

## 2014年山西省山大附中高三上学期第四次月考英语

第一部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分30分）

第一节（共15小题，每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的ABCD四个选项中选出最佳选项。

### 【题文】A

The Winners Club is a bank account specially designed for teenagers. It has been made to help you better manage your money. The Winners Club is a transaction account（交易账户）where you receive a key-card so you can get to your money 24/7—that's 24 hours a day, 7 days a week!

It's a club with impressive features for teenagers:

- No account keeping fees!

You're no millionaire so we don't expect you to pay large fees. In fact, there are no accounts keeping or transaction fees!

- Excellent interest rates!

You want your money to grow. The Winners Club has a good rate of interest which gets even better if you make at least two deposits（储蓄）without taking them out in a month.

- Convenient

Teenagers are busy—we get that. You may never need to come to a bank at all. With the Winners Club you can choose to use handy tellers and to bank from home using the phone and the Internet. You can have money directly deposited into your Winners Club account. This could be your pocket money or your pay from your part-time job!

- Mega magazine included

Along with your regular report, you will receive a FREE magazine full of good ideas to make even more of your money. There are also fantastic offers and competitions only for Winners Club members.

The Winners Club is a great choice for teenagers. And it is so easy to join. Simply fill in an application form. You will have to get permission from your parent or guardian（so we can organize that cool key-card）but it is easy. We can't wait to hear from you. It's the best way to choose to be a winner!

1. Which of the following is TRUE about the Winners Club?

- A. Special gifts are ready for parents.
- B. The bank opens only on work days.
- C. Services are convenient for its members.
- D. Fees are necessary for the account keeping.

2. The Winners Club provides magazines which \_\_\_\_.

- A. encourage spending
- .are free to all teenagers
- C. are full of adventure stories
- D. help to make more of your money

3. What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. To set up a club.
- B. To provide part-time jobs.
- C. To organize key-cards.

D.To introduce a new banking service.

解析:

1.C 细节题: 从第四段 With the Winners Club you can choose to use handy tellers and to bank from home using the phone or the Internet...You can have money directly deposited into your Winners Club account.可知这种服务非常方便,C 是对的。

2.D 细节题: 从最后一段的句子: Along with your regular report, you will receive a FREE magazine full of good ideas to make even more of your money.可知 The Winners Club 提供可以挣多钱的杂志。选 D

3.D 写作意图题: 纵观全文可知文章的目的是介绍一种新型的银行业务服务。选 D。

答案: CDD

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### 【题文】B

The associates I hired in my bicycle and lawn mower shop like myself were never perfect; however, they were excellent. Working with them as they improved taught me new ways to show forgiveness, understanding, and patience.

One day the placement officer asked me to interview a young man who was having trouble finding a job. He told me that David was a little shy, did not talk much and was afraid to go on with interviews. He requested that I give David an interview just for practice. He plainly told David that I had no positions open at the time and the interview was just for practice.

When David came in for the interview, he hardly said a word. I told him what we did at the bicycle shop and showed him around. I told David to keep showing up because the number one thing an employer wanted in an associate was dependability.

David was very quiet ( he was evaluated as a slow learner in school). Every ten days or so, for weeks after the interview, David walked into the bicycle shop and stood by the front door. He never said a word, just stood by the door.

One day, shortly before Christmas, a large truck came to the shop, packed with 250 new bicycles. It had to be unloaded right away or the driver would leave.

It was raining. Some of my workers (without physical limitations) chose not to brave the weather to get into work, so I was short-handed. It seemed everything was going wrong and on top of it, David came in the front door and just stood there. I looked at him and shouted, "Well, all right! Fill out a time card and help me unload this truck!"

David worked for my bicycle shop for eighteen years. He came to work every day thirty minutes early. He could talk; however, he rarely chose to. He drove my truck and made deliveries. The customers would praise David, saying, "He doesn't talk, but he really shows you how to operate a lawn mower!"

