

太原市 2020~2021 学年第一学期高二年级期末考试 英语试卷

第 I 卷（共 65 分）

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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。答案写在答题卡上。**注意：**
C 篇分 A、B 两种题型，A（易）题型为客观题，B（难）题型为主观题。

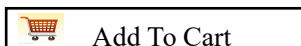
A

Have you ever thought about writing your own fantasy novel? One of the best things you can do is to take inspiration from others. Here are some of the best fantasy books for you.



Sabriel by Garth Nix

While attending boarding school, Sabriel receives a package which contains bells, her father's swords, and a message instructing her to stop a dangerous act on destroying the Old Kingdom's magical rules. This classic fantasy provides readers with more adventures to explore.

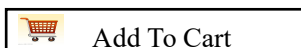


Also available from: [Amazon](#) ; [Walmart](#).



Pet by Akwaeke Emezi

This book is about ideas of justice, good and bad. Jam lives in the town of Lucille, where the old statues have been torn down and the bad things no longer exist. But when a creature named Pet appears from one of her mother's paintings, on the hunt for a monster, Jam will have to rethink all she's been taught.



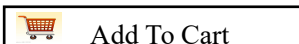
Also available from: [Amazon](#) ; [Barnes & Noble](#).



Akata Witch by Nnedi Okorafor

Fans of *Harry Potter* will be swept away by this adventurous tale about four new friends who discover they have access to powerful magic. Born in New York City, Sunny Nwazue felt out of place and isolated — until she was invited into a hidden world and

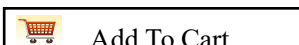
handed a dangerous task.



Also available from: [Amazon](#) ; [Walmart](#).

Seraphina by Rachel Hartman

This novel takes readers into a world where dragons and humans live side by side. Seraphina is half human and half dragon, with a dragon mother able to take human form and a human father who can't stand dragons. Seraphina will probably become a teen fantasy classic.



Also available from: [Bookshop](#) ; [Target](#).

16. Which book describes a creature hunting for a monster?

- A. *Pet.* B. *Sabriel.* C. *Akata Witch.* D. *Seraphina.*

17. Which character was born in the city of New York?

- A. Jam. B. Sabriel. C. Seraphina. D. Sunny Nwazue.

18. Where can you buy a copy of Seraphina?

- A. From Amazon.
B. From Target.
C. From Walmart.
D. From Barnes & Noble.

【答案与解析】

16. A

解析：细节理解题，根据“a creature hunting for a monster”可定位于第二本书的介绍中“*But when a creature named Pet appears from one of her mother’s paintings, on the hunt for a monster, Jam will have to rethink all she’s been taught.*”，故答案为 A。

17. D

解析：细节理解题，根据“the city of New York”可定位于第三本书的介绍中“*Born in New York City, Sunny Nwazue felt out of place and isolated — until she was invited into a hidden world and handed a dangerous task.*”，故答案为 D。

18. B

解析：细节理解题，根据定位词“Seraphina”可定位于第四本书的介绍中“*Also available from: [Bookshop](#) ; [Target](#).*”，故答案为 B。

B

Most people enjoy hearing a bit of background music while eating at home, or while dining out at their favorite restaurants. Recent studies have shown that the loudness of music can have an observable effect on our food choices. Certain tunes (曲调) and melodies can even influence our perception (感知) of the food when we

are eating it.

One study was led by Dipayan Biswas of the University of South Florida's Muma College of Business. In his research, Biswas played the same music for diners in a cafe, but at volumes of 50 decibels (分贝) on some days and 70 decibels on others. On the days when music was played at 70 decibels, diners often ordered less healthy, higher-calorie foods. In comparison, the diners who listened to tunes at lower decibels made healthier choices. The results, Biswas thought, were due to human general need to look for comfort when they were stressed out. To further prove his ideas, a similar study was repeated, this time in grocery stores. The results were the same as the first. The louder the music, the more cookies, chips, and sugary drinks shoppers bought.

