**2024年高考押题预测卷01【上海卷】**



英语·全解全析

**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.

**【答案】1~5.AACBD 6~10. ADBBD 11~15. BCADB 16~20. AADDA**

**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.

【答案】

21．to 22．As soon as 23．was assured 24．to be reminded 25．Although 26．sliding 27．which 28．something 29．that 30．what

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了几年前，一位同事邀请作者参加一个经典的社交传统：“游戏之夜”的故事。

21．考查介词。句意：当我和别人出去玩的时候，我更喜欢自由的对话，而不是竞争的结构。分析句子可知，此处为动词短语prefer sth to sth“喜欢某事胜过某事”，所以此处为介词to的填入。故填to。

22．考查连词。句意：当有人开始解释游戏规则时，我的大脑往往会不由自主地关闭，这是一种防御机制，可以抵御不必要和无用的信息。分析句子可知，此处为连词表示“一……就……”引导的时间状语从句，满足句意要求。故填As soon as。

23．考查动词时态和语态。句意：有人向我保证，我“几轮之后就会得到它”，但这从未发生过。分析句子可知，此处为谓语动词的填入，主语I和动词assure为被动关系，表示“我被使确信”，结合上下文时态可知，此处应为陈述过去发生的事情，所以为一般过去时的被动语态结构。故填was assured。

24．考查动词不定式的被动语态结构。句意：我太糟糕了，因为我的不可预测的表演和不断需要被提醒发生了什么，我破坏了其他人的体验。分析句子可知，此处为动词不定式作后置定语修饰名词短语unpredictable plays and constant need，表示“将要做的事情”，unpredictable plays and constant need和动词remind为被动关系，所以为动词不定式的被动语态结构。故填to be reminded。

25．考查让步状语从句。句意：尽管这些人友善地成为了我的朋友，但我再也没有被邀请参加另一个游戏之夜。分析句子可知，此处为连词Although表示“尽管”引导的让步状语从句，满足句意要求。故填Although。

26．考查独立主格结构。句意：我们只知道你不是一个真正的游戏爱好者，其中一人后来告诉我，眼睛移向一边。分析句子可知，此处为独立主格结构，此处动词应为非谓语形式，eyes和slide为主动关系，所以为现在分词形式。故填sliding。

27．考查定语从句。句意：每个城镇都有喜欢通过游戏进行社交的人，这让我觉得无法接受他们的抵制。分析句子可知，此处为关系代词which引导的非限制性定语从句，先行词为前面整句话在从句中作主语成分。故填which。

28．考查代词。句意：我想，也许我忽略了游戏的社交价值。根据句意以及空后about介词可知，此处为代词something表示“一些事情”，构成something about“一些关于”，满足句意要求。故填something。

29．考查同位语从句。句意：然而，我仍然觉得它们是一种消磨时间的愚蠢方式。分析句子可知，此处为that引导的同位语从句，对先行词sense的解释和说明。故填that。

30．考查主语从句。句意：我们所看到的游戏只是不同的。分析句子可知，we see as play是主语从句，该主语从句缺少宾语，所以应该用连接代词what引导的主语从句，what在从句中作宾语成分，意为“……的事物”。故填what。

**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.

【答案】

31．E 32．B 33．F 34．K 35．C 36．G 37．J 38．I 39．D 40．H

【导语】本文是说明文。文章主要介绍美国作家杰克·伦敦（Jack London）。

31．考查动词。句意：然而，仔细观察作者，他的生活和作品是多么的丰富多彩和有趣，这一点确实是可以看出来的。根据“upon a closer look at the author, the true depth of how varied and interesting his life and works were can really be”可知，这里需要动词note，意为“注意到”，此处用过去分词与前面的can be构成被动语态。故选E。

32．考查名词。句意：然而，这并不是一夜之间发生的：事实上，在他的第一篇报道以5美元的分期付款发表之前，伦敦收到了600份拒绝信。根据“this did not happen overnight”可知，这里需要复数名词rejections，意为“拒绝信”，作宾语。故选B。

33．考查名词。句意：在他的40年里，伦敦似乎经历了1000个人的生活。根据“have lived 1000 ”可知，这里需要名词lives，意为“生活”，作宾语。故选F。