4.The author gave David an interview to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. find a person who is reliable
- B. find a part-time worker in need
- C. give him some practice
- D. show sympathy for him

5.The author finally hired David because\_\_\_\_\_

- A. there were no other workers in the shop then
- B. he needed someone who was willing to work then
- C. David kept showing up

- D. he realized David was dependable
6. We can infer from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. some customers just play jokes on David
- B. David has had his character changed through work
- C. the author prefers David to be more outgoing
- D. the author feels lucky to hire David
7. The author's tone in describing David is full of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. pity
- B. wonder
- C. disappointment
- D. appreciation

解析:

4. C 细节理解题 根据第二段 He plainly told David that I had no positions open at the time and the interview was just for practice. 可知, 作者给大卫面试的机会仅仅想让他得到一定的锻炼, 故选 C

5. B 细节理解题。根据第六段提到 Some of my workers (without physical limitations) chose not to brave the weather to get into work, so I was short-handed. 可知一些工人不想冒雨干活, 不得已雇佣大卫, 故选 B

6. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段提到 David worked for my bicycle shop for eighteen years. He came to work every day thirty minutes early. He could talk; however, he rarely chose to. 大卫工作认真负责, 赢得顾客尊重, 故选 D

7. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段提到对于戴维的描述以及顾客对他的评价, 可知选 D 项。

答案: CBDD

### 【题文】C

What happens inside the skull of a soccer player who repeatedly heads a soccer ball? That question motivated a challenging new study of the brains of experienced players that has caused discussion and debate among soccer players, and some anxiety among those of us with soccer-playing children.

For the study, researchers at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York selected 34 adults, men and women. All of the volunteers had played soccer since childhood and now competed year-round in adult soccer leagues. Each filled out a detailed questionnaire developed especially for this study to determine how many times they had headed a soccer ball in the previous year, as well as whether they had experienced any known concussions (脑震荡) in the past.

Then the players completed computerized tests of their memory and other learning skills and had their brains scanned, using a complicated new M.R.I. technique which can find structural changes in the brain that can't be seen during most scans.

According to the data they presented at a Radiological Society of North America meeting last month, the researchers found that the players who had headed the ball more than about 1,100 times in the previous 12 months showed significant loss of white matter in parts of their brains involved with memory, attention and the processing of visual information, compared with players who had headed the ball fewer times.

This pattern of white matter loss is “similar to those seen in traumatic (外伤的) brain injury”, like that after a serious concussion, the researchers reported, even though only one of these players was reported to have ever experienced a concussion.

The players who had headed the ball about 1,100 times or more in the past year were also generally worse at recalling lists of words read to them, forgetting or fumbling the words far more often than players who had headed the ball less.

8. The passage is most probably a\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. news report
- B. research report
- C. story for soccer players
- D. text for doctors

9. In which way can we find the structural changes in the brain?

- A. Computerized test.
- B. Questionnaire..
- C. Scanning.
- D. M.R.I. technique.

10. From the passage we can conclude that frequent heading may have\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. significant effect on brain
- B. little effect on one’s brain
- C. nothing to do with the brain injury
- D. one’s memory improved

11. The underlined word "fumbling" is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. remembering
- B. misunderstanding
- C. recalling
- D. missing

解析:

8.B 细节题, 由第二段的第一句话 For the study, researchers at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York selected 34 adults 可以知道是研究报告, 所以选 B

9.D 根据 using a complicated new M.R.I. technique which can find structural changes in the brain that can't be seen during most scans, 故选 D。

10.A 细节题, 由最后一段最后一句 forgetting or fumbling the words far more often than players who had headed the ball less.可以知道重大影响人的大脑, 所以选 A

11.D 推理题, 由前面的单词 forgetting 可以推出那个词是丢失的意思, 所以选 D。

答案: BDAD

#### 【题文】D

The view over a valley of a tiny village with thatched (草盖的) roof cottages around a church; a drive through a narrow village street lined with thatched cottages painted pink or white; the sight over the rolling hills of a pretty collection of thatched farm buildings—these are still common sights in parts of England. Most people will agree that the thatched roof is an essential part of the attraction of the English countryside.

Thatching is in fact the oldest of all the building crafts practiced in the British Isles(英伦诸岛). Although thatch has always been used for cottage and farm buildings, it was once used for

castles and churches too.

