**绝密★启用前**



2024年高考押题预测卷01【上海卷】

英 语

（考试时间：120分钟 试卷满分：140分）

**I.Listening Comprehension （第1-10题, 每题1分；第11-20题，每题1.5分；共25分）**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.*

1. A. A laundry staff member. B.A tailor for men's clothes.

C. A telephone operator D. A mine worker

2. A. Driving. B. Reading. C. Shopping. D. Walking.

3. A. $15. B.$5. C.$10. D.S20.

4. A. A yellow light B. A road accident C. A robbery. D. A TV programme.

5. A. There will be too many people at the party.

B. He feels sorry that the woman is not coming.

C. It makes people happier to have more parties.

D. The woman can bring her brother to the party.

6. A. The woman could use his ruler.

B. He's faster at doing calculations.

C. He will finish the measurement soon.

D. The woman’s ruler is better than his.

7. A. The final begins next week.

B. The man should check with his doctor again.

C. She wants the man to attend the final with her.

D. She hopes the man will be able to play in the final.

8. A. He's angry. B. He feels sick.

C. He gets on well with others. D. He prefers to study alone.

9. A. It provides reading materials for waiting people.

B. He had to wait a long time for a seat there.

C. The seats used there are uncomfortable.

D. He wasn't able to find a seat there.

10. A. Go to the ballet later in the year. B. Take ballet lessons with his sister.

C. Find a schedule of future performances. D. Get a ticket from his sister.

**Section B**

**Directions:** *In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on each of the short passages and the longer conversation. The short passages and the longer conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.*

***Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.***

11.A. Colleagues have face-to-face conversation with him.

B.Colleagues in the same office email him at work.

C.He has to use LinkedIn for work and jobs.

D.He feel isolated from his family.

12. A. Time travel. B. 3D printers. C. Internet of things. D.Fitness

13. A. Curious. B. Doubtful. C. Uninterested. D. Confident

***Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.***

14.A. A social trend. B. A writer. C. A shoe company. D. A book

15.A. New styles of shoes were developed.

B.Designers started wearing the shoes.

C. The company made efforts to advertise its shoes.

D. Manhattan clubs promoted the shoes to the customer.

16. A. They will spread much faster. B. Advertising campaigns stopped.

C. Only a few people will notice them. D. Word-of-mouth marketing began to work.

***Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.***

17. A. Classmates. B. Roommates. C. Cousins. D. Colleagues.

18. A. He couldn't decide on a topic for his paper.

B. He hadn't heard from his family in a while.

C. He thought the woman had been ill

D. He thought his paper was late.

19. A. To classify different kinds of honey. B. To find their way back home.

C. To locate favourite plants. D. To identify relatives.

20. A. Write a paper. B. Visit his parents.

C. Plan a family reunion. D. Observe bees m the lab.

**II. Grammar and Vocabulary （每题1分；共20分）**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.*

Several years ago, a co-worker invited me over for a classic social tradition: a game night. I don’t like board games. When I’m hanging out with others, I much prefer the free flow of conversation\_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ the structure of competition. \_\_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ someone starts explaining the game rules, my brain tends to involuntarily tune out, a defense mechanism against unwanted and useless information.

So obviously, eager to make new friends. I told my co-work I was in.

The evening was disappointing. An alarmingly complex game was first explained and then repeated, upon my request. I 23 (assure) that I’d “get it after a couple of rounds,” which never happened. I was so bad that I was ruining everyone eles’s experience with my unpredictable plays and constant need 24 (remind) of what was happening.

25 these people kindly became my friends anyway, I was never invited back to another game night. “We just know you’re not really a game person, ” one of them later told me, eyes 26 (slide) sideward.

Not being a game person nowadays can make one feel like an exception. Board games, which in 2021 were a $13. 4 billion global market, are surging in popularity. There are people who love socializing through games in every town, 27 makes my resistance to them feel unacceptable. Maybe, I thought, I was missing 28 about the social value of games. Games can reveal people’s core qualities: how they react when they’re stressed, how they cooperate in a team, or how they behave when they win or lose.