34．考查名词。句意：18岁时，他已经当过煤矿工人，在密封船和罐头厂工作，还加入了一帮乞丐。根据“of beggars”可知，这里需要名词band，意为“帮派”，作宾语。故选K。

35．考查形容词。句意：17岁时，他因后者在纽约州布法罗市入狱30天，事实证明，即使是多产的作家自己也称这种经历难以形容。根据“At 17, he went to jail in Buffalo, NY for 30 days due to the latter,”可知，这里需要形容词indescribable，意为“难以置信的”，作补语。故选C。

36．考查动词。句意：然而，仅仅一个学期后，由于钱花光了，他就停了下来，继续和姐夫一起参加克朗代克淘金热。根据“the Klondike Gold Rush ”可知，这里需要动词hit，意为“加入……的行列、在……中碰运气”，结合carry on to do继续做另一件事情，此处用动词原形。故选G。

37．考查名词。句意：这将是后来他的一些最著名的作品的背景。根据“for some of his most famous works”可知，这里需要名词setting，意为“背景”，作表语。故选J。

38．考查动词。句意：回国后，他决心成为一名在商业上成功的作家，并开始每天写1000字。根据“to become a commercially successful writer and began to write 1000 words daily. ”可知，这里需要动词，意为“下定决心”，作谓语，且为一般过去时，故选I。

39．考查动词。句意：他写冒险、政治、人性、生存，经常从他的大量个人经历中汲取灵感。根据“from a large number of him personal experiences.”可知，这里需要动词draw，意为“吸收”，与逻辑主语He 是主动关系，用现在分词作状语。故选D。

40．考查形容词。句意：目前还不知道这是否是故意的，因为他在整个作品中都提到了自杀。根据“as he made many references to suicide throughout his works.”可知，这里需要形容词intentional，意为“故意的”，作表语。故选H。

**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

【答案】

41．A 42．B 43．D 44．A 45．C 46．B 47．D 48．A 49．B 50．D 51．C 52．C 53．A 54．D 55．B

【导语】这是一篇议论文。文章主要说明了以科学为基础的教育是否正确的问题，解释了以科学为基础的教育的优缺点。

41．考查名词词义辨析。句意：在我们严重依赖科学技术的当今时代，以科学为基础的教育体系自然变得普遍，以使年轻人掌握周围世界的机制知识。A. mechanics机械学；B. inventions发明；C. truths真理；D. objectives目标。根据后文“The various disciplines of science, such as biology and astronomy”可知，此处指以科学为基础的教育体系自然变得普遍，以使年轻人掌握周围世界的机制知识。故选A。

42．考查名词词义辨析。句意：科学的各个学科，如生物学和天文学，当然不仅帮助我们掌握地球的进化，而且还帮助我们掌握人类在宇宙中的意义。A. significance重要性；B. evolution进化；C. composition作品；D. prospect预期。根据上文“The various disciplines of science, such as biology and astronomy, certainly help us to grasp not only the”指这些学科帮助学生掌握地球的进化。故选B。

43．考查动词词义辨析。句意：此外，由于人类天生就有控制环境的欲望，以科学为基础的教育似乎很适合人类好奇的天性。A. subjected使遭受；B. reduced减少；C. entitled使享受权利；D. tailored定制，迎合。根据上文“people naturally have an inborn desire to control the environment”可知，人类天生就有控制环境的欲望，以科学为基础的教育似乎很适合人类好奇的天性，tailor此处表示“迎合”符合语境。故选D。

44．考查副词词义辨析。句意：然而，以科学为基础的教育是否能够描绘出世界的完整图景仍然值得怀疑。A. Nevertheless然而；B. Moreover此外；C. Instead反而；D. Therefore因此。结合前后文语境可知为转折关系，故选A。

45．考查名词词义辨析。句意：当然，它使我们具备探究的知识，这是我们理解世界所必需的。A. doubt怀疑；B. suspicion猜想；C. inquiry探究，询问；D. consultation商讨。后文“A classic example is Gregor Mendel’s famous pea plant experiment.”提出了孟德尔著名的豌豆植物实验，说明以科学为基础的教育让学生学会探究，从而理解世界。故选C。