Thatching is a solitary (独立的) craft, which often runs in families. The craft of thatching as it is practiced today has changed very little since the Middle Ages. Over 800 full-time thatchers are employed in England and Wales today, maintaining and renewing the old roofs as well as thatching newer houses. Many property owners choose thatch not only for its beauty but because they know it will keep them cool in summer and warm in winter.

In fact, if we look at developing countries, over half the world lives under thatch, but they all do it in different ways. People in developing countries are often reluctant to go back to traditional materials and would prefer modern buildings. However, they may lack the money to allow them to import the necessary materials. Their temporary mud huts with thatched roofs of wild grasses often only last six months. Thatch which has been done the British way lasts from twenty to sixty years, and is an effective defiance against the heat.

12. Which of the following remains a unique feature against the heat\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Narrow streets lined with pink or white houses.
- B. Rolling hills with pretty farm buildings.
- C. Cottages with thatched roofs.
- D. Churches with cottages around them.

13. What do we know about thatching as a craft?

- A. It is a collective activity.
- B. It is practised on farms all over England.
- C. It is quite different from what it used to be.
- D. It is in most cases handed down among family members.

14. People in developing countries also live under thatch because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. thatched cottages are a big tourist attraction
- B. thatched roof houses are the cheapest
- C. thatch is an effective defense against the heat
- D. they like thatched houses better than other buildings

15. We can learn from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. thatched cottages in England have been passed down from ancient times.
- B. thatching is a building craft first created by the English people.
- C. the English people have a special liking for thatched houses.
- D. most thatched cottage in England are located on hillsides.

解析:

12.C 事实题。本题询问下面的哪一项保留着英国乡村的独一无二的特征。由第 1 段最后一句“Most people will agree that the thatched roof is an essential part of the attraction of the English countryside.大多数人认为茅草顶是英国乡村的魅力中最重要的一部分”，我们可以得知，C 为正确答案。

13.D 事实推理题。本题询问关于制作茅草顶这一门艺术，我们可以了解什么。由第 3 段第 1 句“Thatching is a solitary craft, which often runs in families.茅草顶制作是一门独自的艺术，通常由单个的家庭来制作。”可以推断出 D 为正确答案。

14.B 事实推理题。本题询问发展中国家的人民也住在茅草顶下是因为\_\_\_\_\_。第 4 段第 2 和第 3 句提到，发展中国家的人民更喜欢现代建筑物，但他们没有钱来进口必要的原料，因此我们可以推断 B 为正确答案。

15.C 细节推断题。根据本文的主题可以推断出来茅草屋舒适而美观，深受英国人喜爱，故

选 C 项。

答案：CDBC

【题文】第二节（共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 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。

It is a great truth because once we truly understand and accept it, then life is no longer difficult.

Most do not fully see this truth. 16. It seems to them that their difficulties represent a special kind of suffering especially forced upon them or else upon their families, their class, or even their nation.

17. Problems, depending on their nature, cause us sadness or loneliness or regret or anger or fear. These are uncomfortable feelings, often as painful as any kind of physical pain. And since life causes an endless series of problems, life is always difficult and is full of pain as well as joy. 18.

19. When we desire to encourage the growth of the human spirit, we encourage the human ability to solve problems, just as in school we set problems for our children to solve. 20. As Benjamin Franklin said, "Those things that hurt, instruct." It is for this reason that wise people learn not to fear but to welcome the pain of problems.

- A. Problems are the serious test that tells success from failure.
- B. Life is not a trap set for us by God so that he can condemn (责难) us for failing.
- C. It is through the pain of meeting and working out problems that we learn.
- D. Yet, it is in this whole process of solving problems that life has its meaning.
- E. Instead they complain about their problems and difficulties as if life should be easy.
- F. We can register to make money and participate in problem solving collaboration (合作、协作) groups.
- G. What makes life difficult is that the process of facing and solving problems is a painful one.

