2018 北京丰台高三一模

英　　语

2018. 03

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. Teenagers get less and less sleep, _____ them at a higher risk of physical and mental health problems.

A. putting　　B. put　　C. to put　　D. being put

2. —Isn’t that Ann’s brother over there?

—No. It _____ be him. He never wears glasses.

A. won’t　　B. must not　　C. can’t　　D. may not

3. A splendid eight-minute show on Beijing _____ at the closing ceremony of the 2018 Winter Olympics.

A. staged　　B. will be staged　　C. had staged　　D. was staged

4. Jack is determined to get a seat for the concert _____ it means standing in a queue all night.

A. so that　　B. in case　　C. even though　　D. as if

5. —Winter is over at last. Time to put away my gloves and boots.

— Great! I _____ for this for months.

A. will wait　　B. have been waiting

C. was waiting　　D. waited

6. —A bookbar is being built near our school.

—Yes. It is said that the bar _____ soon.

A. has opened　　B. will open

C. would open　　D. opened

7. Beijing plans to build its first bicycle lane _____ connects a residential area with a business center.

A. which　　B. who　　C. what　　D. where

8. *Travel Frog* _____ by a Japanese game studio has become a hit in China.

A. to be created　　B. created　　C. being created　　D. creating

9. In a meeting, Xi Jinping shared a story on _____ his parents passed down important moral values to him.

A. what　　B. which　　C. how　　D. when

10. _____ students to exercise, a university in Wuhan recently launched a fitness app.

A. To encourage　　B. Having encouraged

C. Encouraged　　D. Encouraging

11. —Our country is developing at an amazing speed!

—Yes. This is _____ makes me feel so proud.

A. which　　B. why　　C. where　　D. what

12. —Thank you for reminding me of the time，otherwise I _____ late yesterday.

—Don't mention it.

A. had been　　B. would have been

C. should be　　D. would be

13. Information technology is taught in most schools, _____ we have entered the information society.

A. so　　B. while　　C. and　　D. for

14. In the UK the clocks _____ forward 1 hour at 1am on the last Sunday in March, and back 1 hour at 2am on the last Sunday in October.

A. went　　B. are going　　C. go　　D. have gone

15. It's important for a girl to know what colors look good _____ her skin.

A. at　　B. on　　C. above　　D. against

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。

Yasmeen's Mehndi



Mrs. Cross, Yasmeen's social study teacher, announced, "Boys and girls, you have been learning about world customs. Be ready to __16__ one of your family's customs, tomorrow."

After school, Yasmeen dragged her backpack along, thinking about the day's __17__. "I'm the only Indian student in my class," she thought, "what will everyone think about my family's customs?"

At home, Yasmeen was __18__. She opened the kitchen door and saw her mother busily crushing henna leaves.

"Ready for the __19__ tonight?" Mother smiled.

Yasmeen shrugged(耸肩). Normally, she'd be excited when her aunts, uncles and cousins came to __20__ the end of the ninth month of the Islamic year. This holy month is observed with prayers and fasting(斋戒) during daylight hours.

Later, Yasmeen explored the house, trying to get a(an) __21__ for her assignment. She __22__ her father's Koran. She flipped through the worn pages of her father's holy book. Maybe I'll take this to school, she thought. But the Koran isn't a __23__.

Maybe I'll wear my salwar(沙丽) to school. Wrong! Everybody might __24__ me. Tears filled Yasmeen's eyes as she tried to figure out __25__ to share.

Yasmeen walked into the __26__ again and watched Mother stir henna powder into a smooth paste, to be used at the party.

That night all the girls __27__ their glittering dresses gathered around the sofa to have their hands __28__ with Mehndi(henna paste).

It was Yasmeen's __29__. Mother drew tiny flower patterns on her hands. Seconds later, "That's it," Yasmeen shouted out, "Mehndi!"

"On special Muslim holidays," Yasmeen __30__ the next day at school, "it's an Indian __31__ to paint women's hands with Mehndi designs." Yasmeen __32__ displayed the design on her hands. She also held up a bowl of crushed henna leaves for the class to see and then described how her mother prepared henna paste.

"__33__ you paint me a Mehndi design?" All her classmates held out their hands.

Yasmeen's eyes moistened. She had always thought that Mehndi was only something __34__ in her own country, but now she was far too glad to see this ancient art on hands __35__ by people of different cultures.

