

高三英语

2018. 01

(本试卷满分共 120 分, 考试时间 100 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必先将答题卡上的学校、年级、班级、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹签字笔填写清楚, 并认真核对条形码上的准考证号、姓名, 在答题卡的“条形码粘贴区”贴好条形码。
2. 本次考试所有答题均在答题卡上完成。选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔以正确填涂方式将各小题对应选项涂黑, 如需改动, 用橡皮擦除干净后再选涂其它选项。非选择题必须使用标准黑色字迹签字笔书写, 要求字体工整、字迹清楚。
3. 请严格按照答题卡上题号在相应答题区内作答, 超出答题区域书写的答案无效, 在试卷、草稿纸上答题无效。
4. 请保持答题卡卡面清洁, 不要装订、不要折叠、不要破损。

笔试 (共三部分 120 分)

第一部分 知识运用 (共两节, 45 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. The movie *Wolf Warrior II* _____ positive reviews since it was released.
A. receives B. has received C. received D. had received
2. _____ that it was going to rain, James took a raincoat with him.
A. Seeing B. Saw C. Seen D. To see
3. Yuan Longping has won many awards, _____ shows his extraordinary achievements.
A. what B. that C. who D. which
4. My wallet is no longer in use. I can buy _____ I want simply with WeChat Pay.
A. whoever B. whichever C. whatever D. whenever
5. In 1938, Pearl S. Buck became the first American woman _____ the Nobel Prize for Literature.
A. winning B. win C. won D. to win

6. —I'm sorry. I _____ at you the other day.
—Forget it. I was a bit out of control myself.
- A. shouldn't shout B. shouldn't have shouted
C. mustn't shout D. mustn't have shouted
7. Though _____ of the danger, Mr. Brown still risked his life to save the boy in the fire.
- A. having told B. telling C. to be told D. told
8. —Have you moved into the new house?
—Not yet. It _____.
- A. has been built B. was built
C. is being built D. had been built
9. I believe the time is coming soon _____ there will be no weapons in the world.
- A. which B. that C. where D. when
10. _____ you have finished your homework, you can have a rest.
- A. Now that B. As if C. In case D. Even if
11. —Mary will not attend the party tonight.
—But she _____ she would!
- A. has promised B. promised C. will promise D. promises
12. Please call me before 10am next Monday. I _____ classes after 10am.
- A. would have B. have had C. will have D. had
13. _____ is going to do the job will be decided in tomorrow's meeting.
- A. Which B. That C. What D. Who
14. If he _____ more careful, he would have got much better results in the finals.
- A. had been B. was C. has been D. were
15. When reading _____ the lines, readers can connect the literature to their own experience.
- A. with B. for C. beyond D. on

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Thanks for Taking Care of Me

Like most elementary schools, it was typical to have a parade of students in and out of the health clinic throughout the day. As principal, my office was right next door to the clinic, so I often dropped in to lend a hand and 16 out with hugs.

One morning I was putting a Band-Aid on little Mary's bloody knee and I 17 that she was shivering in her thin little shirt. I found her a warm sweater and helped her pull it on. "Thanks for 18 me," she whispered.

It wasn't long after that when cancer invaded me. I considered whether or not to tell the students about my 19. The word cancer seemed so frightening. When it became evident that the children were going to find out one way or another, I 20 to tell them myself. The empathy and 21 I saw in their faces told me I had made the right decision. When I gave them a 22 to ask questions, they 23 wanted to know how they could help. I told them that what I would like best would be their letters, pictures and prayers.

Little Mary threw herself into my arms and looked up into my face. "Don't be afraid, Dr. Perry," she said earnestly, "It's our 24 to take care of you."

No one 25 have ever done a better job. The kids sent me a book they had written and a video of every class in the school singing get-well songs. When I would have an operation, the letters and pictures 26 coming until they covered every wall of my room. What healing 27 I found in being surrounded by their caring!

At long last I was 28 enough to return to work. As I headed up the road to the school, I was suddenly overcome by 29. *If the kids have forgotten all about me, what should I do? 30 they don't want a skinny bald principal?* Then I caught sight of the school marquee "Welcome Back, Dr. Perry," it read. As I

___31___ closer, everywhere I looked were pink ribbons. ___32___ flooded over me.

Little Mary was first in line to ___33___ me. "Dr. Perry, you're back!" she called. "See, I told you we'd take care of you!"