However, I still have a general sense 29 they’re a silly way to pass time. When I think about the leisure activities I “indulge” in, such as cycling, they tend to have bonus benefits. Through cycling, my friends and I can share experiences that simulate the variable conditions of life: joy and pain, uncertainty and achievement. We can all reap rewards from bonding through playful activities: 30 we see as play just varies. I get that now. But to be clear, there’s still no need to invite me to your game night.

**Section B**

**Directions**: Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

|  |
| --- |
| A．feature    B．rejections    C． indescribable     D．drawing     E. noted    F. lives  G. hit       H. intentional     I. resolved      J. setting     K. band |

**Jack London: A Fascinating Character**

When one mentions Jack London, the most common contemporary references that pop to mind are The Call of the Wild and White Fang. However, upon a closer look at the author, the true depth of how varied and interesting his life and works were can really be 31 .

London is considered America’s best author by many. Most successful and at ease writing short stories, he was also the first author to become genuinely wealthy during his lifetime from selling his work. However, this did not happen overnight: in fact, London received 600 32 before his first story was published for a spread out payment of $5.

During his 40 years, London seemed to have lived 1000 33 . By the age of 18, he had already worked as a coal miner, worked on sealing ships and can factories, and been in a(n) 34 of beggars. At 17, he went to jail in Buffalo, NY for 30 days due to the latter, an experience which proved to be one that even the productive writer himself called 35 .

When he did return to his formal education, he completed high school and then attended UC Berkley, which had been a major dream for him. However, he stopped after just one semester as he ran out of money and carried on to 36 the Klondike Gold Rush with his brother-in-law. That would later be the   37 for some of his most famous works. It was also in the Yukon that London became very ill and began writing. When he returned home, he 38 to become a commercially successful writer and began to write 1000 words daily. He wrote of adventure, politics, humanity, survival, often 39 from a large number of him personal experiences.

London died at the age of 40, from a drug overdose. It is not known whether it was 40 or not, as he made many references to suicide throughout his works.

**II. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A. B.C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context*

**Is a Science-Based Education the Way to Go?**

In this present age when we are heavily dependent on science and technology, a science-based education system naturally becomes prevalent to equip the young with knowledge of the 41 of our world around them. The various disciplines of science, such as biology and astronomy, certainly help us to grasp not only the 42 of Earth, but also the significance of human beings in the universe. Moreover, as people naturally have an inborn desire to control the environment, a science-based education seems to be well 43 to humanity’s inquisitive nature. 44 , it remains questionable whether a science-based education is able to paint a complete picture of the world.

Certainly, it equips us with the knowledge of 45 which is necessary for us to make sense of the world. By laying the foundation of the skills in students, they will be equipped with the necessary skills to discover the world as 46 by science today. A classic example is Gregor Mendel’s famous pea plant experiment. Without this, we would not have understood the 47 of our genes, nor the reasons why offspring may look strikingly similar to their parents.

Additionally, the scientific method highlights the importance of 48 , which is instrumental in the acquisition of knowledge. In a typical science-based educational system, students are taught to objectively analyze empirical data and derive scientific principles. Besides, a science-based education empowers us to 49 preconceived(预想的) concepts instead of merely accepting “facts” at face value.

Despite its 50 , a science-based education does not always enlighten us about certain aspects of the world that can’t be rationalized through the scientific method. Though it explains how the world works, it is lacking as it does not 51 much about why things happen. For example, science can provide a neurological explanation on how we perceive breathtaking scenery, but it can’t explain what constitutes beauty or why we are so innately drawn to it. Thus, to 52 , the Arts offer us insightful perspectives on the role of science and the world at large.

Moreover, science may have great emphasis on progress that may come at a great 53 to the world. A science-based education that focuses solely on the latest scientific breakthroughs may well 54 the study of ethical controversies and significant historical events. For instance, it remains to be seen whether cloning is morally acceptable.

In conclusion, a science-based education coupled with adequate exposure to ethics, values and the humanities would 55 students with a deeper insight into the complex nature of the world.