16. A. learn B. share C. name D. follow

17. A. lessons B. routines C. assignment D. meeting

18. A. excited B. surprised C. annoyed D. downhearted

19. A. decoration B. class C. party D. housework

20. A. celebrate B. attend C. complete D. greet

21. A. place B. question C. opinion D. idea

22. A. found B. packed C. read D. heard

23. A. fashion B. custom C. competition D. dream

24. A. talk about B. play with C. laugh at D. argue with

25. A. how B. why C. when D. what

26. A. garden B. balcony C. kitchen D. living-room

27. A. in B. over C. on D. at

28. A. painted B. washed C. wrapped D. wiped

29. A. right B. turn C. plan D. duty

30. A. showed B. explained C. persuaded D. informed

31. A. legend B. goal C. belief D. tradition

32. A. bravely B. secretly C. proudly D. vividly

33. A. Should B. Could C. May D. Must

34. A. understood B. provided C. believed D. valued

35. A. admired B. influenced C. inherited D. spread

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

I was on a tour of Italy with my friends. Our car pulled to a stop at the beach. I got out, carrying my guitar and saw the blue sea. I shuddered. Nothing scared me as much as water. Thirteen years earlier, I climbed up to the diving board at a city pool and suddenly I dropped into water. The next thing I knew was that my brother was pulling me out. From then on, I stayed away from water.

Just then I heard shouting in Italian. That was a little boy out there in the sea! His head popped up, then a wave crashed over him and he disappeared. My friends were still on the beach. I was the only one who was on the fastest way to reach the drowning boy. Yet I was as frightened as he. I forced myself to move.

I whirled around, hoping that some strong-armed swimmer would come to help the boy. No one was there. Sucking in a deep breath, I threw myself into the water. As soon as I went under it, I felt like I was back in that city pool, breathless, struggling. Salt stung my eyes. Focus, I shouted in my head. Where is he? Then I saw it—a thin arm waving weakly a few yards away. I tried to think of how I'd seen real swimmers do it. I threw my arms out in front of me one after the other.

I reached the boy and grabbed his arms just as he sank below the surface. I pulled as hard as I could, and he popped back up, coughing, eyes wide with terror. Only one Italian word came to mind. "Riposo." I told the boy. If he struggled, I'd never get him to safety. "Riposo." I said again. He relaxed.

I held him and fought to get us back to land. And I realized that I was no longer afraid. Not at all. I knew how terrified I got at the mere sight of water. Yet the absence of fear was absolutely miraculous.

36. Thirteen years earlier, the author _____.

A. learned to play the guitar

B. fell in love with diving

C. survived a flood

D. nearly drowned

37. When the author jumped into the water, he felt _____.

A. terrified B. powerful C. disappointed D. regretful

38. The Italian word “Riposo” probably means “_____”.

A. Close your eyes B. Hold your breath

C. Keep awake D. Stop moving

39. The best title of the passage is _____.

A. With Hope B. Beyond Fear

C. In Return D. Under Pressure

B

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I want to begin by telling you about some people I know.

Martin McLeod, 94-year old, is still in good health, but no longer drives. When he goes to the doctor or the grocery store, someone must pick him up.

Emily Sanders, a university student, has to ride a bike across town to school every day because she can’t afford a car or the expensive rent near the university. One day in January, while riding down Chatula Street, she broke her ankle. She ended up dropping out of school because of no transportation.

Martin and Emily are people who would benefit if our city invested in a more comprehensive public transportation system. But they are not the only ones, for I am convinced that you, too, would benefit. Let me explain why.

Consider first the cost. Let’s say Hannah buys a used car for $10,000 and uses it for ten years. She spends $1,000 per year just to own it. She easily spends $4,000 per year on insurance, gas, parking, safety inspections, tune-ups and repairs. Suppose, however, the city public transportation could cost Hannah less than $300 a year.

2017 city report says that we have more than 700,000 cars on the road every day. Multiply Hannah by 700,000, and the cost of driving cars begins to look pretty amazing! If everyone took public transportation, we would put over $2.5 billion back into the pocketbooks of our citizens.

Besides, public transportation would greatly improve the quality of life. It helps the environment, reduces traffic and the need for parking and so on.

All these reasons and more scream for us to invest in a public transportation system, but certainly there is a cost. The rail and bus systems require vehicles and staff to run. This part of the cost can be borne through user fees. Also much of the remaining cost can be offset by reducing the need to construct new roads. When all is said and done, then, the final, real cost of a public transportation system is less than you might think.

So, here is the situation. Our city needs to invest in public transportation. Isn't this really something you need to think over?

