2025 浙江高考真题

英语（1 月）

注意事项：

1．答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2．回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

3．考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上，录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共 5 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.　　B. £ 9.18.　　C. £ 9.15.　　答案是 C。

1. What does the man plan to do?

A. Look for a job.　　B. Move to a new place.　　C. Rearrange the furniture.

2. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A new book.　　B. A morning paper.　　C. An African teacher.

3. How does the woman probably feel now?

A. Regretful.　　B. Anxious.　　C. Confused.

4. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a restaurant.　　B. In a police station.　　C. In a car.

5. What is the man going to do tomorrow?

A. Pay the bill.　　B. Check the mailbox.　　C. Fix the gas cooker.

第二节（共 15 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完

后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. What does Steve think of his training?

A. Disappointing. B. Acceptable. C. Excellent.

7. How long does Steve train each day?

A. Three hours. B. Five hours. C. Ten hours.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What does Mark say about live drawing?

A. It's enjoyable. B. It's stressful. C. It's creative.

9. What is the new thing that Mark wants to draw on?

A. Magazines. B. Diaries. C. Maps.

10. Where do Mark's inspirations come from?

A. His dreams. B. His parents. C. His travels.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What position is the man interested in?

A. Window cleaner. B. Shop assistant. C. Fitness coach.

12. What will be provided for the job?

A. A company car. B. A smartphone. C. A video recorder.

13. What is needed to do the job?

A. Computer skills. B. Physical strength. C. Work experience.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What does the man do?

A. He's a receptionist. B. He's a secretary. C. He's a waiter.

15. Why does the man say sorry to the woman?

A. He showed her the wrong way. B. There is no reservation for her. C. Her name has been misspelled.

16. What is the man's advice for the woman?

A. Come back later. B. Talk to the manager. C. Postpone the meeting.

17. What will the woman probably do next?

A. Tidy up a room. B. Make a phone call. C. Go for a coffee.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. Why do many birds live in the city?

A. They can obtain food easily. B. They enjoy human company. C. They lost their natural habitat.

19. What does Christina find surprising?

A. The birds are facing serious dangers.

B. Different kinds of birds live together.

C. Some birds are attracted to the poles.

20. What is Christina's suggestion concerning the birds?

A. Drive them away. B. Feed them regularly. C. Do research on them.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

A

Interlibrary Loan (ILL) provides teachers, students and staff with access to books that are checked out or not owned by our own libraries, as well as digitized copies of articles and book chapters from our collection.

Who Can Borrow?

Current students, teachers (including retired) and staff can request items through ILL. Interlibrary loan is not available to former students, guest borrowers or fee-card holders.

How Long Does It Take?

Articles are usually received within 1-2 days and books in 5-10 days. However, obtaining items that are rare, recently published or in high demand may take longer. To speed up the process, please make sure the information you submit through the ILL Request Form is accurate.

Length of Loans

Loan periods are established by the lending library. All due dates are noted on the label. Borrowed items are subject to recall by the lending library. Any restrictions established by the lending library will be indicated on the label. No renewals (续借) are allowed for physical items borrowed through ILL.

Notification/ Delivery Options

For a physical item, you will be notified by email when it arrives. Items are picked up at one of our libraries — the one you selected in the ILL Request Form. For an article or book chapter, you will be notified by email when it is available. To obtain the article or chapter, click on the link provided in the email and log into your ILL account. Once in your account, select Electronic Articles Received.