Another study that examined this phenomenon was conducted by researchers at the University of Oxford. The team looked at whether loud, fast music might increase the perceived spiciness (辛辣) of dishes. Not surprisingly, participants who listened to music containing fast drumbeats and the sounds of high decibels reported that food was spicier and had stronger flavors up to 10%. The researchers called the strange phenomenon "sonic seasoning". It's no wonder that such music is often played by restaurants that will be serving up spicy foods for their diners.

19. What's the purpose of Dipayan Biswas' study?

- A. To tell high decibels from low decibels.
- B. To explore effects of music on food choices.
- C. To find tunes and melodies diners like most.
- D. To observe the effect of unhealthy food and drinks.

20. What made people choose unhealthier foods according to Biswas?

- A. The report about unhealthier foods.
- B. Their habits of more various orders.
- C. The love for sounds with high decibels.
- D. Their desire for comfort under pressure.

21. Why is loud and fast music played in restaurants when spicy foods are served?

- A. To reduce the flavor of the food.
- B. To add fast drumbeats and sounds.
- C. To change diners' feelings about food.
- D. To test a phenomenon "sonic seasoning".

【答案及解析】

19.B

解析: 本题为推断题, 由第三段首句“Another study that examined this phenomenon was conducted by researchers at the University of Oxford.”可知, 上一段也在讲通过研究来调查这个现象, 此现象即文章第一段第二句话, 研究音乐的高度对食物选择的影响。故选 B。

20.D

解析: 根据题干可定位到原文第二段第三句话 **unhealthier foods** 对应原文 **less healthy foods**, 再结合第五句话 “The results, Biswas thought, were due to human general need to look for comfort when they were stressed out.”可知在压力之下渴望获得安慰, 故选 D。

21.C

解析: C。根据题干可定位到文章最后一句, 可知饭店此做法是利用了“**sonic seasoning** (声波调味料)”的这个现象, 结合最后一段第二句“**loud, fast music might increase the perceived spiciness** (辛辣) of dishes.”可知大声的、快节奏的歌会增加对食物辛辣的感知, 故选 C。

C

My family just got back from a wonderful vacation. It was 10 days of good food, great sun and beautiful beaches. One day nearly ruined our trip, though. I had caught a bad cold, and I was thinking about staying at home. But my wife had her heart set on the beach, and because we have three small children, I came along to help out.

We arrived, and my wife was in heaven. I wasn't as enthusiastic. The sand wasn't nearly as soft as I like. And the surf was much rougher, which certainly didn't please my kids.

As I kept comparing this beach to other ones, my mood **deteriorated**. I was about to get into another big argument with my wife when I remembered three little words: "Disagree and commit". It's a principle that encourages healthy discussion and disagreement during the decision-making process, but that requires full support for a decision once made.

In the case of our vacation, I had agreed to let my wife pick the beach for the day. Because of my cold, I would have found something wrong with just about any beach, and complaining would have just made everyone else unhappy, too. So, I did the opposite. I looked for all the great things about the beach and voiced them out loud. And guess what? I survived those hours on the beach.

In all our relationships, we're looking for support. Of course, good friends should be able to have healthy disagreements. But when it comes to making decisions, there are times when all the discussion in the world won't change another person's mind. When that happens, ask yourself: Can I disagree and commit? If you can, you'll show your partner you're willing to go all in and they'll do the same for you.

I know it's saved my most precious relationships countless times over the years. And it's a major reason why after 11 years of marriage, three kids, and even the stress of a family vacation, the relationship between my wife

and me is stronger than ever.

(以下是 A 种题型)

22. What almost ruined the author's family vacation?

- A. The trip to the beach.
- B. The kid's bad cold.
- C. The author's three kids.
- D. The heart attack of his wife.

23. What does the underlined word "deteriorated" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Got silent
- B. Turned thrilled
- C. Became terrible
- D. Remained calm

24. How did the author translate "disagree and commit" into his action?

- A. By comparing the beach to others.
- B. By complaining about the dry sand.
- C. By pointing out good things about the beach.
- D. By having a violent argument with his dear wife.