46．考查动词词义辨析。句意：通过为学生奠定技能基础，他们将具备发现当今科学所解释的世界的必要技能。A. framed制订；B. explained解释；C. assessed评估；D. justified证明。根据上文“discover the world as”此处指当今科学所解释的世界，故选B。

47．考查名词词义辨析。句意：如果没有这一点，我们就无法理解基因的功能，也无法理解后代与父母惊人相似的原因。A. dependence依赖；B. burst爆发；C. consciousness知觉；D. function功能。根据后文“of our genes, nor the reasons why offspring may look strikingly similar to their parents”可知，通过为学生奠定技能基础，他们将具备发现当今科学所解释的世界的必要技能，如果没有这一点，我们就无法理解基因的功能，也无法理解后代与父母惊人相似的原因。故选D。

48．考查名词词义辨析。句意：此外，科学方法强调客观性的重要性，这是获取知识的工具。A. objectivity客观性；B. illustration插图；C. curiosity好奇心；D. inquiry询问。根据后文“In a typical science-based educational system, students are taught to objectively analyze empirical data and derive scientific principles.(在典型的以科学为基础的教育体系中，学生被教导客观地分析经验数据并得出科学原理)”可知，科学方法强调了客观性。故选A。

49．考查动词词义辨析。句意：此外，以科学为基础的教育使我们能够挑战先入为主的观念，而不是仅仅接受表面上的“事实”。A. deny否认；B. challenge挑战；C. dismiss解散；D. highlight突出。根据后文“instead of merely accepting “facts” at face value.”指以科学为基础的教育使我们能够挑战先入为主的观念，而不是仅仅接受表面上的“事实”。故选B。

50．考查名词词义辨析。句意：尽管有其优点，但以科学为基础的教育并不总能让我们了解无法通过科学方法合理化的世界的某些方面。A. margins利润；B. expenses花费；C. initiatives积极性；D. virtues优点。上文主要说明了以科学为基础的教育帮助学生理解世界，发展自身能力，即优点。故选D。

51．考查动词词义辨析。句意：虽然它解释了世界是如何运作的，但它并没有揭示很多事情发生的原因，因此存在不足。A. worry担心；B. care关心；C. reveal揭露；D. enclose包围。根据后文“much about why things happen”指这种教育没有揭示很多事情发生的原因，存在不足。故选C。

52．考查动词短语辨析。句意：因此，为了达到平衡，艺术为我们提供了关于科学和整个世界的角色的深刻见解。A. draw a parallel作比较；B. make ends meet收支平衡；C. strike a balance达到平衡；D. make a comparison进行比较。根据后文“the Arts offer us insightful perspectives on the role of science and the world at large”可知，艺术是为了平衡科学的不足，为我们提供了关于科学和整个世界的角色的深刻见解。故选C。

53．考查名词词义辨析。句意：此外，科学可能非常强调进步，这可能会让世界付出巨大的代价。A. cost花费；B. advantage优势；C. discount打折；D. angle角度。根据后文提到以科学为基础的教育，只关注最新的科学突破，很可能会忽视对伦理争议和重大历史事件的研究，说明科学可能非常强调进步，这可能会让世界付出巨大的代价。故选A。

54．考查动词词义辨析。句意：以科学为基础的教育，只关注最新的科学突破，很可能会忽视对伦理争议和重大历史事件的研究。A. underline强调；B. prioritize优先考虑；C. further促进；D. neglect忽视。根据上文“A science-based education that focuses solely on the latest scientific breakthroughs”可知，只关注最新的科学突破，很可能会忽视对伦理争议和重大历史事件的研究。故选D。

55．考查动词词义辨析。句意：总之，以科学为基础的教育，加上充分接触伦理、价值观和人文学科，将使学生对世界的复杂本质有更深入的了解。A. assist帮助；B. furnish提供，配备家具；C. occupy占据；D. engage参与。根据后文“students with a deeper insight into the complex nature of the world”此处指以科学为基础的教育，加上充分接触伦理、价值观和人文学科，将使学生对世界的复杂本质有更深入的了解。furnish with表示“为……提供”。故选B。

