理解题。原文 *If we give way to our feelings and let them take over, we can get into trouble.* 同意替换，由 *give away* 及 *let them take over*，可知，人类有时会因无法控制自己的情绪而陷入困境。

30. A. 推理判断题。结合第四段最后一句，*all feelings need to be expressed.* 以及作者举得例子，我们知道，控制情绪可能导致不好的结果。

31. C. 主旨大意题。作者通过类比人类和猫的情绪表达，让读者知道不要压抑自己的情感，好的坏的情绪都需要我们表达出来。作者写作目的是让大家去以一种明智的、正确的方式去表达我们的情绪。

D

Diamonds are considered as the most famous and valuable jewel in the world. The precious stone for its great value is believed to be the symbol of wealth. Diamonds were made as a result of great volcanic heat and pressure. When a volcano is active, it sometimes explodes and causes great damage to the nearby towns.

However, at the same time of such a disaster, diamonds were pushed towards the surface of the earth by a number of great volcanic explosions millions of years ago. Thus, it may be very likely to find a diamond after a volcano eruption. Besides, diamonds are also found among the sand and stones of certain river beds, and in a few places on the floor of the sea, for they were washed down the mountain sides by the rain.

Diamonds are very rare. There are not many places that produce such precious things in the world. During the last century adventurers from Europe went to Brazil, because they had heard that there were diamonds in the River Amazon. Many of these early diamond miners died of illness or were lost forever in the great forests. But some returned home rich.

The earliest known diamonds were found in India many centuries ago. The most recent and exciting discoveries have been made in eastern Russia. But most of the world's diamonds now come from Congo, from Tanzania-----which has the largest diamond mine in the world and also from South Africa.

32. What do we know about diamonds according to the passage?

- A. Diamonds are always accompanied by volcano eruptions.
- B. Diamonds are created by volcano eruptions.
- C. Diamonds are considered as a sign of wealth.
- D. Diamonds could be always found in a few riverbanks.

33. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a famous place producing diamonds?

- A. Congo B. South Africa C. India D. Western Europe

34. What can we know from the third paragraph?

- A. Diamond mining can be dangerous for the miners.
- B. Brazil plays a more important role in diamond mining.
- C. River Amazon has no large diamond mines nowadays.
- D. Many miners returned home due to the risks in diamond mining.

35. What does the underlined sentence mean in the last paragraph?

- A. Eastern Russia has been famous for diamond mining for a long time.
- B. The diamond deposit in eastern Russia wasn't discovered until recently.
- C. Eastern Russia is not as important as African countries in diamond mining.
- D. The eastern part of Russia will replace all African countries in diamond mining.

解析:

本文为说明文，讲了钻石被认为是财富的象征，但获取钻石的过程却十分艰难，甚至会付出生命的代价。

32. C. 推理判断题。根据文章，A 选项与 D 选项表达过于绝对，B 选项未提及，因此选择 C 选项。

33. D. 细节理解题。根据题干“famous place producing diamonds”定位到文章第四段, 通过排除可知 D 项不是著名钻石产地。

34. A. 推理判断题。根据文章第三段内容, B 项内容未提及, C 项推理过度, D 项表述错误, 故选择 A 项。

35. B. 词义猜测题。根据划线句子 The most recent and exciting discoveries have been made in eastern Russia 可知, 俄罗斯东部已经有重大发现, 分析选项可知 B 为正确答案。

第二节 (共五小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 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, 答案写在答题卡上。

When high temperatures are around the country, some things also go up. Here are four things expected to rise along with our desire to stay indoors and beat the heat.

① Sales of goods that keep you cool

Malls are high on the list of places where people often go for free air conditioning outside home in summer. _____ 36
Goods related to keeping cool, like air conditions, fans or sun care items, are very popular.

② _____ 37

Pests like stink bugs(椿象) grow fast during summer heat waves, and many agriculture experts are expecting a repeat of last year's outbreak that harmed fruit and crops, particularly on the East Coast.