What an amazing day! I didn't look for or expect anything in ___34___ when I helped them, but when they did return the favor, it was an enormous and positive ___35___.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 16. A. help | B. watch | C. take | D. rush |
| 17. A. agreed | B. noticed | C. thought | D. predicted |
| 18. A. listening to | B. playing with | C. calling on | D. taking care of |
| 19. A. opinion | B. difference | C. disease | D. experience |
| 20. A. regretted | B. decided | C. promised | D. hesitated |
| 21. A. concern | B. trust | C. pleasure | D. fear |
| 22. A. challenge | B. change | C. chance | D. choice |
| 23. A. also | B. hardly | C. mostly | D. even |
| 24. A. idea | B. lesson | C. duty | D. turn |
| 25. A. could | B. should | C. need | D. must |
| 26. A. stopped | B. kept | C. started | D. delayed |
| 27. A. prayers | B. warnings | C. comfort | D. welcome |
| 28. A. brave | B. prepared | C. confident | D. well |
| 29. A. curiosity | B. pride | C. doubts | D. difficulties |
| 30. A. What for | B. What if | C. How come | D. How often |
| 31. A. stood | B. grew | C. stayed | D. drew |
| 32. A. Relief | B. Disappointment | C. Pain | D. Surprise |
| 33. A. greet | B. thank | C. amuse | D. tease |
| 34. A. time | B. return | C. mind | D. order |
| 35. A. effect | B. attitude | C. contribution | D. bonus |

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

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

A

Dear Student of Star Middle School:

As your student council president, I am writing to ask for your support to start the Count-Your-Steps walking program. Mr. Stewart Thomas, a parent of two students at Star Middle School, firstly came up with the idea. Mr. Thomas is a fan of walking and wants to encourage others to appreciate the activity. He shared his idea with our principal, Ms. Howser, who immediately agreed that we should try it.

Ms. Howser contacted the other middle schools in the district, and all the teachers eagerly adopted the program. Now a team of Count-Your-Steps organizers made up of representatives from the middle schools, has established the program's goal: to increase awareness of the benefits of walking. Organizers want middle school students to accept this challenge and make walking one of their daily activities.

The program has clear guidelines. Interested participants must only commit to recording the number of steps taken daily. Ms. Earley, the assistant principal, will give each of us a log for recording our steps and a pedometer, which is a small, digital tool used to count the steps of the person wearing it. All participants need to do each day is to wear the pedometer, walk as much as possible, and then record the number of steps in our logs. Clearly, the process is simple and convenient.

While the benefits of walking are multiple, this challenge offers all who participate the opportunity to work together, achieve success, and make positive changes. Remember that the other schools in the district are signed up for the Count-Your-Steps too, and each one will try to take more steps than our school. I hope many will agree to this challenge and show everyone the Star Middle School Cougar Spirit.

Please take into careful consideration this valuable and well-planned program, and then sign up today! In the words of Mr. Thomas, "Together we can enjoy the advantages of walking."

Sincerely,
Cora Jeffries

36. _____ firstly suggested the Count-Your-Steps walking program.

- A. Mr. Thomas
- B. Ms. Earley
- C. Ms. Howser
- D. Cora Jeffries

37. The goal of Count-Your-Steps walking program is to _____.

- A. show the school spirit
- B. make friends with others
- C. develop a habit of running
- D. appreciate the benefits of walking

38. The pedometer is used to _____.

- A. find the routes
- B. record the days
- C. number the steps
- D. count the walkers

39. The purpose of the passage is to _____.

- A. introduce school rules
- B. call on students to join a program
- C. explain the guidelines
- D. persuade students to buy a pedometer

B

The Amazing Penguin Rescue

The summer of 2016, the ship MV Treasure sunk, creating an oil spill. Thirteen hundred tons of fuel oil were flowing right in the middle of the African Penguins' habitat. Soon the oil covered about 20,000 penguins. Without swift help, the seabirds would have no chance for survival. Volunteers were showing up by the thousands and I also took part in what was the largest animal rescue operation ever.