Interlibrary Loan Fees

Library Type	Loan Cost	Article/Chapter Cost
Non-Profit Libraries	$15	$10
For-Profit Libraries	$20	$12

International Libraries	$25	$15

21. Who can use the ILL service?

A. Former students. B. Guest borrowers.

C. Retired teachers. D. Fee-card holders.

22. What is a rule for borrowing a print book through ILL?

A. Pay an extra fee for delivery. B. Renew it before the due date.

C. Pick it up at the lending library. D. Return it when it is recalled.

23. How much do you pay for two articles obtained from an international library?

A. $15. B. $20. C. $24. D. $30.

B

When I was a child I was often told what not to eat. “You don’t want to get fat” was on constant repeat throughout my childhood. It really messed up my relationship with food — something that took me years to overcome. Because of this, I’m careful not to connect what my kids weigh with their worth as people. I encourage my daughter to make healthy snack choices and often dissuade (劝阻) her from a second dessert. But one day when I heard her saying “I think I’m too fat,” my heart sank. It made me wonder if giving her advice on snacks was having an unintentionally negative impact.

According to Charlotte Markey, a professor of psychology, food is one of the rare subjects where, as parents, saying less is more. “There are so many things in parenting that are good to talk through, but I’m not convinced that food is one of them,” she says. “It just creates some worries and insecurities in kids that aren’t necessarily healthy.”

Instead, she recommends applying a well-known concept among nutrition experts called the “Division of Responsibility,” where parents provide a variety of mostly healthy foods to their kids at fixed times, and the kids themselves decide what and how much they want to consume — even if that means occasionally eating more cookies than carrots. Allowing kids to eat what they want also exposes them to the natural consequences of their decisions. “When your child says, ‘My stomach hurts,’ you can say, ‘Well you had a lot of sugary foods and you might feel better if you made some other choices,’” says Markey. “Let them feel like they have some control over it.”

I’ve been trying out these strategies and I’ve found that when I’m less restrictive, they do make better decisions. “Feeding is a long game,” says Markey. “The food you have available makes a huge difference. Even if they don’t eat it, they’ re seeing it. And then all of a sudden it clicks.”

24. What can be inferred about the author from the first paragraph?

A. She is upset by her kids’ weight. B. She is critical of the way she was fed.

C. She is interested in making food. D. She is particular about what she eats.

25. Which of the following would Markey disapprove of?

A. Allowing kids to eat cookies occasionally. B. Offering various foods to kids at fixed times.

C. Explaining to kids the risks of taking snacks. D. Talking with kids about school at mealtimes.

26. What should kids do according to the "Division of Responsibility"?

A. Make diet decisions on their own. B. Share their food with other kids.

C. Eat up what is provided for them. D. Help their parents do the dishes.

27. What does the author think of the strategies she has been following?

A. Costly. B. Complex. C. Workable. D. Contradictory.

C

A novel design approach to gardening has been gaining in popularity worldwide. Referred to as matrix planting, this approach aims for nature to do a lot more of the heavy lifting in the garden, and even some of the designing. **Eschewing** fertilizers(化肥) and power tools, it's based on an elegantly simple principle: to garden more like nature does.

The concept was born when German city planners sought to plant large areas of parkland after World War II in a reproducible way that would need minimal maintenance. Planners created planting mixes that could be used modularly (模块化). In a matrix garden, plants with similar cultural needs are grouped so that they will grow together above and below ground, forming a cooperative ecosystem that conserves water and discourages weeds.

Dutch plantsman and designer Piet Oudolf's gardens popularized this style, adding artistic flavors to the planting mixes while playing with color and form, including four-season interest and serving the needs of wildlife. Beautiful year-round, they invite you to enjoy the smallest detail, from the sound of grasses in the gentle wind to the sculpture of odd-looking seed heads.

It takes a lot of thought to look this natural. While matrix gardens appear wild, they are carefully planned, with cultural needs the first consideration. Led by the concept of "right plant, right place," they match plants that enjoy the same soil, sun and weather conditions, and arrange them according to their patterns of growth.

The benefits are substantial for both gardener and planet. With human inputs dramatically reduced, the garden's ecology can develop well. Established matrix gardens should not need the life support we give most gardens: fertilizer, dividing, regular watering. Compared to traditional garden plots, they increase carbon absorption, reduce stormwater runoff and boost habitat and biodiversity significantly.