40. With the examples of Martin and Emily, the speaker wants to show _____.

A. the danger of traffic

B. the age groups of drivers

C. the demand for public transportation

D. the complaints about transportation means

41. Taking public transportation instead of a car, Hannah may save _____ per year.

A. $10,000 B. $4,700 C. $4,000 D. $1,000

42. According to the speaker, the public transportation system may _____.

A. reduce the employment opportunities

B. decrease the chance of dangerous driving

C. bring more benefit without extra expense

D. increase the budget for roads construction

43. The intended audience of the speech are _____.

A. government officials B. university students

C. the citizens D. the elderly

C

In the past many studies placed too much emphasis on how animals are trained to learn. But recently more and more studies have focused on how animals equip themselves to learn.


pine cone

One study started with a school field trip to a pine forest where many pine cones were discovered, stripped(剥壳) to the central core. So the investigation was directed at finding out what was eating the pine seeds and how they managed to get them out of the cones. The culprit proved to be the black rat, and the technique was to bite each cone from base to top, following the growth pattern of the cone.

Urban black rats were found to lack the skill. However, babies of urban mothers cross-fostered by stripper mothers acquired the skill, whereas babies of stripper mothers fostered by an urban mother could not. Clearly the skill had to be learned from the mother. In the case of rats, the youngsters take cones away from the mother when she is still eating them,

allowing them to acquire the stripping skill.

Another study, Bird Behaviour, provides a different view of the adaptiveness of social learning. It concerns the seed caching(hiding) behaviour of Clark's Nutcracker and the Mexican Jay. The former is a specialist, caching about 30,000 seeds in scattered locations that it will recover over the months of winter; the Mexican Jay will also cache food but is much less dependent on this than the Nutcracker. The two species also differ in their social structure: the Nutcracker prefers living alone while, the Jay, in social groups.

The experiment is to discover if a bird can remember where it hid a seed but also if it can remember where it saw another bird hide a seed. The design is funny with a cacher bird hiding food in a room, while watched by a caged observer bird. Two days later, cachers and observers are tested for their discovery rate against estimated random performance(预估随机表现). Both cachers performed above chance. More surprisingly, jay observers were as successful as jay cachers, whereas nutcracker observers did no better than chance. It seems that, whereas the Nutcracker is highly skilled at remembering where it hid its own seeds, the social living Mexican Jay is more adept at remembering, and so making use of, the caches of others.

44. Urban black rats were able to learn to strip when _____.

A. fed by stripper mothers

B. fostered by urban mothers

C. living with stripper babies

D. eating cones by themselves

45. In Bird Behavior Study, we can conclude that _____.

A. nutcraker observers perform well in remembe ring

B. the Clark's Nutcraker has better learning skills

C. the Mexican Jay benefits from social living

D. jay cachers are only good at hiding food

46. According to the passage, both studies show that _____.

A. skills are equipped in childhood

B. skills improve by practice

C. animals study through playi ng

D. animals learn by examples

D

The organic food has gained a lot of popularity as they are being considered as healthier and tastier. A fair number of people advocate a large-scale shift to organic farming from conventional agriculture. But this might not seem well-founded.

Since the mid-19th century, conventional industrial agriculture has become incredibly efficient on a simple land to food

basis. Conventional farming gets more and more crop per square foot of land, which can mean less wilderness needs to be transformed to farmland.

To make farming more efficient, conventional agriculture uses a significant amount of synthetic fertilizer(合成肥料) each year, and all that nitrogen(氮) enables much faster plant growth. However, the cost is paid in vast polluted dead zones at the mouths of many of the world's rivers, because much of the nitrogen ends up running off the soil and into the oceans. This also makes conventional farming one of the major threats to the environment.

To weaken the environmental impact of agriculture, improve soil quality as well as produce healthier foods, some farmers have turned to organic farming. Environmentalists have also welcomed organic food as better for the planet than the food produced by agricultural corporations. Organic practices—refusing artificial fertilizers and chemical pesticides—are considered far more sustainable. Sales of organic food rose 7.7% in 2010, up to $26.7 billion—and people are making those purchases for their moral senses as much as their tongues.

Yet a new meta-analysis in *Nature* does the math and comes to a hard conclusion: organic farming produces 25% fewer crops on average than conventional agriculture. This is definitely a downside of organic farming, especially when global population is still growing rapidly.

In the *Nature* analysis, scientists performed an analysis of 66 studies comparing conventional and organic methods across 34 different crop species, from fruits to grains. They found that organic farming delivered a lower output for every crop type, though the difference varied widely. For crops like fruit trees, organic trailed conventional agriculture by just 5%. Yet for major grain crops and vegetables—all of which provide the world's main calories—conventional agriculture outperformed organics by more than 25%.