25. What does the author suggest doing in relationships?

- A. Trying to change others' minds.
- B. Finding disagreements with others.
- C. Expressing the complaint and anger.
- D. Supporting others though disagreeing.

【答案及解析】

22. 答案为 A.

解析：细节理解题。由文中第二段“I wasn't as enthusiastic. The sand wasn't nearly as soft as I like. And the surf was much rougher, which certainly didn't please my kids”及第三段“I was about to get into another big argument with my wife”可知，作者对于此处沙滩各种不满意，因此选 A。

23. 答案为 C.

解析：词义猜测题。由第三段中“I was about to get into another big argument with my wife”及第二段对于沙滩的描述可知，作者心情很不好，因此选 C，“变得糟糕”。A 选项表示“变得安静”，B 选项表示“变得激动”，D 选项表示“保持冷静”。

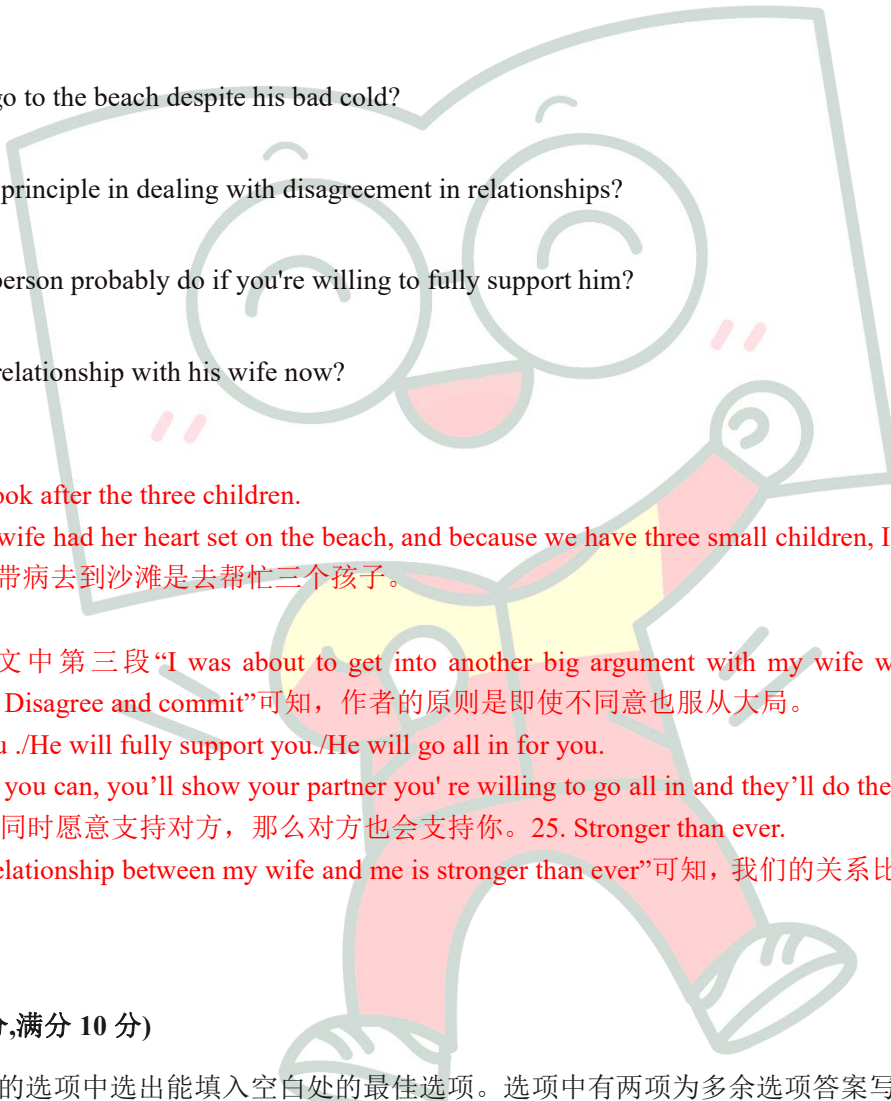
24. 答案为 C.