28. What does the underlined word "**Eschewing**" in the first paragraph mean?

A. Running out of. B. Keeping away from.

C. Putting up with. D. Taking advantage of.

29. Why was the idea of matrix planting introduced?

A. To control weeds in large gardens.　　B. To bring in foreign species of plants.

C. To conserve soil and water resources.　　D. To develop low-maintenance parkland.

30. Which of the following best describes Piet Oudolf's gardens?

A. Traditional.　　B. Odd-looking.　　C. Tasteful.　　D. Well-protected.

31. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?

A. The future of gardening is WILD　　B. Nature treats all lives as EQUALS

C. Matrix gardens need more CARE　　D. Old garden plots work WONDERS

D

As new technologies take on increasingly humanlike qualities, there's been a push to make them genderless. "People are stereotyping (形成刻板印象) their gendered objects in very traditional ways," says Ashley Martin, a Stanford associate professor of organizational behavior. Removing gender from the picture altogether seems like a simple way to fix this. Yet as Martin has found in her work, gender is one of the fundamental ways people form connections with objects, particularly those designed with human characteristics.

In her study, Martin asked participants to rate their attachment to male, female, and genderless versions of a digital voice assistant and a self-driving car known as "Miuu." It was found that gender increased users' feelings of attachment to these devices and their interest in purchasing them. For example, participants said they would be less likely to buy a genderless voice assistant than versions with male or female voices.

While gendering a product may be good marketing, it may also strengthen outdated or harmful ideas about power and identity. The stereotypes commonly associated with men, such as competitiveness and dominance, are more valued than those associated with women. These qualities, in turn, are mapped onto products that have been assigned a gender.

Martin's study also found that creating a genderless object was difficult. For instance, if an object's name was meant to sound genderless, like Miuu, participants would still assign a gender to it — they would assume Miuu was a "he" or "she."

Martin sees a silver lining, however: She believes that anthropomorphism (拟人化) "provides an opportunity to change stereotypes." When women are put into positions of leadership like running companies, it reduces negative stereotypes about women. Similarly, anthropomorphized products could be created to take on stereotype-inconsistent roles — a male robot that assists with nursing or a female robot that helps do calculations, for instance.

32. What is the purpose of making new technologies genderless?

A. To reduce stereotypes.　　B. To meet public demand.

C. To cut production costs.　　D. To encourage competition.

33. What were the participants probably asked to do in the study?

A. Design a product.　　B. Respond to a survey.

C. Work as assistants.　　D. Take a language test.

34. Why is it difficult to create genderless objects?

A. They cannot be mass-produced.　　B. Naming them is a challenging task.

C. People assume they are unreliable.　　D. Gender is rooted in people's mind.

35. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?

A. The quality of genderless products.　　B. The upside of gendering a product.

C. The meaning of anthropomorphism.　　D. The stereotypes of men and women.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

阅读下面短文，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。

One of the most common mistakes in communication is trying to do too much. ___36___ There's no value in delivering any kind of communication, whether written, spoken, formal, or informal, if the message doesn't come across clearly. Being clear and brief — while maintaining interest and including everything your listeners need to know — is a high-level communication skill.

Here are some tips worth following in order to communicate more effectively.

- **Keep your audience in mind.**

Your audience will naturally be more interested and engaged when you tailor your communications to their interests. ___37___ This will engage their desire to understand and interact with the information.

- **Don't use ten words when one will do.**

Even the most engaged and committed audience will eventually get bored. Keeping your message simple and clear will make it easier for people to understand. ___38___ However, they're hearing it for the first time. Keep it simple.

- ___39___

If you've ever worked as an instructor, manager, trainer or coach, you'll know that there are few better ways to learn new information than to teach it. Ask the audience to contribute their ideas or to take a role in explaining new concepts and policies to others. Allow them to lead discussions and meetings to develop their communication skills.

- **Consider the best method to deliver your message.**

If the information you're communicating isn't urgent, consider sending an email. Written communication will give your audience more time to review it, think it over, and follow up with questions. ___40___

Building effective communication skills takes time, but the effects are worth the effort.