解析：

16. E 从后面的句子：It seems to them that their difficulties represent (stand for) a special kind of suffering especially forced upon them or else upon their families, 可知他们抱怨问题和困难，好像生活应该是容易的。选 E

17. G 从后面的句子：These are uncomfortable feelings, often as painful as any kind of physical pain. 可知人生的困难是面对它们的时候很痛苦。选 G

18. D 从前面的句子：And since life causes an endless series of problems, life is always difficult and is full of pain as well as joy. 可知在解决这些问题的过程人生有了意义。选 D

19. A 从后面的句子：When we desire (希望) to encourage the growth of the human spirit, 可知解决问题是区分成功和失败的考验。选 A

20. C 从后面的句子：As Benjamin Franklin said, "Those things that hurt, instruct" (应该从痛苦艰辛中学习和获得指示。). 可知我们是通过遇到困难，解决困难去学习的。选 C

答案：EGDAC

第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

Many students find the experience of attending university lectures to be a puzzling and

disappointing experience. The lecturer speaks for one or two hours, perhaps \_\_\_21\_\_\_ the talk with slides, writing down important information on the black board, \_\_\_22\_\_\_ reading material and giving out \_\_\_23\_\_\_. The new student sees the other students continuously writing on notebooks and \_\_\_24\_\_\_ what to write. Very often the student leaves the lecture \_\_\_25\_\_\_ notes which do not catch the main points and \_\_\_26\_\_\_ become hard even for the \_\_\_27\_\_\_ to understand. Most institutions provide courses which \_\_\_28\_\_\_ new students to develop the skills they need to be \_\_\_29\_\_\_ listeners and note-takers. \_\_\_30\_\_\_ these are unavailable, there are many useful study-skills guides which \_\_\_31\_\_\_ learners to practice these skills \_\_\_32\_\_\_. In all cases it is important to \_\_\_33\_\_\_ the problem before actually starting your studies.

It is important to \_\_\_34\_\_\_ that most students have \_\_\_35\_\_\_ in acquiring the language skills \_\_\_36\_\_\_ in college study. One way of \_\_\_37\_\_\_ these difficulties is to attend the language and study-skills classes which most institutions provide throughout the \_\_\_38\_\_\_ year. Another basic \_\_\_39\_\_\_ is to find a study partner with whom it is possible to identify difficulties, \_\_\_40\_\_\_ ideas and provide support.

21.

- A. extending
- B. explaining
- C. performing
- D. conducting

22.

- A. disputing with
- B. contributing to
- C. handing out
- D. collecting together

23.

- A. assignments
- B. duty
- C. evaluation
- D. messages

24.

- A. suspects
- B. understands
- C. wonders
- D. expects

25.

- A. without
- B. with
- C. on
- D. by

26.

- A. what
- B. those
- C. as
- D. which

27.

- A. teachers
- B. classmates
- C. partners
- D. students

28.

- A. prevent
- B. require
- C. assist
- D. forbid

29.

- A. effective
- B. inspired
- C. hardworking
- D. fortunate

30.

- A. As
- B. Though
- C. Unless
- D. If

31.

- A. enable
- B. encourage
- C. determine
- D. detect

32.

- A. independently
- B. separately
- C. lonely
- D. confidently

33.

- A. evaluate
- B. cope
- C. tackle
- D. describe

34.

- A. predict
- B. admit
- C. declare
- D. concern

35.

- A. doubt
- B. difficulty
- C. advantage

- D. suspicion
- 36.
- A. inquired  
B. required  
C. acquired  
D. considered
- 37.
- A. preventing  
B. standing  
C. accepting  
D. overcoming
- 38.
- A. average  
B. ordinary  
C. normal  
D. academic
- 39.
- A. statement  
B. method  
C. idea  
D. suggestion
- 40.
- A. create  
B. carry  
C. exchange  
D. replace

解析:

21.B 将第 1, 2, 3 题通盘考虑。此处意为“老师会花一两个小时用幻灯来解释讲课的内容, 写出一些重要的信息,散发一些阅读材料,布置作业”。illustrate 用图解说明, 举例说明

22. C 参考第 1 题答案。attribute 把.....的原因归为.....;contribute 有助于, 贡献;distribute 分发, 散发, 与下文的 give out 同义

23.A assignments 作业, 任务, give out 布置任务。

24.C 新生发现别的学生一直在记笔记,他们不知道该记些什么,所以用 wonders。而 suspects(怀疑);understands (理解, 明白);convinces(让人相信)与题意不符