**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

【答案】56．D 57．D 58．C 59．C

【分析】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文，作者从收到的最好的礼物入手，呼吁更多的人捐款给世界上最有效的慈善机构以帮助那些处于贫困之中的人。

56．词义猜测题。根据画线词前的“they are forced to eat whatever they can find and drink and wash in unsafe water.”可知，他们被迫吃他们能找到的任何东西，喝不安全的水，用不安全的水洗澡。他们只能祈祷自己不会患上营养不良、疟疾或其他疾病，由此可知画线词词义为“帮助引发”，故D项正确。

57．细节理解题。根据第三段中的“…while perfectly curable in rich countries, frequently ruin or end lives in the developing world.”可知，这些疾病在富裕国家是完全可以治愈的，但往往会毁掉或结束发展中国家的人的生活，由此可知，一些在贫穷的国家可能致命的疾病在发达国家是可以治愈的，故D项正确。

58．推理判断题。根据倒数第三段中的“programs of intervention that sound great in theory but don’t achieve much in practice.”可知，一些干预计划（慈善项目）虽然在理论上听起来不错，但在实践中收效甚微，也就是说一些慈善项目由于不太实际，所以收效甚微，故C项正确。

59．主旨大意题。通读全文，特别是根据最后一段中的“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.”可知，作者从收到的最好的礼物入手，呼吁更多的人捐款给世界上最有效的慈善机构以帮助那些处于贫困之中的人，故C项（让最好的礼物有意义）最适合做文章标题。

【点睛】文章标题形式的主旨大意题难度较大，被选选项要具有高度的概括性，因此抓住文章主题是关键，夹叙夹议文的主题一般体现在最后的感悟部分，通常由but, yet, however等表示转折关系的词语引出，例如本篇第4题，根据最后一段中的“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.”可知，作者从收到的最好的礼物入手，呼吁更多的人捐款给世界上最有效的慈善机构以帮助那些处于贫困之中的人，因此标题一定要体现出“最好的礼物”和“用到实处（帮助别人）”两方面，故C项（让最好的礼物有意义）最适合做文章标题。

**(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.

【答案】60．D 61．C 62．B

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍Lively Flip这款手机的特点，服务和费用等。

60．细节理解题。根据**EASY TO USE**中的“Today, cell phones are hard to hear, difficult to dial and overloaded with features you may never use. That’s not the case with the Lively Flip. A large screen and big buttons make it easy to call family and friends, and the powerful speaker ensures every conversation is loud and clear. (如今，手机听起来很难听，很难拨号，而且功能繁多，你可能永远都用不到。但Lively Flip的情况并非如此。大屏幕和大按钮让打电话给家人和朋友很容易，强大的扬声器确保每一次对话都是响亮和清晰的)”可知A项(它摒弃了不必要的功能)、B项(它保证了每次通话的高质量)是Lively Flip的特点，再根据文章中的“The Lively Flip is one of the most affordable cell phones on the market and comes with reliable nationwide coverage. You can even keep your current landline or cell phone number. (Lively Flip是市场上最实惠的手机之一，具有可靠的全国覆盖。你甚至可以保留你现在的座机或手机号码)”可知C选项(它不需要更改电话号码)也是Lively Flip的特点，D选项“它使用户可以随时呼叫医生寻求帮助”文章没有提到，故选D。

61．推理判断题。根据**EASY TO USE**中的“Today, cell phones are hard to hear, difficult to dial and overloaded with features you may never use. That’s not the case with the Lively Flip. A large screen and big buttons make it easy to call family and friends, and the powerful speaker ensures every conversation is loud and clear. (如今，手机听起来很难听，很难拨号，而且功能繁多，你可能永远都用不到。但Lively Flip的情况并非如此。大屏幕和大按钮让打电话给家人和朋友很容易，强大的扬声器确保每一次对话都是响亮和清晰的)”可知Lively Flip手机打电话操作方便，声音质量好，所以推断它特别适合不熟悉数字技术的老年人，故选C。