A. Be patient.

B. Get the audience involved.

C. The best messages are often simple.

D. Speak directly to what matters to them.

E. You may be surprised by what your listeners offer.

F. It will also give them a handy record to refer back to.

G. As the speaker, you already know what you're going to say.

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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。

Manuela Ribeiro has a healthy addiction. It's ___41___. A few months ago, the 30-year-old teacher decided it was time to put her ___42___ to good use. She signed up on the website Bookalokal, and now welcomes ___43___ into her Brussels flat twice a week for dinner parties.

Ribeiro ___44___ €35 per person for what is usually a three-course meal that can last up to three hours. For Ribeiro, it has become a perfect platform for ___45___ her hobby of buying food, ___46___ new recipes and holding dinner parties.

"It's a great opportunity to share my passion for food and to ___47___ new people," said Ribeiro. Sometimes she prepares traditional Brazilian dishes ___48___ her native home; other times she ___49___ dinner courses with her favorite beers.

The platform has enabled Ribeiro to realise her dream with a great deal of freedom, as ___50___ to a restaurant where the service is ___51___, the menu is known in advance, and the meal is expected to be no ___52___.

"But it's also a great ___53___, for it can sometimes take days to ___54___ a single event," Ribeiro said. "This platform is not only ___55___ for professional cooks, but also for those willing to discover new experiences."

41. A. reading B. traveling C. cooking D. teaching

42. A. hobby B. energy C. education D. money

43. A. coworkers B. students C. relatives D. strangers

44. A. pays B. charges C. owes D. raises

45. A. pursuing B. choosing C. discussing D. changing

46. A. passing on B. trying out C. going over D. taking down

47. A. hire B. help C. meet D. train

48. A. in addition to　　B. in return for　　C. in honor of　　D. in line with

49. A. replaces　　B. tastes　　C. orders　　D. pairs

50. A. opposed　　B. related　　C. subject　　D. vital

51. A. invaluable　　B. impersonal　　C. unsuitable　　D. unprofessional

52. A. surprise　　B. end　　C. need　　D. problem

53. A. lesson　　B. pleasure　　C. success　　D. challenge

54. A. celebrate　　B. record　　C. attend　　D. organise

55. A. selected　　B. reserved　　C. evaluated　　D. requested

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The price of fashion — economically and environmentally — has led to the rise of ___56___ new way of dressing, and it's beginning to take off in Australia, too. As people now choose to wear more clothes fewer ___57___ (time), clothing rental services have become increasingly popular.

"I think it's an amazing idea," says Tanya Perilli, who owns a clothing rental shop. "Customers today look past the fact that something is secondhand and focus instead ___58___ the fact that they have something unique to wear ___59___ are not overstuffing their own wardrobes(衣柜) or contributing to landfill."

Tanya's shop offers fashion clothes for women ___60___ (rent) rather than purchase them outright, providing a less expensive ___61___ (solve) to one-time event dressing. The concept ___62___ (be) certainly not new — men have been renting good suits for decades — but for female shoppers, it is just taking off. This clothing-as-service model follows the broader societal movement towards shared economies.

Tanya is also looking beyond special-occasion dresses to less formal clothing, ___63___ she plans to package as capsule wardrobes and offer to travellers, such as those headed to weddings abroad, with a longer-term rental period. "I really want to make this work for ___64___ (people) lives today, and I know that doesn't always mean ___65___ (return) a dress on the Monday after a special weekend," she says.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

你将参加英语课上的"一分钟演讲"活动。请你针对部分同学在校园内用手机拍摄短视频的现象写一篇演讲稿，内容包括：

(1) 陈述看法;

(2) 提出建议

注意：微信公众号

(1) 写作词数应为 80 左右；

(2) 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

My Views on Filming Short Videos on Campus

第二节（满分 25 分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Kevin was pretty bored. His mother was at work, and his father had been away on business. Therefore, he was left in the care of Mrs. Hill, an old lady who lived next door. His parents had raised the 12-year-old to be a good boy. He never got into trouble, though sometimes he wanted to do risky things. Mrs. Hill was asleep. Kevin sighed (叹息) and hoped something exciting would happen. Suddenly, a movement outside caught his eye.