③ Energy bills

_____ 38 With all those conditioners and fans working, it makes sense that energy bills will be higher than average. _____ 39 “Not only are people going to have extremely high energy bills for July, it will also put increased stress on power plants, and we're going to see more air pollution because of it,” says Angela Fritz.

④ Violence

Heat waves may cause violence, right?

Not necessarily, says Richard Larrick, a researcher. He took a unique look at the relationship between violence and heat through baseball. Larrick and his research team examined 57, 294 Major League Baseball games taking place between 1962 and 2017 and found that while heat may increase violence, there always has to be a motive. “_____ 40 _____ Instead, heat affects a specific form of violence,” he said.

- A. Air pollution
- B. Pest population
- C. Rising heat is the expected response in any summer.
- D. Heat does not directly lead to more violence in general.
- E. More and more people are worried about their expenses.
- F. As more energy is used, air-quality problems may occur.
- G. So it's not a surprise that some sales jump during heat waves.

本文为说明文，主要讲了高温情况下可能发生的四种现象。

36. G。根据空后内容 Goods related to keeping cool, like air conditions, fans or sun care items, are very popular 与选项中的 some sales jump 对应，故选 G。
37. B。本题考查段落标题，故格式应与①③④对等。本段主要讲在夏季高温情况下，害虫数量增长加快。段落中的关键词 grow fast, outbreak 与选项中的 population 对应，故选 B。
38. E。本题考查段首主旨句。根据空后内容 it makes sense that energy bills will be higher than average 可知，由于电费相较于平时上涨，人们会担忧支出问题，这与选项中的 expense 相应，故选 E。
39. F。根据 39 空后内容可知，电量需求的加大直接导致发电站的压力加大，从而引发更多的环境污染，这与选项中的 air-quality problems 相对应，故选 F。
40. D。根据 40 空空后关键词 instead 可知，前面的叙述应该是与 violence 相关的一种情况。选项中的关键词 directly 正是说明了高温并不会直接导致更多的暴力，故选 D。

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 55 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

阅读下面短文，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。答案写在答题卡上。

One day when I was 13, my family was working in the fields to clear away old brush when somehow the electric fence sparked (冒火星) and 41._____ a fire. We didn't see the fire 42._____ it had blocked the way to the only gate. I 43._____ to jump over the fence to safety but the fire was all around us, I could only watch in 44._____ as the flames continued to rise. Little did I know that my father had once been a(an) 45._____ and knew what to do. 46._____ with only a pump sprayer, buckets, and his boots, he 47._____ down to the nearby pond, filled the buckets and the sprayer, and

began spraying the 48._____ while my older brother threw water with the buckets. Soon the wind 49._____, however, and with the Fire Department too far away to arrive in time, my father began to stomp (踩灭) out the flames as he moved to the 50._____, so that my family was able to move inch by inch toward the gate. 51._____ he arrived at the gate, he jumped into the truck, rolled up the windows, and drove 52._____ the fire. Then the fire was put out, and my mother was looking at my father with her 53. _____ eyes.

After that, my father began telling us about his days as a firefighter, and my brother and I became 54._____, asking him what other jobs he had done before he 55._____. Well, it turned out that he had done just about 56._____ except brain surgery!

He had been in the military as a carpenter, carpet layer, and electrician, and had built B2 bombers before being poisoned in an accident that had 57._____ him to retire. My father has a blood disorder as a result of that 58._____, but that hasn't stopped him from being a full-time electrician.

