**绝密★启用前**

2024年高考押题预测卷01【全国卷】

英 语

（考试时间：120分钟 试卷满分：150分）

**注意事项：**

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

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

3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）**

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

第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

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

1．Who did the woman want to call?

A．James. B．Drake. C．Daniel.

【答案】A

【原文】W: Hi James, it’s me, Diane. Oh, I’m so glad I caught you. I was just talking to Drake and…

M: I’m sorry, but I think you dialed the wrong number. My name is Daniel.

2．What season is it now?

A．Autumn. B．Winter. C．Spring.

【答案】A

【原文】M: Autumn is nice, but I’m more excited about winter. I can’t wait to do winter sports.

W: Winter is coming. But I wish winter finished as quickly as possible. I’m looking forward to spring.

3．How does the woman probably feel?

A．Excited. B．Annoyed. C．Puzzled.

【答案】B

【原文】W: Stop checking e-mails! We are in the middle of a vacation!

M: Okay! One more minute, and I’ll switch it off.

4．When is Carol’s birthday?

A．On January 16th. B．On January 19th. C．On January 30th.

【答案】A

【原文】W: Are you going to Carol’s birthday party? She’ll be nineteen in January.

M: Oh, yes. It’s on the thirteenth, isn’t it?

W: No, three days later than you said. It’ll be a big party about thirty people, I think.

M: Great. I’ll see you there.

5．Why didn’t the man answer the phone?

A．He lost it. B．He didn’t hear it. C．His phone ran out of power.

【答案】C

【原文】W: Do you have any idea what time it is now? Have you ever heard your phone?

M: I’m sorry but my phone ran out of power. I got back here as fast as I could because I knew you’d be worried.

**第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）**

**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

听下面一段对话，回答以下小题。

6．Which place is the hostess going this time?

A．India. B．Africa. C．The South Pole.

7．How did the hostess travel to her destination?

A．By ship. B．By plane. C．By train.

【答案】6．C 7．A

【原文】W: Hi, John. It’s Maria. The hostess who films elephants in Africa and tigers in India is doing a special program tonight.

M: Is she going back to Africa?

W: Well, this time she’s visiting the South Pole, to study some of the wildlife there. There was no train there and the bad weather prevented them from going there by plane… It took two weeks just to get there by sea.

M: That’ll be interesting, thanks!

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8．What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A．Buying a present. B．Attending a concert. C．Planning a birthday party.

9．What will the speakers do later?

A．See a movie. B．Read a novel. C．Meet up with Jane.

【答案】8．A 9．C

【原文】W: I have been trying hard to choose a gift for Kate for her birthday.

M: That’s been hard for me, too.

W: Would you like to go in with me and choose something together?

M: Yes, two heads are better than one. So, what does Kate like doing? That might help us choose something.

W: She seems to enjoy listening to music, reading novels and going to the movies.

M: Maybe we could get her a concert ticket. What do you think?

W: That’s a good idea. But we don’t know what concert she likes.

M: Jane can help us. She knows Kate very well.

W: You’re right. Let’s see Jane this afternoon after class.

M: Okay.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

10．What is the man’s plan for Saturday evening?

A．To go shopping. B．To attend a concert. C．To walk by a lake.

11．Where will the man stay during the weekend trip?

A．At his uncle’s. B．In a country cottage. C．In a five-star hotel.

12．What will the woman do this weekend?

A．Read some novels. B．Go boating. C．Visit her parents.

【答案】10．A 11．B 12．A

【原文】M: Mary we’re going to west lake this weekend.

W: Again?

M: Yes three of us this time we’re going boating on Saturday morning in the afternoon I’LL visit my uncle nearby. And in the evening we’ll do some shopping. There’s an amazing night market near the lake on Sunday we’ll go to a concert.

W: Where are you staying the five star hotel we booked last time was really expensive.

M: Yes but my uncle told me there is a small but comfortable country cottage to the east of the lake we’ll stay there.

W: Sounds good.

M: What are you going to do Mary?

W: just sit on the sofa and read the novels I bought yesterday my parents have gone back to our hometown and it will be my private time this weekend.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

13．What does the man want to do this summer?

A．Sit around. B．Earn some money. C．Take a vacation.

14．Who is Jane?

A．The man’s sister. B．Mr Smith’s neighbor. C．The woman’s classmate.

15．What should Jane do when house-sitting?

A．Take care of the pets. B．Get rid of the houseplants. C．Empty the house.

16．What can we learn from the conversation?

A．The man took care of kids last summer.

B．The woman called the student employment office.

C．The man doesn’t have a lot of friends.

【答案】13．B 14．C 15．A 16．B

【原文】M: I don’t really know what to do this summer. I can’t afford to just sit around all day, but there seems to be no suitable job available.

W: Why don’t you try house sitting? Last summer my classmate Jane house sat for the Smiths when they went away on vacation.

M: House seating? What did she do?

W: Mr Smith hired Jane to stay in their house because he didn’t want it left empty.