Mrs. Hill's front window faced Mr. and Mrs. Green's house across the street. The couple had both gone to work, so it was strange that someone was over there. Kevin stared at the man at their front door. Suddenly, the man jumped through an open window into the house. With his heart in his mouth, Kevin grabbed Mrs. Hill's home phone and called the police.

Thinking that the man might get away with whatever he wanted before the police arrived, Kevin decided to do something. He rushed out of Mrs. Hill's house and crossed the street quickly. Grabbing a branch from a cut-down tree, he jumped in through the window. "Stop right there! You must leave right now!" he called out, holding the branch with both hands.

The man froze for a second, but when he saw the skinny boy he breathed a sigh of relief. "Hey, kid, put that down. It was my home. My parents used to live here and my father's watch was here," he explained, trying to lift a floorboard.

At that moment, the sounds of a police car echoed (回响) in the air. The man stood up in a panic, then ran through the house toward the window and jumped out. Kevin followed out and told the arriving police officers what had happened. They pursued and arrested the man.

Kevin went back to Mrs. Hill's house. Somehow he wasn't sure he had done the right thing. "What if he has told the truth?" he thought to himself. The man's words sounded pretty convincing.

注意：

（1）续写词数应为 150 左右；

（2）请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Paragraph 1: *When Mr. and Mrs. Green got home, Kevin went to talk to them.*

Paragraph 2: *Kevin and Mr. Green took the watch they had found to the police station.*

参考答案

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

1-5 BABCA 6-10 CBABC 11-15 AABAB 16-20 ACCBC

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

21-23 CDD 24-27 BCAC 28-31 BDCA 32-35 ABDB

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

36-40 CDGBF

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

41-45 CADBA 46-50 BCCDA 51-55 BADDB

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

56. a 57. times 58. on 59. and 60. to rent

61. solution 62. is 63. which 64. people's 65. returning

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

附部分细则，具体得分看大家最后遇到的阅卷老师

续写：

1.文章中人物关系复杂，若人物关系有错位，不能打高分，18 分以下

2.情节问题，把 man 写成小偷的不能上四档，15 分以下

3.第一段情节中把 watch 找出来要提到 floorboard，与上文协同。

4. 第一段没有在找 watch+第二段 the man 是小偷，那基本二档，不超过 11 分

应用文：

格式分：1 分

开头自我介绍和结尾致谢二者都无扣一分，二者有一个不扣分

具体要求：

1. 注意是一分钟演讲，所以文章不宜过长，首段也没必要用 it's my honour to deliver a speech 等套语。否则也容易篇幅过长

2. 要注意演讲稿的文体特色，要有演讲稿的开头结尾，缺一不可，如果没有就不能打到 13-15 分

3. 要拿 13-15 分。在首段就应该就这个现象开门见山，用一句话点出自己的观点。然后在第二段再展开自己的观点，并给出建议！（应用文解析经常讲的“方案意识”）

4. 要点要齐全，你的看法和建议缺一不可，部分学生前面的看法写的很好，但是就是忘记写建议了，得分也就很难超过 7 分了（考前八省联考应用文解析强调过的“要点划分”）