25.B with 结构在此表示伴随的结果, 说明学生听完讲座却记了一些抓不住重点的笔记

26.D 这里是一个并列句, 并列的两个部分是 which do not catch the main points and which become hard even for the students to understand

27.D 此句意为: 学生记下的笔记连自己也无法明白

28.C 鉴于上述情况, 许多学校开设课程以帮助新生 培养记笔记的能力, 成为一名真正有效率的听众。assist 帮助, 援助

29.A 参考第 8 题答案。effective 有效的;passive 被动的;relative 相对的;expressive 表现的, 富于表情的。

30.D 此处的意思是: 如果这些课程不可行的话, 还会有许多行之有效的学习技巧的指导,

这些指导使学生们能够独立地锻炼这些学习技巧，在此 If 表示假设条件

31.A enable sb.to do sth 使人能够干什么

32.A 考查副词辨析 independently 独立地;repeatedly 再三，重复地;logically 合乎逻辑地;generally 大体上，一般地

33.C 此句意为“通常学生在开始学习之前就应该解决这种听课技能的问题”，此处 C.to tackle problem 意为“解决问题”。A. evaluate 评估; B. cope 合作; C. tackle 装备; D. describe 描述;

34.B 此句意为“通常学生在开始学习之前就应该解决这种听课技能的问题”

35.B 这里的意思是“承认大多数学生在获取语言技能方面有困难，这是很重要的。因为只有承认这种困难才能提出克服困难的方法”。A. doubt 怀疑 B. difficulty 困难; C. advantage 优点; D. suspicion 怀疑;

36.B 过去分词做定语。

37.D 克服困难用 overcome difficulty。A. preventing 阻止; B. standing 忍受; C. accepting 接受; D. overcoming 克服;

38.D 本题涉及学年的表达方法 A. average B. ordinary C. normal D. academic

39.B 此句意为：另一种基本的方案或策略是寻找一个学习的伙伴。strategy 策略，方案。

40.C 句意：找到一个学习的伙伴，一起分析困难，交换想法，互相支持。

答案：

21.B

22. C

23.A

24.C

25.B

26.D

27.D

28.C

29.A

30.D

31.A

32.A

33.C

34.B

35.B

36.B

37.D

38.D

39.B

40.C

## 第 II 卷（非选择题，共 40 分）

### 第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

Scientists have found that pesticides (农药) harm the ability of bees to find food. Bees must learn which flowers contain their food from the smells of the flowers. 41 the bees do not

learn which smells mean food, they will starve. Researchers in Britain found that pesticides 42 (use) by farmers and gardeners can switch off the part of a bee's brain that is responsible 43 associating smells with food. Lead researcher Dr. Geraldine Wright said pesticides could seriously impact the 44 (survive) of honeybee colonies. She said, "Bees that cannot learn will not be able to find food." This also 45 (mean) bees will not *pollinate* (给.....授粉) crops and wild plants.

Bee populations around the world have been declining. Scientists have searched for a long time for a reason 46 so many bees are disappearing. This new research may be 47 important clue. However, the British government does not want to stop the use of the pesticides that may prevent bees from learning. 48 wants to carry out more tests to make sure pesticides are the real reason for the decrease in the number of bees. A spokeswoman from the *Friends Of The Earth* charity said the government must act 49 (soon) rather than later. "Bee health is far too urgent to wait 50 more research has been completed. Controls should be placed on these pesticides until bee safety can be guaranteed," she said.