41．A．mechanics B．inventions C．truths D．objectives

42．A．significance B．evolution C．composition D．prospect

43．A．subjected B．reduced C．entitled D．tailored

44．A．Nevertheless B．Moreover C．Instead D．Therefore

45．A．doubt B．suspicion C．inquiry D．consultation

46．A．framed B．explained C．assessed D．justified

47．A．dependence B．burst C．consciousness D．function

48．A．objectivity B．illustration C．curiosity D．inquiry

49．A．deny B．challenge C．dismiss D．highlight

50．A．margins B．expenses C．initiatives D．virtues

51．A．worry B．care C．reveal D．enclose

52．A．draw a parallel B．make ends meet C．strike a balance D．make a comparison

53．A．cost B．advantage C．discount D．angle

54．A．underline B．prioritize C．further D．neglect

55．A．assist B．furnish C．occupy D．engage

**Section B**

**Directions:** *Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.*

**(A)**

What was the best gift I ever received? Well, I’m a music lover, so I’d have to say it was either a Spotify subscription or my top-of-the-range Sony MDR-7506 headphones. Together they’ve provided me with countless hours of high-quality audio accompaniment. Growing up in a loving, well-off family in one of the richest countries in the world, what more could I want?

Giving gifts to loved ones is great: it’s a rewarding way to spread joy and strengthen friendships and family ties. But at this time of year I’m always reminded of how many people not only get no presents but also lack the basics to allow them to live healthy lives. For me, luxury headphones were the perfect gift; for the world’s poorest, it would be nutritious food, clean water and health care.

The poorest 10% of the world’s population, some 700 million people, live on less than $1.90 per day. And that’s adjusting for local purchasing power: they live on what $1.90 would buy in the

U.S. Faced with this kind of budget, and often geographically isolated, they are forced to eat whatever they can find and drink and wash in unsafe water. They can only pray that they don’t succumb to malnutrition, malaria or any number of other diseases that, while perfectly curable in rich countries, frequently ruin or end lives in the developing world.

I don’t seek to make anyone feel guilty for exchanging luxury goods with the people they love. But it seems to me that there’s another type of giving that is, if anything, even more profound: giving the basics of life to those most in need. Sure, you might not get a thank-you letter(who does these days?), but you’ll have done something extraordinary.

However, I’m not just interested in people giving more to charity(although that is important). I’m also passionate about people giving smarter, because where you give can make a huge difference on the impact you’ll have.

What do I mean by that? Well, to start with, there’s a reason I’ve been talking about the developing world. Even average earners in the West are incredibly rich compared with the global poor, so a sum of money considered moderate for some could make a huge difference in the poorest countries.

That’s not to say that all developing world poverty-relief charities ate good at making a difference—that’s certainly not the case. Plenty of money donated in good faith is lost to local corruption, poor administration or programs of intervention that sound great in theory but don’t achieve much in practice. As a result, it’s crucial to look at the effectiveness of the work a charity does before committing your money. How much good does it achieve for each dollar donated? Is there robust evidence for the impact of its programs?

It’s not always easy for people to find the answers, but they are vital questions to ask. That’s why there are now organizations devoted to finding and promoting the best charities. As part of the  effective-altruism(利他主义)  movements,  they  are  dedicated  to  helping  people  make  the biggest possible difference with their donations.

I love my music, and I love my headphones. But this year, the best gift I could get is to see as many people as possible giving generously to the most effective charities in the world.

56．What does the phrase “succumb to”(paragraph 3, line 5)mean?

A．be unaffected by B．cease opposition to

C．be unconnected with D．help to cause

57．Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

A．The author thinks that people giving luxury gifts to the ones they love should feel guilty.

B．The author believes that there is nothing more he wants because he grows up in very rich family.

C．The author argues that compared with those poor, an ordinary worker in the West doesn’t earn much.

D．The author says that some diseases which might be deadly in poor countries can be cured in developed countries.

58．Which of the following statements can you possibly infer from the passage?

A．People used to receive a letter of compliment from the receiver after they donated money to charities.

B．Giving smarter means that those who donate should know clearly how the charity works with the government.

C．Some charity programs fail to achieve much and seem to be less effective because they are not very practical.

D．The organizations devoted to finding the best charities aim to appeal to people to donate more money.

59．Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

A．Giving the basics of life to those in need

B．Giving best gifts to your beloved ones

C．Making the best gift count

D．The effective-altruism movement

**(B)**

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60．Which of the following is not the feature of the Lively Flip?

A．It abandons the unnecessary functions.

B．It ensures every call is in high quality.

C．It doesn’t require a phone number-change.

D．It enables the user to call the doctor for help at any moment.