62．细节理解题。根据EASY TO BE PREPARED部分“Life has a way of being unpredictable, but you can be prepared in an uncertain or unsafe situation with Urgent Response Service. Simply press the Urgent Response button to speak with a highly trained Agent who can confirm your location, evaluate your situation and get you the help you need, 24/7.(做好准备生活有一种不可预测的方式，但您可以通过紧急响应服务在不确定或不安全的情况下做好准备。只需按下紧急响应按钮，即可与训练有素的代理人交谈，该代理人可以确认您的位置，评估您的情况，并为您提供所需的帮助，全天候)”可知，紧急响应按钮的设计是Lively Flip独有的。故选B。

**(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

【答案】63．C 64．B 65．C 66．B

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了我们人类的心智理论，同时说明了黑猩猩虽和人类一样有政治才能，但是不一样的是，人类的政治知识不总是决定我们的行为。

63．细节理解题。根据第一段“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. (当然，重要的问题不在于动物是否能做与人类相同的事情，而在于这些动物如何解决它们面临的认知问题，比如如何模仿海底)”可知，根据第一段，C项“动物可以找到自己问题的解决方案”表明动物很聪明。故选C。

64．推理判断题。文章第二段讲到“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.”(我们人类倾向于认为，我们的社会关系植根于我们的感知、信念和欲望，以及我们对他人感知、信仰和欲望的理解——心理学家称之为我们的“心理理论”)”可知，“心理理论”即我们对我们的感知、信仰和欲望，以及我们对他人的感知、信仰和欲望的理解。由此推知，B项“我们在与他人互动时猜测他人的想法”最能说明我们的“心理理论”。故选B。

65．推理判断题。根据第三段中“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.(然而，德瓦尔的研究表明，黑猩猩拥有非常发达的政治智力——它们对弄清社会关系非常感兴趣)”和最后一段中的“Until recently, however, there wasn’t much research into how humans develop and employ this kind of political knowledge.(然而，直到最近，对于人类如何发展和运用这种政治知识，还没有太多的研究)”可推知，人类和一些动物都有政治智慧。故选C。

66．词句猜测题。根据划线句子下文“Instead of asking whether we have a better everyday theory of mind, we might wonder whether they have a better everyday theory of politics.(与其问我们是否有更好的日常心智理论，不如问他们是否有更好的日常政治理论)”和第三段中的第一句话“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.(然而，德瓦尔的研究表明，黑猩猩拥有非常发达的政治智力——它们对弄清社会关系非常感兴趣)”可知，黑猩猩的政治智力会决定它们的行为，但是人类不一样，结合划线句子“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.(也许我们像黑猩猩一样，从支配地位的角度来理解社会世界，但我们通常不像它们那样有政治动机)”可知，人类不像黑猩猩一样有政治动机，黑猩猩的政治智力会决定它们的行为，但是人类不一样。由此可知，划线句子所表达的意思是“人类的政治知识不总是决定我们的表现”。故选B。

**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.”

|  |
| --- |
| 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? |

【答案】67．F 68．C 69．E 70．A

【分析】本文是说明文。文章介绍了用于万圣节的雕刻南瓜，它和烹饪南瓜的区别以及如何将其用于烹饪。

67．根据上文“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?(对于那些喜欢季节性食谱而不是装饰的人来说，这可能会带来一些问题：做南瓜灯的南瓜和做食物的南瓜有区别吗? )”中a few questions可知，问题不止一个，所以设空处应该是一个问题，因此只能在B和F中选，再根据句中问问题的人“people who prefer seasonal recipes to decorations”可推知，这些喜欢季节性食谱的人关心的问题应该与吃有关，所以F 项“And are Halloween pumpkins any good to eat?(万圣节南瓜好吃吗?)”是最佳选项。故选F项。

68．根据下文“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.(它们的壁薄到可以用一把便宜的小刀刺穿，而且与消费者习惯吃的南瓜相比，它的质地并不吸引人)”中指示代词they可知，设空处应出现代词指代对象，再结合句意可推知，they指代的对象可用于雕刻且味道不如消费者习惯吃的南瓜，C项“Because they're bred to be decoration first, carving pumpkins don't taste very good.(因为它们最初是被培育来做装饰的，雕刻南瓜的味道不是很好)”中说到的carving pumpkins正是其指代对象。故选C项。