M: You mean the smiths paid someone just to live in their house?

W: It wasn’t that easy. She had to water the plants and take care of the pet.

M: House sitting sounds like a good job. I guess it’s a little like babysitting, except that you are taking care of a house instead of kids.

W: That’s it. The student employment office still has two such jobs posted. I called about it this morning.

M: Do I just have to fill out an application form?

W: You also have to interview with the houseowners.

M: That seems like a lot of trouble for a summer job.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17．Who is Wang Ming?

A．A student. B．An employer. C．An engineer.

18．What does the speaker say about the college job market this year?

A．It’s unpredictable. B．It’s quite stable. C．It’s not optimistic.

19．What percentage of student job seekers have found a job by now?

A．20%. B．22%. C．50%.

20．Why are engineering graduates more likely to accept a job?

A．They need more work experience.

B．The salary is usually good.

C．Their choice is limited.

【答案】17．A 18．C 19．A 20．B

【原文】

Hello! Welcome to the program. In America, May and June are the traditional months for graduations. A listener in China, Wang Ming, who is about to get an engineering degree, wants to know how American college graduates find jobs. Right now the answer is: Not very easily. A latest study on the college job marketshowed that employers wanted to hire 22%fewer graduates this year than last. The study also showed that just 20% of those who looked for jobs before graduation have found one by now. This is compared to half of students who had looked for a job by this time two years ago. But one difference: fewer of this year’s graduates have started to search for jobs. Engineering graduates were more likely to have started their job search already, and to have accepted a job. This is among the best-pay professions for people with just a college degree. On average, engineering majors expect to start at about 62,000 dollars a year.

**第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分50分）**

第一节 （共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

**Elite Summer School Program for High School Students**

Harvard’s Elite Program for high school students is an intensive two-week summer program designed to give you a glimpse of college life. You will live on the Harvard campus during your two-week session while taking a college-level course with other Elite Program students.

**The application for Summer 2024 is now open.**

Cost: $5,550+$75 application fee

2024 Session Ⅰ: June 23-July 5, 2024

2024 Session Ⅱ: July 7-19, 2024

2024 Session Ⅲ: July 21-August 2, 2024

**Who Can Participate in the Elite Program?**

Harvard’s Elite Program is designed for mature, academically motivated students who are interested in exploring a potential major or simply finding out what college is really like.

Our Elite Program is open to rising juniors and seniors. To be qualified for Summer 2024, you must meet both of the following criteria:

●Will graduate from high school and enter college in 2025 or 2026.

●Are at least 16 years old by June 22, 2024, and will not turn 19 years old before July 31, 2024.

**Important Deadlines:**

●Early Application and Priority Financial Aid Deadline — January 10, 2024

●Regular Application and Financial Aid Deadline — February 14, 2024

●Late Application Deadline — April 10, 2024

See the Elite Program Calendar for all important dates and deadlines.

21．Who can be the applicant for the Elite Program 2024?

A．Lucy, 14, with excellent academic performance.

B．Jerry, 16, expected to enter college in 2025.

C．Tina, 17, a college student with broad interests.

D．Tim, 19, an office worker with motivation to learn.

22．When is Priority Financial Aid Application available?

A．April 10, 2024. B．February 14, 2024.

C．January 9, 2024. D．July23, 2024.

23．Where is this text most likely from?

A．A news report. B．A travel brochure.

C．An academic paper. D．A college website.

【答案】21．B 22．C 23．D

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了哈佛大学的高中学生精英暑期学校项目。

21．推理判断题。由文章Who Can Participate in the Elite Program?部分中“Will graduate from high school and enter college in 2025 or 2026.(将于2025年或2026年高中毕业并进入大学)”和“Are at least 16 years old by June 22, 2024, and will not turn 19 years old before July 31, 2024. (2024年6月22日前年满16岁，2024年7月31日前未满19岁)”可知，16岁的预计将于2025年进入大学的杰瑞可以成为2024年精英计划的申请人。故选B。

22．推理判断题。由文章Important Deadlines部分中“Early Application and Priority Financial Aid Deadline — January 10, 2024 (早期申请和优先经济援助截止日期为2024年1月10日)”可知，2024年1月9日可以申请优先经济援助。故选C。

23．推理判断题。通读全文，尤其是由文章第一段中“Harvard’s Elite Program for high school students is an intensive two-week summer program designed to give you a glimpse of college life. You will live on the Harvard campus during your two-week session while taking a college-level course with other Elite Program students. (哈佛大学针对高中生的精英项目是一个为期两周的暑期强化项目，旨在让你了解大学生活。在为期两周的课程期间，你将住在哈佛校园，与其他精英项目的学生一起学习大学水平的课程)”可知，文章主要介绍了哈佛大学的高中学生精英暑期学校项目。由此推知，这篇文章最有可能来自一个大学网站。故选D。

**B**

One Saturday in June, I got off the train from Vienna at Altenberg station, in the midst of a gathering of bathers, such as often flock to our village at fine weekends.