61．For whom is the Lively Flip the most suitable?

A．Businessmen traveling regularly

B．Teenagers attending school

C．The aged unfamiliar with digital technologies

D．Tech enthusiasts enjoying collecting the latest cellphone models

62．Which of the following can be learned from the leaflet?

A．The high-quality camera ensures great photos in any lighting conditions.

B．The urgent response button design is unique to the Lively Flip.

C．Fixed monthly fees are involved in the use of the Lively Flip.

D．The urgent response service is activated when the device is connected to the network.

**(C)**

As Frans de Waal, a *primatologist* (灵长动物学家), recognizes, a better way to think about other creatures would be to ask ourselves how different species have developed different kinds of minds to solve different adaptive problems. Surely the important question is not whether animals can do the same things humans can, but how those animals solve the cognitive (认知的) problems they face, like how to imitate the sea floor. Children and some animals are so interesting not because they are smart like us, but because they are smart in ways we haven’t even considered.

Sometimes studying children’s ways of knowing can cast light on adult-human cognition. Children’s pretend play may help us understand our adult taste for fiction. De Waal’s research provides another interesting example. We human beings tend to think that our social relationships are rooted in our perceptions, beliefs, and desires, and our understanding of the perceptions, beliefs, and desires of others — what psychologists call our “theory of mind.” In the 80s and 90s, developmental psychologists showed that pre-schoolers and even infants understand minds apart from their own. But it was hard to show that other animals did the same. “Theory of mind” became a candidate for the special, uniquely human trick.

Yet de Waal’s studies show that *chimps* (黑猩猩) possess a remarkably developed political intelligence — they are much interested in figuring out social relationships. It turns out, as de Waal describes, that chimps do infer something about what other chimps see. But experimental studies also suggest that this happens only in a competitive political context. The evolutionary *anthropologist* (人类学家) Brain Hare and his colleagues gave a junior chimp a choice between pieces of food that a dominant chimp had seen hidden and other pieces it had not seen hidden. The junior chimp, who watched all the hiding, stayed away from the food the dominant chimp had seen, but took the food it hadn’t seen.

Anyone who has gone to an academic conference will recognize that we may be in the same situation. We may say that we sign up because we’re eager to find out what other human beings think, but we’re just as interested in who’s on top. Many of the political judgments we make there don’t have much to do with our theory of mind. We may show our respect to a famous professor even if we have no respect for his ideas.

Until recently, however, there wasn’t much research into how humans develop and employ this kind of political knowledge. It may be that we understand the social world in terms of dominance, like chimps, but we’re just not usually as politically motivated as they are. Instead of asking whether we have a better everyday theory of mind, we might wonder whether they have a better everyday theory of politics.

63．According to the first paragraph, which of the following shows that an animal is smart?

A．It can behave like a human kid.

B．It can imitate what human beings do.

C．It can find a solution to its own problem.

D．It can figure out those adaptive problems.

64．Which of the following statements best illustrates our “theory of mind”?

A．We talk with infants in a way that they can fully understand.

B．We make guesses at what others think while interacting with them.

C．We hide our emotions when we try establishing contact with a stranger.

D．We try to understand how kids’ pretend play affects our taste for fiction.

65．What can be inferred from the passage?

A．Neither human nor animals display their preference for dominance.

B．Animals living in a competitive political context are smarter.

C．Both humans and some animals have political intelligence.

D．Humans are more interested in who’s on top than animals.

66．By the underlined sentence in the last paragraph, the writer means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．we know little about how chimps are politically motivated

B．our political knowledge doesn’t always determine how we behave

C．our theory of mind might enable us to understand our theory of politics

D．more research should be conducted to understand animals’ social world

**Section C**

**Directions:** *Complete the following passage by using the sentences in the box Each sentence can only be used once. Note that there are two sentences more than you need.*

The majority of the nearly 2 billion pounds of pumpkins cultivated in the US each year are carved up instead of being eaten, making the pumpkins a unique part of the agriculture industry. For people who prefer seasonal recipes to decorations, that may raise a few questions: Are the pumpkins sold for jack-o'-lantens different from punpkins sold as food? 67

The pumpkins available at farms and outside supermarkets during October are what most people know, but that's just one type of pumpkin. Howden pumpkins are the most common decorative pumpkin variety. They've been bred specifically for carving into jack-o'-lanterns, with a symmetrical (对称的) round shape and tough stem that acts as a handle.