A warehouse was turned into a rescue center near the habitat and hundreds of pools were built to hold about 100 oiled birds each. When walking into the center, I couldn't believe my ears. I had expected to walk into a chorus of honking and squawking(叫声). Instead, the center sounded like a library. The penguins were dead silent. My heart ached for the painful birds. Cleaning them all seemed like an impossible task. But we had to carry on like doctors in an emergency room. There was no time for doubt. Cleaning oil off a penguin wasn't easy. Even with more than 12,500 volunteers, it took a month to bathe all 20,000 birds at the center.

While volunteers were busy bathing the oiled penguins, another crisis(危机) was developing. Oil from the spill had started moving north. Tens of thousands of penguins were in the oil's path. But we already had our hands full with 20,000 recovering birds. If any more birds were oiled, we wouldn't have enough resources to save them.

One researcher came up with an idea: What if the penguins were temporarily moved out of harm's way? Experts decided to have a try. Volunteers rounded up the penguins and released them 500 miles away. The hope was that by the time the seabirds swam home, the oil would be gone. The plan worked! Another 20,000 penguins were saved.

The entire penguin rescue took about three months. More than 90% of the oiled penguins were successfully returned to the wild. Looking back on the rescue, I am still amazed by the work of the volunteers. What I could hardly believe was that we accomplished an impossible task.

40. The African penguins were in danger because of _____.
A. a knock by a ship B. a spill of oil
C. a change of habitats D. a lack of help
41. When walking into the rescue center, the author felt _____.
A. ambitious B. hopeless C. shocked D. inspired
42. The crisis was ended by _____.
A. stopping the flow of the oil
B. cleaning the polluted habitat
C. asking more volunteers to help
D. moving the penguins from home
43. The author mainly intends to tell us that _____.
A. many hands make great work
B. where there is a will there is a way
C. the future of wildlife is in our hands
D. unite to make the earth pollution-free

C

Researchers at Brigham found about one in five teenagers now have some degree of hearing damage. The researchers did not say why hearing loss has risen, but other experts have strong suspicions. One likely culprit, they say, is MP3 players.

An MP3 player can be dangerous to hearing when its decibel level is turned up too high. High-decibel sounds can damage nerve endings, called hair cells. If a sound is loud enough, the damage can be permanent. A loud sound can shake the membrane(薄膜) on which the hair cells sit— “like an earthquake”. That shake can break or even uproot hair cells. When that happens, the hair cells are finished. Human ears cannot regrow hair cells. Therefore, when listening to an MP3 player, set a volume limit and avoid exposure to loud sounds.

On the other hand, the loudness of today’s music may not be totally under your control. Music companies have been purposely turning up the volume. It’s a trend called the fight for loudness.

Play a CD from the 1990s. Then play a newly released tune. Don’t touch the volume control. You’ll probably notice that the new CD sounds louder than the old one. Why? Sound engineers who create CDs are using dynamic range compression(压缩), a technology that makes the quiet parts of a song louder and the loud parts quieter. The overall effect of compression is a louder recording.

Many musicians and sound engineers aren’t pleased. They say that compression is driving down the quality of today’s music, making it sound flat and blaring. Gray Hobish, a sound engineer, explains that music should be a combination of loudness and softness. But music companies want to make music louder so it will stand out. That’s important in the competition among recording companies.