解析：细节理解题。由第四段中“I looked for all the great things about the beach and voiced them out loud”可知，虽然作者对于这个沙滩不满，但是为了不使得每个人都不高兴，作者选择找到这个沙滩的发光点，因此选 C。

25. 答案为 D.

解析：细节理解题。根据倒数第二段第一句“In all our relationships, we're looking for support”及后面“When that happens, ask yourself: Can I disagree and commit? If you can, you'll show your partner you're willing to go all in and they'll do the same for you”的表述可知，当遇到意见不一致的时候，需要的是展示给同伴自己愿意去支持他，即使自己有不不同的地方，因此选 D。

(以下是 B 种题型)

- 
22. Why did the author go to the beach despite his bad cold?
23. What is the author's principle in dealing with disagreement in relationships?
24. What will the other person probably do if you're willing to fully support him?
25. How is the author's relationship with his wife now?

【答案及解析】

22. Because he needs to help look after the three children.

解析：由文中第一段“But my wife had her heart set on the beach, and because we have three small children, I came along to help out”可知，作者带病去到沙滩是去帮忙三个孩子。

23. Disagree and commit.

解析：由 principle 定位到文中第三段“I was about to get into another big argument with my wife when I remembered three little words: Disagree and commit”可知，作者的原则是即使不同意也服从大局。

24. He will do the same for you ./He will fully support you./He will go all in for you.

解析：由文中倒数第二段“If you can, you'll show your partner you're willing to go all in and they'll do the same for you”可知，如果在意见不同时愿意支持对方，那么对方也会支持你。

25. Stronger than ever.
解析：由文中最后一段“the relationship between my wife and me is stronger than ever”可知，我们的关系比以前更加密切。

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答案写在答题卡上。

Trying to find common topics with someone you've never met before and may never meet again, is certainly awkward. Like it or not, your future holds many conversations with strangers that must start somewhere. Usually, they begin with small talk. 26 _____ .

An icebreaker that works in every situation

There's one icebreaker question that'll work every single time: Tell me about yourself. The four words are much more effective than the question "So what do you do?" because you don't make any assumptions (假设) about the other person. 27 _____. It allows you to start a conversation without the fear that you're going to make someone uncomfortable. Raising a broad question lets people lead you to who they are.

Stay curious

28 _____, your next move is equally important. You have to really listen to how the other person responds and care what they have to say. Talk about what they're interested in. Build on it. Ask them more questions about that thing. 29 _____. You need to hear what the other person has to say. Bringing enthusiasm to the conversation will go a long way.

How to exit gracefully

Sometimes you just run out of things to talk about. One last trick for you. Be honest. Say you've got to go to the bar, to the bathroom, to say hello to your friend across the room. Then go. 30 _____. But do you really want to be stuck talking to someone when you have nothing to talk about? Abandoning one bad conversation frees you up to start another with someone new. It starts with, "So Bob, tell me about yourself."

- A. Sure, it might feel rude
- B. Here's how to do small talk right
- C. Don't quickly exit the conversation
- D. After you get past the breaking of ice
- E. Even if he's excited about a certain topic
- F. A good conversation depends heavily on curiosity
- G. The four words are more likely to lead to a truly interesting conversation

【答案与解析】

答案: BGDFA

解析:

26. 设空处在第一段的最后一句, 文章是总分结构, 因此选择 B

27. 结合段落主题, 且空前句提到 Tell me about yourself, 对应选项中的 The four words, 空后句的翻译逻辑也合适, 因此选择 G

28. 过渡句承上启下，以及空后句 *your next move* 对应了 *After you get past the breaking of ice*，因此选择 D

29. 结合段落主题 *Stay curious* 和翻译，因此选择 F

30. 根据空前句内容，“诚实一些，说你要去酒吧/浴室/跟朋友打招呼等等，然后走开”对相应选项 *it might feel rude*，且和后文内容构成转折，因此选择 A

第三部分 完型填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分. 总分 20 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，答案写在答题卡上。

Since every Saturday is cleaning day, I thought I'd use this moment to teach my kids housework.