68 They have walls that are thin enough to poke a cheap knife through and a texture that's unappealing compared to the pumpkins consumers are used to eating. “Uncut carving pumpkins are safe to eat; however, it's not the best type to use for cooking,” Daria McKelvey, a supervisor for the Kemper Center for Home Gardening at the Missouri Botanical Garden, tells Mental Floss.

To get the best-tasting pumpkins possible this autumn, you're better off avoiding the seasonal supermarket displays. Many pumpkins varieties are bred especially for cooking and eating. These include Sugar pie, Kabocha, and Cinderella pumpkins. You can shop for those varieties by name at local farms or in the produce section of your grocery store. They should be easy to tell apart from the carving pumpkins available for Halloween: 69 This is part of the reason why they taste better.

If you do want to get some cooking use out of your carving pumpkins this Halloween, set aside the seeds when picking out the guts. Roasted with flavors and olive oil, seeds from different pumpkin varieties become a tasty and nutritious snack. 70 There are many ways to recycle your jack-o'-lanterns, but turning them into a pie isn't one of them. “If one does plan on cooking with a carving pumpkin, it should be intact,” McKelvey says. “Never use one that's been carved into a jack-o'-lantern, otherwise you could be dealing with bacteria, dirt and dust.”

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| A．Whatever you do, make sure your pumpkin isn't carved up already when you decide to cook with it.  B．Do Halloween pumpkins have the tendency to replace those used for eating in the long run?  C．Because they're bred to be decoration first, carving pumpkins don't taste very good.  D．A pumpkin used for cooking and eating is grown for the flavor, featuring a texture popular among consumers.  E．Unlike decorative pumpkins, cooking pumpkins are small and dense.  F．And are Halloween pumpkins any good to eat? |

**IV.Summary Writing**

**Directions**: *Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point( s)of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.*

**Obstacles to the correct decision**

Life is full of choices, some inconsequential, some really significant. But sometimes it can be hard to make the correct one. What are the obstacles that stand between us and a good outcome?

Some of us just find it hard to decide. Alice Boyes, writing for Harvard Business Review, tells us this can be connected to perfectionism, where people attempt to find a perfect solution to any problem and are unable to move forward when they can’t find one. It might seem that being indecisive would stop us making the right decision, but in fact it could actually help us make the correct ones.

Susan Krauss in Psychology Today reminds us that people often make bad decisions because they base them on preconceptions rather than the context in which things happen. She highlights a paper by researcher Iris Schneider which finds that indecisive people are more likely to look at different perspectives and use them to come to a better decision. So, it could be that a more significant barrier to making the best choice is our cognitive biases.

David Robson tells us that intelligence can sometimes stop people making the right decision. People sometimes use intelligence to invent justifications for irrational beliefs. He believes that humility is key to making a good decision. People who can accept that they might be wrong are more likely to consider different viewpoints. He is backed up on this by Jeff Bezos. Tech CEO Jason Fried recalls the Amazon founder saying how the people who were right a lot of the time were the people who often changed their minds.

So, maybe rather than indecision, it might be intelligence and decisiveness, backed up by our biases that actually stop us making good choices while humility and indecisiveness could help us pick the best option.

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**V.Translation (共15分。第1小题和第2小题,每题3分;第3题4分;第4题5分。)**

**Directions:**Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets

72．这个包又脏又粘，他却没想过要洗洗。（occur）

73．这个村庄位于山间，这使得普通的车辆很难到达那里。(inaccessible)

74．实验结果与我们所期望的大相径庭，但我们相信探索越多，就越可能成功。(likely)

75．无论手头的事情多么重要或微不足道，我们都应该谨慎对待我们做的每一个决定，因为失之毫厘，差以千里。(difference)

**VI.Guided Writing (共25分)**

**Directions**: *Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese*

假设你是明启中学高三学生李华，外国教授Jane Wilson将于你校开展一个有关生涯规划的讲座，现向全校学生征集大家感兴趣的问题，并会在讲座中进行解答。给教授写一封邮件，内容须包括：

1）中国学生最感兴趣的两个有关生涯规划的问题；

2）你的理由。

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