To all those people whose fathers have worked in the military and in other dangerous jobs, he 59._____ of them, and remember that someday their 60._____ might save your life.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. prevented | B. permitted | C. witnessed | D. started |
| 42. A. because | B. unless | C. after | D. until |
| 43. A. wanted | B. managed | C. promised | D. happened |
| 44. A. anger | B. horror | C. excitement | D. embarrassment |
| 45. A. carpenter | B. electrician | C. firefighter | D. educator |
| 46. A. Armed | B. Satisfied | C. Shared | D. Identified |
| 47. A. slid | B. fell | C. dashed | D. Walked |
| 48. A. trees | B. grass | C. flames | D. flowers |
| 49. A. died off | B. took on | C. turned out | D. picked up |
| 50. A. fence | B. truck | C. furniture | D. bucket |
| 51. A. If | B. Once | C. Since | D. While |
| 52. A. through | B. away | C. over | D. across |
| 53. A. high | B. wide | C. fast | D. far |
| 54. A. curious | B. suspicious | C. concerned | D. anxious |
| 55. A. moved | B. resigned | C. retired | D. suffered |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 56. A. everything | B. nothing | C. something | D. anything |
| 57. A. allowed | B. encouraged | C. invited | D. forced |
| 58. A. fire | B. accident | C. attempt | D. explanation |
| 59. A. afraid | B. proud | C. careful | D. ashamed |
| 60. A. culture | B. learning | C. skills | D. languages |

解析:

41.答案:D. 上文说电子栅栏冒火星可见应该是引起火灾, A 选项阻止, B 选项允许, C 选项目击, D 选项开始, 只有 D 选项带进去符合句意。

42.答案: D. 考察固定搭配。not...until 直到才。根据句意可知, 直到通往唯一一个大门的路被堵上了, 他们才看到火。

43.答案: A. 根据上文。作者想要跳过栅栏到安全地带。B 选项 manage to do sth 成功做成某事 C 选项许诺 D 选项发生只有 A 选项符合句意。

44.答案: B. 联系上下文, 可知作者被火困住了, 此时应该很恐惧。A 选项生气, B 选项恐惧, C 选项兴奋, D 选项尴尬, 所以这道题正确答案为 B。

45.答案: C. 根据后文作者父亲在发生火灾以后知道应该怎么去做, 所以作者之前应该当过消防员。A 选项木匠, B 选项电工, C 选项消防员, D 选项教育家。

46.答案: A. 考察固定搭配。armed with 用...武装起来, 配备...武器。这里指作者父亲拿着灭火的东西去灭火。

47.答案: C.根据题意可知, 情况紧急, 父亲应当是冲向附近的水池, 答案选 C.

48.答案: C.本题考查动宾搭配, spray 意为“喷射”, 对象应当是 flame 火焰。

49.答案: D. “however” 在句首, 表转折, 上文父亲儿子在灭火, 下文应是不利条件“风起了”。

50.答案: B.下文中有复现“父亲跳上卡车”, 所以应该是父亲边踩灭火边向卡车移动, 答案选 B.

51.答案: B.本题考查连词, 根据前后句关系, 应当是父亲一到达大门, 他就跳上卡车, once 意为“一旦”。

52.答案: A.本题考查前后文逻辑, 父亲跳上卡车, 摇起窗户, 然后开车冲出去,应选 A 穿过。

53.答案: B.根据上下文, 火被扑灭了, 母亲吃惊地看着父亲, 答案选 B, 意为“睁大眼睛”。

54.答案: A. curious 好奇的, suspicious 怀疑的, concerned 有关的, 关心的, anxious 焦虑的, 根据语境, 我们对于父亲之前所做的其他工作比较好奇。

55.答案: C. move 移动, resign 辞职, retire 退休, suffer 遭受, 承受, 根据下文 retire 一词, 可得知。

56.答案: A. 根据下文 “...as a carpenter,carpet layer,and electrician” 可得知。

57.答案: D. allow 允许, encourage 鼓励, invite 邀请, force 强求, 根据语境可知 父亲因为遭遇一场事故, 不得不退休。

58.答案: B. 指代上文 accident.