On our first cleaning day, Sebastian started with good 31. He took a cloth to the kitchen but soon got 32 by our biggest knife. I got to stop him before he 33 himself. Sebastian is only seven.

Tashi, who's sixteen, came out of her bedroom at noon. I told Tashi sweeping was her 34. "Fine," she said, and she went to the bathroom. Forty minutes passed before she finished a really 35 area.

How can my kids be so 36 at cleaning?

Of course, I knew. For sixteen years, Tashi's father has been 37 for her. Sixteen years! Every morning, I pick up Sebastian's towel because it's just 38 than asking him to do it.

The thing is, I don't remember learning much about cleaning from my 39. My parents were hands-off. My mom was always there, 40 after school I made my own snack. I got no 41 with homework. If I wanted a new tennis racket (球拍), I had to 42 cars in the neighborhood.

Maybe kids learn to clean not from learning 43 to clean, but by having the freedom to learn how to do things 44 their own.

Now, I ask the kids to do some 45 by themselves because I think they would somehow 46 how to do simple things. I can't say the kids do their chores 47 or well. But they are in charge of their own dirty laundry.

Then yesterday, I got a small 48. After I went grocery shopping, I told the kids to unload the car, then I went to the bathroom. When I came out, I heard Tashi 49 at Sebastian: "Help me put the things away. You can't 50 Mom to do everything."

31. A. humor B. energy C. regret D. doubt

32. A.confused B.touched C.attracted D.encouraged
33. A.hurt B.found C.expressed D.taught
34. A.grade B.mistake C.belief D.responsibility
35. A.small B.hard C.local D.low
36. A.bad B.good C.angry D.expert
37. A.taking up B.cleaning up C.breaking out D.turning out
38. A.cooler B.easier C.braver D.funnier
39. A.neighbors B.colleagues C.relatives D.parents
40. A.or B.so C.but D.and
41. A.goal B.help C.ambition D.strength
42. A.wash B.buy C.drive D.borrow
43. A.who B.when C.where D.how
44. A.by B.as C.to D.on
45. A.tests B.sports C.housework D.research
46. A.inform B.ask C.know D.ignore
47. A.equally B.physically C.traditionally D.willingly
48. A.dream B.win C.pain D.question
49. A.aiming B.looking C.yelling D.knocking
50. A.expect B.permit C.remind D.inspire

【答案与解析】

答案：BCADA ABBDC BADD CDBCA

解析：

本文讲述了作者让孩子们去做家务，虽然孩子们做的不好，但是作者认为做家务的过程是让孩子们去学会自己去做一些事情的过程。最后这一做法让孩子们学会了不能所有事情都依赖妈妈。

31.B 考查名词。本句：Sebastian 是带着_____开始做家务的。后文有提到，Sebastian 仅仅七岁。分析：孩子尚小，对家务存在着一种好奇，新鲜感，所以选 B.energy 精力,活力。

32.C 考查动词题。本句：他被最大刀_____。后文作者去阻止孩子。Sebastian 仅仅七岁。分析：说明孩子没有意识到问题的严重性。结合语境翻译只有 C.attracted 吸引翻译比较恰当，所以选 C。

33.A 考查动词题。前文他被最大刀_____。这道题目我去阻止他，在_____他自己之前。分析：怕孩子被刀伤到，所以选择 A.hurt 使受伤。

34.D 考查名词题。本篇文章主要在讲做家务。本句：我告诉 Tashi 扫地是他的_____。分析：做家务应该是一种责任，任务，所以选择 D.responsibility 责任，职责。