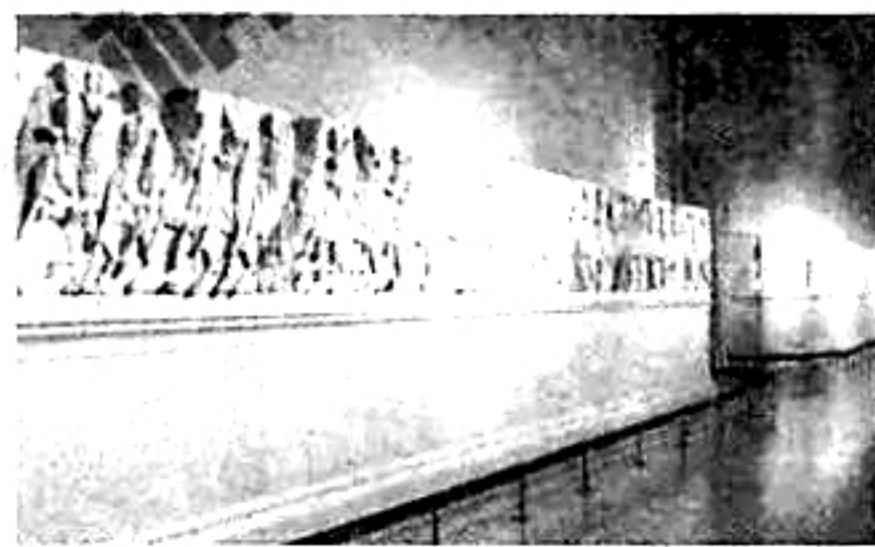
What about listeners? Many teenagers listen to music on the go in noisy places and through headphones, all of which reduce sound quality. So young listeners may not notice the poorer quality of modern recordings. “To their ears,” says Hobish, “the music sounds fine. And they are not aware of the hidden threat of the music they are enjoying.”

44. The phrase “like an earthquake” in Para. 2 aims to explain _____.
A. that volume can strongly affect parts of the ear
B. how our body is unable to regrow hair cells
C. how much damage the ear can avoid
D. that hair cells are easily damaged
45. What can we learn about today’s music business?
A. New technology improves the quality of music.
B. Young listeners today prefer louder sound.
C. Music companies sacrifice quality for loudness.
D. Sound engineers face tough competition.
46. What is probably the best title for the passage?
A. The Loudness War
B. Your Hearing Is Going!
C. The Damaged Ears
D. Are You a Good Listener?

D

Antiquities are ancient objects and artworks. Museums acquire works to display from many different sources. Sometimes they purchase them. Other times they receive donations. Today there are strict rules forbidding art that has been stolen from other countries. However, antiquities that have been at museums for decades or even centuries may have arrived there by questionable means. Now, some countries claim that museums have a responsibility to return these antiquities to their original locations.

There are many examples of this debate. Perhaps the most famous is the argument between Greece and the UK over the Elgin marbles. In the early 19th century, the Earl(伯爵) of Elgin had numerous sculptures taken from Greece to the UK. When Elgin did this, Greece was still a part of the Ottoman Empire. He claimed that he had received a permit to export



Elgin marbles

the sculptures. Today the marbles are on display in the British Museum. However, Greece wants them to be returned to their original location.

Should museums return these antiquities? Experts disagree. Malcolm Bell III says yes. Bell is a retired professor of art at the University of Virginia. He says, "Many antiquities and artworks have special cultural value for a particular community or nation. When these works are removed from their original cultural setting they lose their context and the culture loses a part of its history."

According to Bell, a country's request for the return of an antiquity "usually has a strong legal basis." It "was exported illegally, and is now stolen property." He called the return of antiquities "an expression of justice."

James Cuno says not always. Cuno is president of an art museum in Los Angeles. He is also the author of the book *Who Owns Antiquity?*. Cuno agrees that museums have "a social and legal responsibility" to return illegally exported antiquities. However, he doesn't support the return of legally acquired works.

"An area of land held today by a given nation-state in the past likely belonged to a different political entity(实体). Even if one wanted to reunite scattered works of art, where would one do so? Which among the many countries, cities, and museums in possession of parts of a work of art should be the chosen 'home' of the reunited work?" Cuno believes that museums should collect art from the world's diverse cultures. This should be done "through purchase or long-term loan and working in cooperation with museums and nations around the world."

This debate is far from over. As a complex question with no easy answer, the issue requires more study.

47. The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A. the return of antiquities
- B. the sources of ancient objects
- C. the cultural value of artworks
- D. the responsibility of museums

48. For the case of the marbles, Greece and the UK mainly argue over _____.
A. the time of keeping them
B. the real country of origin
C. the identity of the exporter
D. the means of acquiring them
49. According to the passage, Cuno thinks _____.
A. artworks become valueless away from their culture
B. there is no clear answer to giving back antiquities
C. museums are responsible for reuniting works of art
D. the request for recovering artworks aims to promote justice
50. As to the debate, we can learn that _____.
A. the legality of antiquities seems a key factor
B. the opinions of experts are completely different
C. museums should look into the sources of antiquities they own
D. the return of antiquities is unlikely due to practical difficulties

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 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。

History of Broadway

When people think of Broadway, they may think of that part of the world-famous road in New York City that runs between 42nd and 53rd Streets.