What that means is that while organic farming may be more sustainable than conventional agriculture, there are trade-offs(此消彼长) with each. So an ideal global agriculture system may borrow the best from both systems rather than upholding merely organic or conventional practices.

47. The purpose of the passage is to _____.

A. compare two types of farming

B. criticize conventional agriculture

C. discuss the development of farming

D. argue for a realistic agriculture system

48. According to the passage, conventional farming _____.

A. produces more crops with fewer fertilizers

B. achieves efficiency at a huge cost to the environment

C. offers a long-term solution to global demand for food

D. performs far better for each crop type than organic farming

49. The author may agree with _____.

A. employing organic farming to plant rice

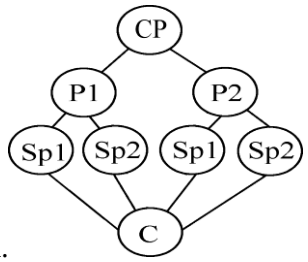
B. adopting organic practices to grow potato

C. using conventional methods to plant cabbage

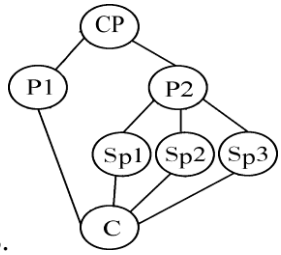
D. applying conventional farming to growing apple

50. Which of the following shows the development of ideas in this passage?

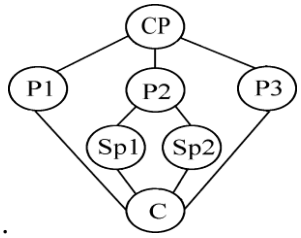
A.



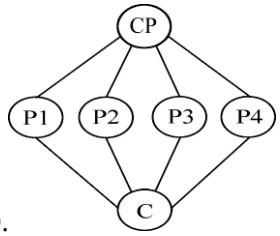
B.



C.



D.



CP: Central Point　　P: Point　　Sp: Sub-point(次要点)　　C：Conclusion

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。

People Are People

Globalization has brought different cultures together in a way unimaginable one hundred years ago. Today, Chinese, Indians, Arabs, Africans, Anglos, and Hispanics may all work in the same offices, attend the same schools or live in the same neighborhoods. __51__ And our society has lately emphasized the importance of diversity.

__52__ Take the following old proverbs for example.

“Honesty is the first chapter in the book of wisdom.” Thomas Jefferson, American President

“One falsehood spoils a thousand truths.” African proverb

“Be honest to those who are honest, and be also honest to those who are not honest.” Lao Tzu, Chinese philosopher

“A sacrifice is written off by a lie and the merit of devotion by an act of cheat.” Hindu saying

__53__ There seems to be a sort of cultural unity.

We don’t wish to imply all cultures are the same. Cultural diversity is real, and people from different cultures view many situations in different ways. However, historically, different cultures seem to share many common values. They are justice, courage, patience, generosity, equality, mercy and kindness, respect for the elders, and many more. Lying and stealing appear to be wrong no matter where you go. Perhaps some cultures make room for extenuating(情有可原) circumstances more than others; perhaps cultures apply these virtues in different ways; and when values disagree, different cultures may place

different levels of importance on them. __54__

But both cultures may still value both.

To us, it seems as if there is some sort of code of right and wrong that everyone everywhere seems to understand, regardless of culture. It is almost as if, behind all of the diversity, one finds a common understanding—a human culture, if you will—that goes beyond racial, social, and political boundaries. __55__

A. Each value supports many more quotes from different cultures.

B. As cultures rub shoulders with each other, many differences stand out.

C. These quotes from four separate cultures all support the same value—honesty.

D. In other words, one culture may lean more toward justice and another culture more toward mercy.

E. It is almost as if, despite all our differences, we are all still the same—we are just people.

F. We want to show, however, that there is more to these cultures than diversity.

G. All people seem to agree that we should tell the truth.

第三部分　书面表达（共两节　35 分）

第一节（15 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，你的英国笔友 Chris 在邮件中询问你打算如何度过高三毕业后的暑假。请你给 Chris 回信，内容包括：

1. 表达你对暑假的期盼；
2. 说明你的假期计划及理由。

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,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