35.A 考查形容词。本句：在 40 分钟如此长的时间里，只完成了一块儿_____地方。根据后文，Tashi 从小不怎么做家务。他的孩子们做家务做的不好。所以 35 题应该选择的是小的区域，选 A。

36.A 考查形容词，结合前面两个孩子做家务的情况以及后面对 Tashi 的做家务情况的描述。可以得出 36 应该选择负向词。所以选择 A. bad 不好的。

37.B 考查动词题。作者后文有强调 16 年。而且整篇文章讲解的是打扫的问题，所以选择 B.

cleaning up 打扫。

38.B 本句：每天早晨我会捡起 Sebastian 的毛巾，因为那比要求他去捡起毛巾更_____。分析：Sebastian 做家务做的不好，所以作者自己做要比要求 Sebastian 去做要更加的容易。其他选项不符合语义。

39.D 考查名词题下文有提到 parents 考查同词复现，且带入符合语境。

40.C 考察逻辑连词。前半句：妈妈一直在那里。后半句：在放学之后我做我自己的零食。前后有转折关系，所以选择 C.but 。

41.B 考查动词。句意：我做一个人完成作业，没有人帮忙；代入 B. help 符合语义。

42.A 考查动宾搭配。根据句意可知，作者如果想要一个新的网球拍，需要给邻居_____车，此处和 car 搭配，wash 最符合语境，故选 A。

43.D 考查连词。根据空前后，“学习... ..去清洁”并且根据后文的“but by having the freedom to learn how to do things”填入 D 选项的 how 合适。

44.D 考查固定搭配。On one's own 意为“靠自己的力量，独自地”。

45.C 考查名词。前文都在说做家务的事情，所以根据主题，应该选 C. housework。

46.C 考查动词。根据句意：因为我认为他们会以某种形式去... ..如何去做简单的事情。此处填入 C. know 知道，最合适。

47.D 考查副词。A.平等地； B.身体上地； C.传统地； D.乐意地

48.B 考查名词。根据后文 Tashi 的话，此处作者获得了一个小小的胜利，故选 B。

49.C 考查动词。文中的 Tashi 的话“Help me put the things away. You can't expect Mom to do everything.”可知，Tashi 对 Sebastian 是训话的口吻，所以选 C.yelling。

50.A 考查动词。根据空前后，你不能让妈妈包揽了所有的事情，expect 最合适。

第 II 卷 (共 35 分)

第四部分 短文填空 (共 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个恰当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。答案写在题号后的横线上。

The piano is one of the world's most popular instruments. It was perfected in 1709 by an 51. _____ (Italy) instrument maker, Bartolomeo Cristofbri, because the instruments in the string classification hadn't inspired more music or attracted a larger number of 52. _____ (play). Cristofbri was a maker of 53. _____ harpsichord which was similar to the piano. Later he 54. _____ (replace) the harpsichord's plucking mechanism (弹拨装置) with hammers, 55. _____ could strike strings. Special things used to reduce the level of sound were also added 56. _____ (give) the piano a different and 57. _____ (high) enjoyable sound. While Cristofbri's piano had two strings 58. _____ each note, the modem piano has one string for the 59. _____ (low) notes, two for the middle and three for the highest. Like other string instruments, the piano's sound 60. _____ (strengthen) by a soundboard.

【答案与解析】

51. **【答案】** Italian

【解析】 考察形容词。空前有冠词 an，空后有名词，所以空处应该填形容词性的词。

52. **【答案】** players

【解析】 考察名词。空前有介词，并且空后没有任何内容，所以要把 play 的动词形式变形为名词。

53. **【答案】** the

【解析】 考察冠词——定冠词。空后是名词，并且是无词填空，因此应该填一个冠词，后面有定语从句修饰，所以应该填定冠词。

54. **【答案】** replaced

【解析】 考察动词——谓语。本题是给词填空，整句话中没有谓语，空处应该填谓语，因此就要考虑时态、语态、主谓一致。本篇文章整体前半部分是过去式，语态为主动。

55. **【答案】** which

【解析】 考察定语从句关系代词。本句话有两个动词，因此需要一个连词，主句完整，从句不完整，因此是定从。先行词是 plucking mechanism (弹拨装置)——物，在从句中做主语。