5. 课前一分钟演讲，说明大家都认识，就没必要自我介绍了

6. 不要把给你的空间都写满，否则应用文就变成续写了

2025 年 1 月浙江高考英语读后续写：

Kevin 是一个活泼的小男孩，但他觉得自己的生活很无聊。他的父母忙于工作，因此他住在 Mr. Hill 家。Mr. Hill 家的对面住着 Green 一家，Kevin 常常觉得无聊，尽管他平时是个乖孩子，但内心总是渴望做一些冒险的事情。 一天，当 Green 一家都去上班后，一个小偷趁机破窗而入，闯入了 Green 家。 Kevin 正好目睹了这一幕，于是他毫不犹豫地报了警。小偷看到 Kevin 只是一个瘦弱的小男孩，便试图用谎言来蒙混过关，声称那是他父母的家，表是父亲的。 然而，警笛声很快响起，警察迅速赶到现场，小偷慌忙想要逃跑。事后，Kevin 在回家的路上感到有些纠结，他不确定自己是否做了正确的事情，因为如果小偷说的是真话，那他可能就错怪了别人。

Paragraph 1: When Mr. Green and Mrs. Green were back, Kevin went to talk to them.

Paragraph 2: Kevin and Mr. Green took the watch they had found to the police station.

题目出处：

原文及翻译： Sebastian, a 12-year-old boy, found himself bored and under the care of his babysitter, Mrs. Crawler. His parents were both away, with his father on military duty and his mother at work. While Mrs. Crawler slept soundly, Sebastian tried to occupy himself with homework and occasionally ventured outside. He was a responsible boy, thanks to his father’s teachings about honor, bravery, and being a real man. 塞巴斯蒂安，一个 12 岁的男孩，正感到无聊，他由保姆克劳勒夫人照看。他的父母都不在家，父亲因军务在身，母亲则忙于工作。在克劳勒夫人酣睡之际，塞巴斯蒂安努力通过做作业来充实自己，偶尔也会外出探险。由于父亲一直教导他要注重荣誉、勇敢，以及如何成为一个真正的男子汉，他成长为了一个负责任的孩子。 One day, Sebastian noticed a strange man entering the house of their neighbors, the Alexanders. Alarmed, he immediately called the police, but they took longer than expected to arrive. Worried that the thief might escape, Sebastian decided to take matters into his own hands. He grabbed a stick from the yard and confronted the thief inside the house. 有一天，塞巴斯蒂安注意到一个陌生人走进了邻居亚历山大家。他立刻警觉起来，并立即拨打了报警电话，但警察比预期中来得更晚。担心小偷会逃跑，塞巴斯蒂安决定亲自采取行动。他从院子里拿起一根棍子，走进屋里与小偷对峙。 To his surprise, the thief didn’t threaten Sebastian or react aggressively. Instead, he pleaded with Sebastian to let him finish what he was doing. He claimed that the house was once his home, and he needed to retrieve something.