59.答案: B. afraid 害怕的, proud 骄傲的, careful 小心的, ashamed 羞愧的, 根据下文“记住 有一天他们可能会拯救你们生命”得知, 父亲以他们为荣。

60. 答案: C. culture 文化, learning 学习, skill 技巧, languages 语言, 根据上文, 作者的父亲运用自己作为消防员时所掌握的技巧进行灭火。

第二节（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下列材料，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，答案写在答题卡上。

Many of us wake up feeling 61 (tire) in the morning. Many of us ignore the problem as the day goes on, 62 (forget) that it might have a 63 (danger) effect. Society even glorifies "burning the candle at both ends" as 64 sign of our devotion to work and family.

Believe it 65 not, all this bad sleep has far-reaching consequences. We just do not give ourselves enough chances to sleep. A survey of over 74,000 people found 35 percent reported sleeping less than seven hours daily 66 average. Furthermore, the amount of sleep 67 (change) greatly over the past 15 years.

This lack of sleep can lead to many serious 68 (problem). One study found that 69 (simple) limiting yourself to six hours of sleep a night for two weeks had similar effects to staying up all night the night before, 70 could make you perform poorly on a timed attention task.

61.tired 考察词性转化，feel 为感官系动词，后应接形容词。

62.forgetting 考察非谓语，与本句主语 many of us 为主动关系。

63.dangerous 考察词性转化，形容词修饰名词。

64.a 考察冠词，固定搭配，作为...的标志。

65.or 考察连词，固定短语，信不信由你。

66.on 考察介词，固定搭配，平均。

67.has changed 考察时态，根据时间状语 over the past 15 years，应用现在完成时。

68.problems 考察名词，many 修饰可数名词的复数。

69.simply 考察词性转化，副词修饰动词 limit。

70.which 考察定语从句，此处为非限制性定语从句，用关系代词 which 指代前面的句子。

第二卷

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 (^), 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: 在错的词下面划一横线, 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。

Chinese is the world's most widely spoken language. There are much different types of Chinese. For example, one type known as Mandarin, had almost a billion speakers. Outside of China, Chinese in some form is spoken Chinese communities worldwide. The different kinds of Chinese language use a same script. While someone from the north of China may need the speech of someone from the south interpreted, but it is not usually necessary to have written documents translating. In the early twenty century, a government language policy created Modern Standard Chinese, that is now the official language of China. It is one of the official language of the United Nations to develop more effectively communication.

解析:

71.much-many 根据 there are 和 types 是复数名词可知, much 修饰不可数名词, many 修饰可数名词

72.had-has 通篇是一般现在时, 主语是单数, 谓语动词用单三

73.spoken 后加 by. 根据翻译可知, 句意表达被动含义, 应用 by

74.a-the 这是表示特指的, 大家熟知的同样的稿本, the same 表示同样的

75.but 去掉 while...but...不能连用, while 引导状语从句, but 连接并列句, 两者不能同时使用

76.translating-translated have sth done,表示某事被做, 因此用 translated

77.twenty-twentieth 表示世纪的词前要加序数词

78.that-which 非限制性定语从句不能用 that

79.language-languages 前面有 one of + 名词, 名词要用复数形式

80.effectively-effective 形容词修饰名词, effective 修饰名词 communication, effectively 是副词

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

为增进中美学生友谊并加深对彼此文化的理解, 你校将与美国高中举办中美学生交流活动, 现面向全校学生招募活动志愿者。假如你是李华, 对此活动很感兴趣, 请根据下列要点写一封自荐信。

要点：

1.活动的主题；

2.自我介绍；

要求：

1.词数：100 左右；

2.可合理增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Sir or Madam,

I'm Li Hua, a middle school student from China. I read the announcement that you have posted on the Internet and I am interested in it, thus I'd like to take part in it.

The activity aims to strengthen the friendship between Chinese and American students as well as enhance the understanding of mutual culture, which is unquestionably not only entertaining but also instructive. I'm confident that I'm qualified for this position. On the one hand, I have a good command of English and have won several prizes in English contests. On the other hand, being an enthusiastic and outgoing person, I firmly believe that I can promote a better communication between us.

Should this application meet with your favorable consideration, I will do my utmost to justify the confidence you response in me.

Your Sincerely,

Li Hua