___51___ It is a billion-dollar industry that includes theatrical shows in New York and live theater entertainment throughout the world.

New York's Theatre District has only 39 official Broadway houses. A play house must have 500 or more seats to be considered a Broadway theater. ___52___ Not all Broadway theatres are located on Broadway. In the late 1700s and early 1800s, buildings on Wall Street and places such as City Hall may have served as smaller theaters, and other locations in downtown New York City also did.

Today's Broadway started when influential families contributed money to the development of larger theaters away from the downtown area. Some people may have doubted these theaters would be successful, but they turned out to be. 53 With the rise of the new theater district, downtown changed forever as people happily traveled to the outskirts(郊区) of the city to see the best in live entertainment.

When these theaters began, many actors came from European countries. In 1857 actor Edwin Booth helped transform the Broadway theatre by popularizing a type of acting realism. Unlike actors before him, Booth did not stand still on the stage and simply deliver his lines. 54 Booth's style had a notable effect on the theater, and many considered him to be the greatest actor of his time.

55 Specifically, comedies and dramas often centred on then-current events such as women's right to vote, the Labor Movement, and war. Broadway developed again in 1866, and the Broadway musical was created. From then on actors entertained their audiences by singing and dancing accompanied by an orchestra.

Now, Broadway is famous for various theatre productions and moving performances.

- A. In fact, the shows have brought it fame throughout the world.
- B. However, Broadway is much more than a geographical location.
- C. Theatres, holding 100 to 499 people, are called Off-Broadway theatres.
- D. Instead, he liked moving around and showing great emotion while acting.
- E. Plays followed a popular style that encouraged typical characters and plots.
- F. As this new style grew in popularity, the content of the shows began to change.
- G. Madison Square Theater, built by the Mallory family in 1880, was one of them.

第三部分 书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

假设你是北京中学高三学生李华。你的英国笔友 Chris 及家人寒假要来北京旅游，她在邮件中希望你推荐一个你认为北京最值得去的地方。请你给 Chris 回信，内容包括：

- 1. 表示欢迎；
- 2. 推荐地方并说明理由；
- 3. 表达陪同意愿。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50；
2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Chris,

扫描二维码。获取更多北京期末试题



长按识别关注

Yours,

Li Hua

（请务必将第一节作文完整写在答题卡指定区域内）

第二节 情景作文（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。请你根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，给 21 世纪英文报写一封稿件，介绍你班上周五下午参加学校组织的“安全教育——消防演习”活动的全过程。

注意：词数不少于 60。

提示词：消防演习 fire drill 灭火器 fire extinguisher



（请务必将第二节作文完整写在答题卡指定区域内）

丰台区 2017-2018 学年度第一学期高三英语期末练习

答案及评分参考

2018.1

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. D 10. A
11. B 12. C 13. D 14. A 15. C

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

16. A 17. B 18. D 19. C 20. B 21. A 22. C 23. C 24. D 25. A
26. B 27. C 28. D 29. C 30. B 31. D 32. A 33. A 34. B 35. D

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

36. A 37. D 38. C 39. B 40. B 41. C 42. D 43. A 44. A 45. C
46. B 47. A 48. D 49. B 50. A

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

51. B 52. C 53. G 54. D 55. F

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节 作文（15 分）

一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 15 分，按 4 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 评分时应考虑：内容是否完整，逻辑是否清晰，交际是否得体，语言是否规范。
4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
5. 词数少于 50，从总分中减去 1 分。

二、各档次给分范围和要求：

第一档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。
13 分—15 分	·内容完整，体现了清晰的逻辑； ·交际得体，表达时充分考虑到交际对象的需求； ·体现出较强的语言运用能力。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档	基本完成了试题规定的任务。
9 分—12 分	·内容、逻辑和交际等方面基本符合要求； ·运用的语法和词汇基本满足任务要求； ·语法或用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

4 分—8 分	解，未能清楚地传达信息。
第四档	未完成试题规定的任务。
1 分—3 分	·写了少量相关信息； ·语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对写作内容的理解。
0 分	未传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

三、Possible versions

Possible version1:

Dear Chris,

I am excited to hear that you and your family will visit Beijing soon. I really can't wait to see you guys. Since this is your first visit to China, I imagine you might want to experience some Chinese history and culture. I would recommend you visit the Forbidden City first.