Confused, Sebastian hesitated, unsure of whether to believe him. 令他惊讶的是，小偷并没有威胁塞巴斯蒂安，也没有做出任何攻击性的举动。相反，他恳求塞巴斯蒂安让他完成手头的事情。他声称这房子曾经是他的家，他需要取回某样东西。塞巴斯蒂安感到困惑，犹豫不决，不知道是否应该相信他。 However, the sound of a police car approaching startled the thief, and he made a hasty escape through a window. Sebastian followed him, but the thief managed to flee before the police could apprehend him. Despite his actions, Sebastian couldn’t shake the feeling that there was more to the story than meets the eye. 然而，随着警车接近的声音传来，小偷被吓到了，他匆忙从一扇窗户逃了出去。塞巴斯蒂安跟了上去，但小偷还是在警察赶到之前成功逃脱了。尽管他采取了行动，但塞巴斯蒂安总觉得事情并不像表面看起来那么简单，其中必有隐情。 Later that evening, Sebastian’s father commended his son for his bravery and honored him during dinner. Sebastian’s mother, though appreciative of his courage, expressed concern about the dangers he had faced. She reminded Sebastian that sometimes thieves can be armed and that it was best to leave such situations to the police. 当天晚上，在晚餐时刻，塞巴斯蒂安的父亲表扬了儿子的勇敢，并对他表示了敬意。尽管塞巴斯蒂安的母亲也为他的勇气感到欣慰，但她还是对他所面临的危险表示了担忧。她提醒塞巴斯蒂安，有时候小偷可能会携带武器，所以最好是把这类事情交给警察来处理。 Reflecting on his mother’s words, Sebastian began to doubt his actions. He couldn’t help but wonder if he had made the right decision. He shared his thoughts with his friend Elias, who suggested they investigate further by opening the floorboard the thief had been attempting to access. 回想起母亲的话，塞巴斯蒂安开始怀疑自己的行为。他不禁怀疑自己是否作出了正确的决定。他把自己的想法告诉了朋友埃利亚斯，埃利亚斯建议他们通过打开小偷试图进入的地板下的暗格来进一步调查。 The next day, Sebastian and Elias returned to the Alexanders’ house. With a key Elias had, they managed to lift the floorboard and discovered a vintage watch wrapped in a red handkerchief, along with some cash. Confused by the significance of the items, they decided to return them to their rightful owner. 第二天，塞巴斯蒂安和埃利亚斯回到了亚历山大家。用埃利亚斯手中的钥匙，他们成功地掀开了地板，发现了一块用红色手帕包裹着的复古手表，以及一些现金。他们对这些物品的重要性感到困惑，于是决定将它们物归原主。 Sebastian’s father accompanied him to the police station to inquire about the man who had been arrested. The police officers listened to Sebastian’s account and the man’s claims about the items beneath the floorboard. To their surprise, the man could provide evidence that the items belonged to him, including the initials on the watch. 塞巴斯蒂安的父亲陪着他去了警察局，询问了关于被捕男子的情况。警察听取了塞巴斯蒂安的叙述以及该男子关于地板下物品的陈述。令他们惊讶的是，该男子能够提供证据，证明这些物品属于他，包括手表上刻着的首字母缩写。 Afterward, Sebastian and his father

left the items with the police as part of the investigation. Days later, there was a knock at their door. Sebastian’s mother opened it to find the man, Albert, standing before them. Albert explained that he had been released by the police after proving his ownership of the items. 之后，塞巴斯蒂安和他的父亲将这些物品留在了警察局，作为调查的一部分。几天后，有人敲响了他们家的门。塞巴斯蒂安的母亲打开门，发现正是那位名叫阿尔伯特的男子站在他们面前。阿尔伯特解释说，他已经向警方证明了自己是这些物品的主人，因此被释放了。 Albert expressed his gratitude to Sebastian for his bravery and for setting things right. He acknowledged Sebastian’s courage in trying to catch the thief and his sense of honor in wanting to return the stolen items. As a token of his appreciation, Albert gifted Sebastian a pair of water guns, reminiscing about his own fond childhood memories of playing with them. 阿尔伯特对塞巴斯蒂安的勇敢以及他纠正错误的举动表示了感谢。他赞赏塞巴斯蒂安试图抓住小偷的勇气，以及他想要归还失窃物品的荣誉感。为了表达感激之情，阿尔伯特送给塞巴斯蒂安一对水枪，并回忆起自己童年时玩这些水枪的美好时光。 Sebastian and Elias couldn’t contain their excitement. They spent the summer having the best time with their new water guns. Sebastian’s parents even joined in on the fun, harkening back to a time when children played outside and created their own adventures. 塞巴斯蒂安和埃利亚斯兴奋不已。整个夏天，他们都用新水枪玩得不亦乐乎。塞巴斯蒂安的父母也加入了他们的行列，一同享受这份乐趣，仿佛回到了孩子们在外面玩耍、创造自己冒险故事的时光。 In the end, Sebastian learned valuable lessons about trust, compassion, and the complexities of the world. His actions may not have led to the outcome he initially expected, but they had set in motion a chain of events that ultimately revealed the truth and brought gratitude from a stranger. 最终，塞巴斯蒂安从中学到了关于信任、同情以及世界复杂性的宝贵教训。他的行为可能并没有带来他最初预期的结果，但引发了一系列事件，最终揭示了真相，并让他收获了一位陌生人的感激之情。