（请务必将第一节作文完整写在答题卡指定区域内）

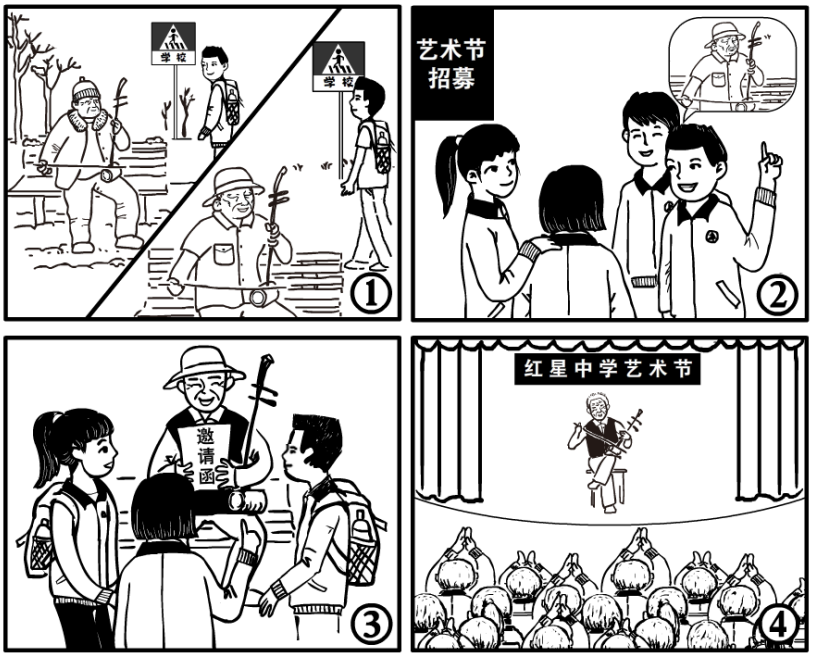
第二节　情景作文（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三（1）班学生李华。请你根据以下四幅图，给 21 世纪英文报写一封稿件，介绍上周你班同学邀请一位常年在学校附近拉二胡的老人参加校艺术节的过程。

注意：1. 词数不少于 60；

2. 开头已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词：拉二胡　play the erhu



Last week, a special guest was invited to our annual school art festival. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

（请务必将情景作文完整写在答题卡指定区域内）

参考答案

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. A　2. C　3. D　4. C　5. B　6. B　7. A　8. B　9. C 10. A

11. D　12. B　13. D　14. C　15. D

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

16. B　17. C　18. D　19. C　20. A　21. D　22. A　23. B　24. C　25. D

26. C　27. A　28. A　29. B　30. B　31. D　32. C　33. B　34. D　35. A

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. D　37. A　38. D　39. B　40. C　41. B　42. C　43. A　44. A　45. C

46. D　47. D　48. B　49. C　50. A

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

51. B　52. F　53. C　54. D　55. E

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	·所用词汇有限，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

Dear Chris,

I'm so glad to hear from you. Yes, like you said, I have been longing for the upcoming summer vacation after Gaokao, during which I can do a lot of amazing things.

This vacation, which lasts about 3 months, will undoubtedly be my longest holiday ever. Therefore, I'd like to make it as meaningful as possible.

College is an important milestone in my life, so I plan to support myself through college all by myself. I'll begin with a part-time job at McDonalds, which will also be a great chance to meet many interesting people and learn about society.

With the money earned, I'll enroll in a driving course and try to get my driver's license. How exciting that will be! Another thing I'm anticipating is to teach little kids English in my community as a volunteer teacher. You know teaching has been my dream job.

Pretty exciting, huh? What are your plans for this summer?

Looking forward to hearing from you soon. (163 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. 看见老人一年四季在学校附近拉二胡

2．想到邀请老人参加艺术节

3．老人接受邀请

4．老人表演

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档 18 分－20 分	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。
第二档 15 分－17 分	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。
第三档 12 分－14 分	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。
第四档 6 分－11 分	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。 ·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:

Last week, a special guest was invited to our annual school art festival. He was an elderly man we would see playing the erhu near our school every day. His melody was incredibly beautiful, but couldn't get any attention from the rush-hour passers-by. It was a pity. How amazing it would be if his music could be appreciated!

There came a chance. When discussing what to present in our art festival, we all agreed to invite him to join us. Receiving our invitation, he could hardly hide his excitement and eagerness. We were all expecting his stage performance.

The big day finally arrived. When he played under the spotlights, all of us were mesmerized by his gorgeous music. As he finished, thunderous applause echoed around the auditorium. Wearing a broad smile, he repeatedly expressed his gratitude for being offered a stage to show his talent.

From this experience, I learned that, to the people like the elderly man what really matters is not sympathy but more attention or appreciation, which will bring them love and warmth and brighten their lives.

(167 words)