56. **【答案】** to give

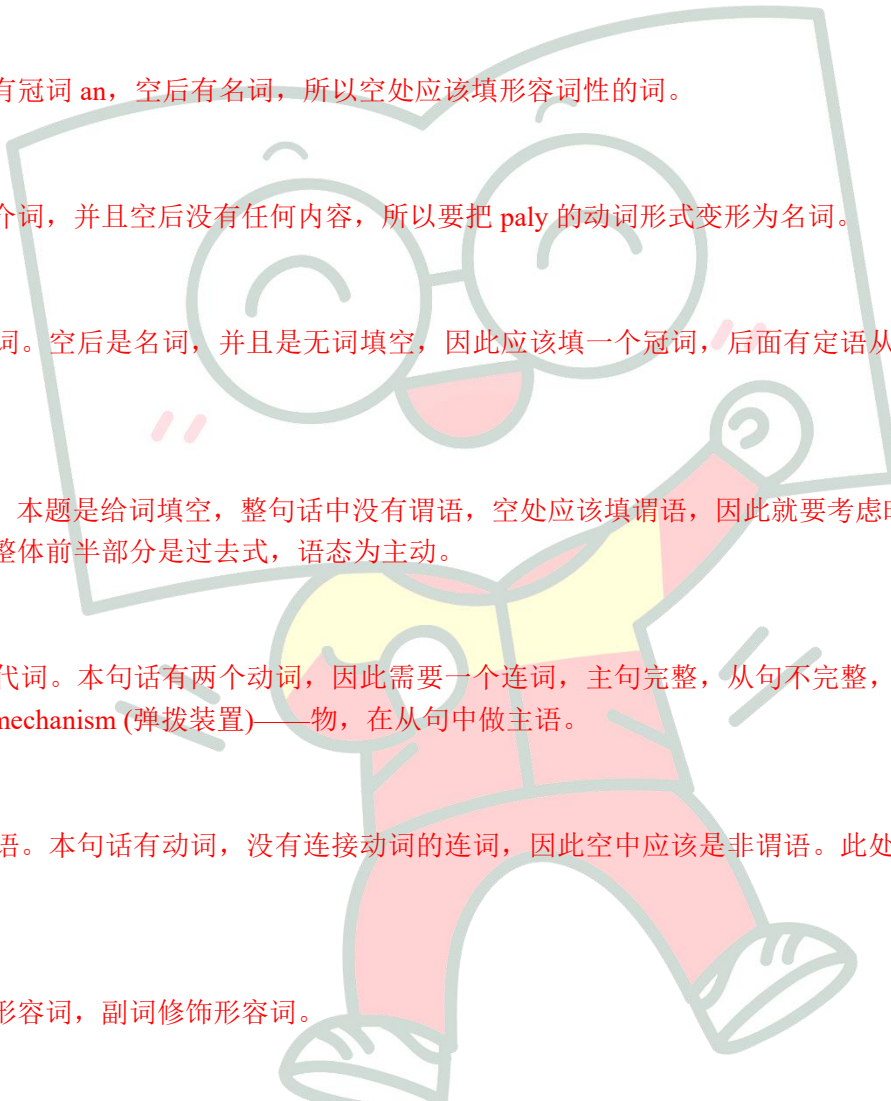
【解析】 考察动词——非谓语。本句话有动词，没有连接动词的连词，因此空中应该非谓语。此处表示目的，因此填 to do 形式。