The Forbidden City is in the center of Beijing city. It served as the imperial palace for 24 emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties. It is actually the largest and most significant royal palace complex in the world. A tour of the Forbidden City will allow you to see a large collection of unique and priceless palace artifacts including paintings and jade objects. If you want to learn more during your visit, you can listen to a professional guide. They will tell you the stories behind the exhibits. I believe you will find this trip worthwhile and enjoyable.

Visiting the Forbidden City will also be a great chance for us to catch up, so I'm more than happy to accompany you on this tour.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon. (184 words)

Yours,

Li Hua

Possible version 2:

Dear Chris,

I am glad to hear you will come to Beijing this winter vacation. I am excited to see you soon. I know you have a great passion for Chinese culture. Here in Beijing, the Capital Museum is a must-see for you.

Within the museum, you can see exhibitions on Beijing history, traditional architecture and old Beijing folk customs. This is a great place for you to learn a lot about Beijing and its culture. I know you like to get into projects, at this museum you have the opportunity to participate in some hands-on activities. For example, you can learn to do Chinese paintings and make handicrafts, such as paper cuttings, Chinese knots and dough figurines. I believe this will be a truly enlightening experience for you!

My family and I would be delighted to have you stay with us and tour with you guys.

I am looking forward to seeing you. (153 words)

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 情景作文（20 分）

一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 20 分，按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 评分时应考虑：内容要点的完整性、上下文的连贯、词汇和句式的多样性及语言的准确性。
4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
5. 词数少于 60，从总分中减去 1 分。

二、内容要点：

1. 消防员介绍消防知识
2. 消防演习：警报响起，按路线有序撤离
3. 学习使用灭火器
4. 交流感受

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 ·覆盖了所有内容要点； ·运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇； ·语法或用词方面有个别错误，但为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致；体现了较强的语言运用能力； ·有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，所写内容连贯、结构紧凑。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
18 分—20 分	
第二档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 ·覆盖了所有内容要点； ·运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求； ·语法和用词基本准确，少许错误主要为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致； ·使用了简单的语句间连接成分，所写内容连贯。 达到了预期的写作目的。
15 分—17 分	
第三档	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 ·覆盖了内容要点； ·运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求； ·语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
12 分—14 分	
第四档	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

6 分—11 分	·漏掉或未描述清楚主要内容; ·所用句式和词汇有限; ·语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。 未能清楚地传达信息。
第五档	未完成试题规定的任务。
1 分—5 分	·明显遗漏主要内容; ·句式单调、词汇贫乏; ·语法或用词方面错误较多,严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0 分	未能传达任何信息; 所写内容与要求无关。

四、Possible version:

To promote the awareness of fire safety, our school conducted a fire drill last Friday afternoon.

Before the drill, a firefighter officer gave us a lecture on the danger of fire, the importance of fire prevention, and the ways of self-rescue. We all listened attentively and took notes.

Shortly afterwards, a fire drill began. Hearing the alarm, we lined up and walked out of the classroom at a fast pace. Approaching the staircase, we found ourselves surrounded by heavy smoke. We panicked at first, but soon calmed down. As instructed, we covered our mouths and noses with wet towels, stayed low beneath the smoke and orderly descended the stairs following the escape route. We all safely arrived at the playground and cheered for surviving the big fire.

After a short break, firefighters showed us how to use the fire extinguishers properly and using their instructions, we put out fires successfully.

Back in our classroom, we excitedly held a meeting sharing our ideas and feelings. We realized that when faced with danger, you should stay calm. Having knowledge of safety procedures can increase your chances of survival.

(186 words)