69．根据上文“They should be easy to tell apart from the carving pumpkins available for Halloween:(它们应该很容易和万圣节用的雕刻南瓜区分开来)”中冒号可知，设空处是介绍区分烹饪南瓜和雕刻南瓜的方法，E项“Unlike decorative pumpkins, cooking pumpkins are small and dense.(与装饰性南瓜不同，烹饪南瓜体积小，密度大)”介绍了两种南瓜的不同之处，且句中dense与下文“This is part of the reason why they taste better.(这是它们味道更好的部分原因)”相照应。故选E项。

70．上文“Roasted with flavors and olive oil, seeds from different pumpkin varieties become a tasty and nutritious snack.(用香料和橄榄油烘烤，不同品种的南瓜种子就变成为一种美味又营养的小吃)”说把雕刻南瓜种子做成可口的小吃，A项“Whatever you do, make sure your pumpkin isn't carved up already when you decide to cook with it.(无论你做什么，确保你的南瓜在你决定烹饪的时候没有被切开)”讲雕刻南瓜的烹饪，上下文语意相关，且与下文“‘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. ’(麦凯维说:“如果有人打算用雕刻的南瓜来烹饪，那么南瓜应该是完好无损的。千万不要使用雕刻成南瓜灯的南瓜，否则你可能会接触到细菌、灰尘和灰尘。”) ”相照应。故选A项。

**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.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】There are obstacles in decision- making. Some perfectionists are indecisive but in fact their indecisiveness can aid in sound decision-making. Without cognitive biases, indecisive people tend to consider different perspectives. Also, intelligent people like rationalizing unreasonable beliefs instead of admitting their errors. Therefore, the real obstacle to better decision-making is intelligence and decisiveness, rather than indecision.

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍说，决策过程中存在障碍。有些完美主义者优柔寡断，但事实上，他们的优柔寡断有助于做出正确的决策。没有认知偏差，优柔寡断的人倾向于考虑不同的观点。此外，聪明的人喜欢把不合理的信念合理化，而不是承认自己的错误。因此，做出更好决策的真正障碍是智慧和果断，而不是优柔寡断。

【详解】1 要点摘录

①Some of us just find it hard to decide.

②It might seem that being indecisive would stop us making the right decision, but in fact it could actually help us make the correct ones.

③She 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.

④David Robson tells us that intelligence can sometimes stop people making the right decision.

⑤People sometimes use intelligence to invent justifications for irrational beliefs.

⑥So, 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.

2.缜密构思

将第1、2、3、6几个要点进行重组，将第4、5两个要点进行整合。

3.遣词造句

There are obstacles in decision- making.

Some perfectionists are indecisive but in fact their indecisiveness can aid in sound decision-making. Without cognitive biases, indecisive people tend to consider different perspectives.

Also, intelligent people like rationalizing unreasonable beliefs instead of admitting their errors.

Therefore, the real obstacle to better decision-making is intelligence and decisiveness, rather than indecision.

【点睛】[高分句型1]：There are obstacles in decision- making. (这句话运用了there be句型)

[高分句型2]：Also, intelligent people like rationalizing unreasonable beliefs instead of admitting their errors. (这句话运用了动名词作宾语)

71.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**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）

【答案】It hasn’t occurred to him to wash the bag though it is sticky and dirty.

【详解】考查固定句型和状语从句。表示“某人没有想过做某事”应用It hasn’t occurred to sb. to do sth.；表示“洗包”应用wash the bag，后跟though引导的让步状语从句，表示“又脏又粘”翻译为it is sticky and dirty，句子用一般现在时。故翻译为It hasn’t occurred to him to wash the bag though it is sticky and dirty.

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

【答案】The village is located among hills, which makes it inaccessible to ordinary cars.