57. **【答案】** highly

【解析】 考察副词。空后是形容词，副词修饰形容词。

58. **【答案】** for

【解析】 考察介词。考察介词的意义，for 表示“为了”，“给”。



59. 【答案】lowest

【解析】考察形容词最高级。本题是给词填空，给词是形容词，并且空前有定冠词 the，所以空处应该填形容词的最高级。

60. 【答案】is strengthened

【解析】考察动词——谓语。本题是给词填空，给的词是动词，整句话中没有谓语，空处应该填谓语，因此就要考虑时态、语态、主谓一致。本篇文章后面是在对钢琴进行描述，为一般现在时，语态为被动语态，主语为 sound，用单数。

第五部分 写作（共两节，满分 25 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、删减或修改。

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 (\\) 划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,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。

The other day my brother and I went to the cinema by bicycle. My brother were riding with I sitting on the seat behind. As we got the first crossroads, a young man and a girl came up but stopped us. "We've found you at last," they say. But we didn't know them. Point to a policeman not far away, the young man explained, "He stopped us about half an hours ago and made us catch the next offender. Hope you don't have to wait as long as we did. Just be patience. Good a luck." We realized final that we had broken the traffic rules.

【答案与解析】

The other day my brother and I went to the cinema by bicycle. My brother were riding with I sitting on the seat behind. As we got [∧] the first crossroads, a young man and a girl came up but stopped us. "We've found you at last," they say. But we didn't know them. Point to a policeman not far away, the young man explained, "He stopped us about half an hours ago and made us catch the next offender. Hope you don't have to wait as long as we did. Just be patience. Good ~~a~~ luck."

patient

We realized final that we had broken the traffic rules.

finally

解析:

1. 考察动词主谓一致。主语 my brother 是第三人称，故用 was
2. 考察代词。介词 with 后加代词宾格，故用 me。
3. 考察介词。固定搭配 get to+地点，“到达……”
4. 考察逻辑连词。根据句意“一个年轻男人和一个女孩走了过来，并且让我们停了下来。”前后是并列关系，故改成 and。
5. 考察动词时态。整片文章的时态都为过去时，所以这里也用过去时合适，故改成 said。
6. 考察动词非谓语。句中无连词，且有谓语动词 explained，故用非谓语。point 和 the young man 为主动关系，故改成 pointing。
7. 考察名词单复数。半个小时 half an hour 用单数。
8. 考察词性变形。根据句意，“耐心一点”，应用 adj，故改成 patient。
9. 考察冠词。固定搭配“good luck”，祝你好运。
10. 考察形容词变副词。finally 修饰动词 realized。

第二节 书面表达（满分 15 分）

你们学校上周开展了"Reading Week"（读书周）活动，请你用英语介绍该活动情况。

内容包括：

- 1.活动意图； 2.活动内容； 3.活动反响。

注意：1.词数 100 左右；

- 2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【答案与解析】

One possible version:

Last week, an activity called Reading Week was held in our school which aims to raise students' awareness of reading books. I'd like to share something about it with you.

During the "Reading Week", every student was encouraged to choose books to read and share. The books came in different types, including adventure, fantasy and so on. Moreover, there was a special period of 15 minutes every day, when students should read aloud. On the final day, some students were invited to share what they have read and learned, exchanging ideas with other readers present.

Personally, the Reading Week was a big success because my classmates have showed great interest in reading and many are even determined to go on with this good habit.

解析：

本篇写作类似于传统的介绍信，只是不再以信件形式出现，考查内容实质上没有发生变化。需要描述活动的目的和主题，内容以及意义等。

句式积累：

- 表达活动目的：For the purpose of /With the intention of/Aimed at doing.../Targeted at doing...
- 表达活动主题： An activity , the theme of which is “xxx”/ entitled “xxx”, was held in...
e.g. An exciting event entitled "Reading Week" was held/carried out last week , which was targeted at raising students' awareness of reading books, meanwhile providing a platform to share their opinions .
- 以下是此次活动的详细信息：
The details about this activity are as follows.
The information mentioned below is the details of this activity.
- 重要性/意义描述：
From this activity, you can not only acquire more knowledge , but also enrich your school life/broaden your horizon.