答案:

41.if 考查连词辨析 句意: 如果蜜蜂不能闻出食物的味道, 他们会饿死。

42.used 考查非谓语动词。句意: 研究者发现被用在农田的农药伤害了蜜蜂的用来支配味觉的大脑。

43.for 考查介词。be responsible for 为...负责。

44.survival 考查名词。句意: Geraldine 博士说, 农药深深地影响了蜜蜂群体的生存;

45.means 考查动词的时态。句意: 这就意味着蜜蜂不给庄稼和野生植物授粉。

46.why 考查定语从句。先行词是 a reason, 定语从句是 so many bees are disappearing 缺少主干成分, 故用 why 来引导。

47.an 考查冠词。句意: 这项研究成为重要的线索。An important clue 一条重要的线索。

48.it 考查代词。句意: 它想通过更多的实验来确保农药是蜜蜂数量减少的真正原因。It 代指 the British government

49.sooner 考查副词。与 rather than later 相对应。

50.until 考查连词。句意: 蜜蜂的健康等不到更多的研究完成。

### 第三部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

#### 第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

英语课上, 老师要求同桌同学相互修改作文。假设以下小作文为你同桌所写, 请你对其进行修改。文中共有 10 处错误, 每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加, 删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏词符号 (^), 并在此符号下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词。

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

3. 必须按答题要求做题, 否则不给分。

A tornado is a rotated column of air from a thunderstrom to the ground. The most violent have winds of more than 400 kilometre per hour. Tornadoes can pick up cars, trains and even houses and put it down in the next street --- or even in the next town. They can take the fur out the back of a cat and the feathers off a chicken. They can destroy houses, and leave the furniture inside exactly what it was.

On average, there are 800 tornadoes in the US each year, cause about 80 deaths and 1500

injuries. The worst tornado of all the time occur in 1925, affecting three US states. By the time it ended, more than 700 people had killed and 2700 had been injured.

解析:

1. rotating 考查形容词。句意: 龙卷风是空气中旋转的气流, 形成风暴。
2. kilometres 考查数词。具体的数学重要的单位要用复数形式。
3. it---them 考查代词。根据上文出现 cars, trains and even houses 可知用 them 来代替。
4. out---off 考查副词。根据下半句中提到 the feathers off a chicken 可知用 off 表示离开。
5. and---but 考查连词。两个句子表示转折, 故用 but
6. what---where 考查特殊疑问词。句意: 他能破坏房子, 但使家具保持原来的位置。
7. cause --- causing 考查非谓语动词。句意: 平均来说, 在美国每年 800 场飓风, 导致 80 人死亡和 1500 人受伤。
8. of all time -times 考查名词。在所有这些糟糕的龙卷风发生在 1925 年。
9. occurred 考查动词的时态。In 1925 表示发生在过去, 故用一般过去时。
10. had been killed 考查动词的时间。By the time 在。。时间为止, 故用过去完成时。

答案:

1. rotating
2. kilometres
3. it---them
4. out---off
5. and---but
6. what---where
7. cause --- causing
8. of all time -times
9. occurred
10. had been killed

## 第二节 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

假设你校英语社团举办以“讲求文明, 从我做起”为主题的征文活动, 请你以“On the Way to School”为题, 写一篇英语短文。

内容主要包括: 1. 遵守交通法规; 2. 注意举止文明。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右; 2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

3. 题目已经拟好, 不计入总词数。

4. 参考词汇: “civilization starts from me”; sidewalk; traffic light;

On the Way to School

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解析: 范文运用一些常见的短语 For instance 例如; waiting for 等待; the reason for .. 的原因; be proud to do 自豪地做某事; We all want to live in a society in which people follow rules and norms, 这个句子 in which 引导 society 的定语从句; When waiting for the bus , I do not cut anyone else in line, 这个句子 waiting 做伴随状语。

【范文】

On the way to school

Recently , on my way to school, I have thought a great deal about the idea that “civilization starts from me “. We all want to live in a society in which people follow rules and norms, but we can't only change ourselves.

On my way to school, I leave my home, walk down my street, cross at the crossing and wait for the bus. This process provides plenty of opportunities to act in a civilized way. For instance, I walk in an orderly manner along the sidewalk and I do not throw any trash onto the ground. These are good manners no matter where I'm walking .Then , when I get to the crossing , I wait until the intersection is clear and the traffic light has changed before I cross the street. These are the traffic laws, so I know that I should observe them. When waiting for the bus , I do not cut anyone else in line, on the bus , I take a seat politely and do not bother any other passengers

Civilization clearly starts from me ---I cant control others or perfectly understand their reasons for disobeying manners. But I am proud to follow the famous motto of Gandhi “Be the change you want to see in the world”