【详解】考查时态，主谓一致和定语从句。分析句意可知，句子描述客观事实，时态用一般现在时，“这个村庄”是the village，“位于山间”是is located among hills，“这使得普通的车辆很难到达那里”用which引导非限制性定语从句，指代前面整个主句，“使得普通的车辆很难到达那里”是make it inaccessible to ordinary cars，which指代整个主句的内容，make用第三人称单数，因此整句话翻译为“The village is located among hills, which makes it inaccessible to ordinary cars”。故答案为The village is located among hills, which makes it inaccessible to ordinary cars.

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)

【答案】The result of the experiment is totally different from/contrary to what we expected, but we believe that the more we explore, the more likely we are to/will succeed.

【详解】考查固定短语、从句和时态。表示“实验结果”短语为the result of the experiment；表示“大相径庭”短语为be totally different from/contrary to，后跟what引导的宾语从句，表示“我们所期望的”应用what we expect，为一般过去时；后跟but连接的并列句，主语为we，表示“相信”应用believe，后跟that引导的从句，表示“越……越……”应用the+比较级，the+比较级，表示“探索”应用explore，表示“可能成功”应用be likely to succeed，也可将likely看作副词，修饰谓语动词will succeed。故翻译为The result of the experiment is totally different from/contrary to what we expected, but we believe that the more we explore, the more likely we are to/will succeed.

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)

【答案】No matter how significant or insignificant the matter at hand is, we should be cautious about every resolution (that) we make, because one false step will make a great difference./However significant or insignificant the matter at hand is, we should be cautious about every resolution (that) we make, becasue one false step will make a great difference.

【详解】考查时态、让步状语从句，形容词短语、介词短语、定语从句和原因状语从句。陈述客观现象，谓语动词用一般现在时。“无论……多么……或……”表达为No matter how...or...或者however...or...，引导让步状语从句，how或however后接形容词；“手头的事情”表达为 the matter at hand，介词短语at hand为后置定语，修饰让步状语从句的主语the matter；“重要”表达为形容词significant，“微不足道”表达为形容词insignificant，都作为让步状语从句的表语。“谨慎对待”表达为形容词短语be cautious about，后接宾语“每一个决定”，可表达为名词every resolution；“我们做的”表达为we make，修饰every resolution，为限制性定语从句，先行词为物，且在从句中作宾语，关系代词that，也可省略，从句中用一般现在时，表经常性。“因为”表达为连接词because，引导原因状语从句；“失之毫厘，差以千里”，根据所给词difference，表达为one false step will make a great difference”，叙述一般真理可用情态动词will，后接动词短语make adifference，作宾语。结合其他汉语提示，故翻译为：No matter how significant or insignificant the matter at hand is, we should be cautious about every resolution (that) we make, becasue one false step will make a great difference./However significant or insignificant the matter at hand is, we should be cautious about every resolution (that) we make, becasue one false step will make a great 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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【答案】Dear Jane Wilson，

Hearing that you will give us a lecture on career planning, I am writing to introduce two questions about career planning that Chinese students are most interested in.

Firstly, many students wonder if career goals should align with their values and interests. It is well known that a promising career often runs counter to one’s interests. If we pursue this career, we won’t be happy. On the contrary, If we only consider our hobbies, our careers may not be so wonderful. Besides, many students still want to know how to deal with parents’ different expectations. We don’t want to let our parents down, but we also don’t want to give up our ideals. This is why many students feel struggled when it comes to career planning.

Thank you for considering my proposal. I look forward to hearing your thoughts on this matter.

Yours,

Li Hua

【导语】本书面表达属于应用文写作。要求给外教写封邮件，介绍中国学生最感兴趣的两个有关生涯规划的问题并陈述原因。

【详解】1.词汇积累

发表演讲：give a lecture→deliver a lecture

与……一致：align with→accord with

此外：besides → what’s more

处理：deal with→handle

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Besides, many students still want to know how to deal with parents’ different expectations.

拓展句：Besides, many students still want to know how to deal with parents’ expectations, which are different from their own career planning.

【点睛】【高分句型1】Hearing that you will give us a lecture on career planning, I am writing to introduce two questions about career planning that Chinese students are most interested in.（运用了that引导的宾语从句及that引导的定语从句）

【高分句型2】It is well known that a promising career often runs counter to one’s interests. （运用了it作形式主语，that引导的主语从句）

**听力原文录音文字稿**