I had gone only a few steps along the street and the crowd had not yet scattered when, high above me in the air, I saw a bird whose species I could not at first determine. It flew with slow, measured wing-beats, varied at set intervals by longer periods of gliding. It seemed too heavy to be a hawk; for a stork (鹳), it was not big enough and, even at that height, neck and feet should have been visible. Then the bird made a sudden turn so that the setting sun shone for a second full on the underside of the great wings which lit up like stars in the blue of the skies. The bird was white. By Heaven, it was my cockatoo (凤头鹦鹉)! The steady movements of his wings clearly indicated that he was setting out on a long-distance flight.

“What should I do? Should I call to the bird?” Well, have you ever heard the flight-call of the greater cockatoo? No? But you have probably heard pig-killing in the traditional method. Imagine the loudest long cry a pig could make, picked up by a microphone and amplified many times over by a powerful speaker. A man can imitate it quite successfully, though somewhat weak, by shouting at the top of his voice “O-ah”. I had already proved that the cockatoo understood this imitation and promptly “came to heel”. But would it work at such a height? A bird always has great difficulty in making the decision to fly downwards at a steep angle. To yell, or not to yell, that was the question. If I yelled and the bird came down, all would be well, but what if it sailed calmly on through the clouds? How would I then explain my song to the crowd of people?

Finally, I did yell. The people around me stood still, rooted to the spot. The bird hesitated for a moment on outstretched wings, and then, folding them, it descended in one dive and landed upon my outstretched arm. Once again I was master of the situation.

24．What was the author’s cockatoo like?

A．It looked like a hawk. B．It was blue and shiny.

C．Its neck and feet were long. D．It was white with great wings.

25．How did the author signal to his cockatoo?

A．By waving at it quickly. B．By singing a song loudly.

C．By screaming his head off. D．By using a powerful loudspeaker.

26．What does the underlined part “came to heel” in paragraph 3 mean?

A．Flew about. B．Came back. C．Came around. D．Landed on the ground.

27．Which can be inferred about the author from the text?

A．He knew birds very well. B．He could speak with his bird.

C．He liked showing off in public. D．He often surprised people around him.

【答案】24．D 25．C 26．B 27．A

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者某天发现了一只白色的凤头鹦鹉，通过呼唤作者让鹦鹉回到了自己身边。

24．细节理解题。根据第二段“Then the bird made a sudden turn so that the setting sun shone for a second full on the underside of the great wings which lit up like stars in the blue of the skies. The bird was white.(接着，鸟儿突然转了个身，落日的余晖在它的大翅膀下面照了整整一秒钟，翅膀就像蓝色天空中的星星一样闪闪发光。鸟是白色的)”可知，作者的凤头鹦鹉是白色的，长着大大的翅膀。故选D。

25．细节理解题。根据第三段“But you have probably heard pig-killing in the traditional method. Imagine the loudest long cry a pig could make, picked up by a microphone and amplified many times over by a powerful speaker. A man can imitate it quite successfully, though somewhat weak, by shouting at the top of his voice “O-ah”. I had already proved that the cockatoo understood this imitation and promptly “came to heel”.(但你可能听说过用传统方法杀猪。想象一下，猪能发出的最响亮的长叫声，被麦克风拾取，并被强大的扬声器放大多次。一个人可以很成功地模仿它，虽然有点弱，通过大声喊“O-ah”。我已经证明这只凤头鹦鹉听懂了我的模仿，并立刻“跟了上来”)”可知，作者用尖叫声示意鹦鹉回来。故选C。

26．词句猜测题。根据划线词上文“I had already proved that the cockatoo understood this imitation and promptly “came to heel”. (我已经证明，凤头鹦鹉理解这种模仿，并迅速“came to heel”)”可知，这只凤头鹦鹉听懂了作者的模仿，所以立刻回来了。故划线词意思是“回来”。故选B。

27．推理判断题。根据第二段“I had gone only a few steps along the street and the crowd had not yet scattered when, high above me in the air, I saw a bird whose species I could not at first determine. It flew with slow, measured wing-beats, varied at set intervals by longer periods of gliding. It seemed too heavy to be a hawk; for a stork (鹳), it was not big enough and, even at that height, neck and feet should have been visible. Then the bird made a sudden turn so that the setting sun shone for a second full on the underside of the great wings which lit up like stars in the blue of the skies. The bird was white. By Heaven, it was my cockatoo (凤头鹦鹉)! The steady movements of his wings clearly indicated that he was setting out on a long-distance flight.(我沿着街道刚走了几步，人群还没散去，就在我头顶的高处，我看见一只鸟，起初我还不能确定它的种类。它缓慢而匀称地拍打着翅膀，在固定的时间间隔内，随着滑翔时间的延长而变化。它似乎太重了，不像是一只鹰；对于一只鹳来说，它还不够大，即使在那个高度，脖子和脚也应该是可见的。接着，鸟儿突然转了个身，落日的余晖在它的大翅膀下面照了整整一秒钟，翅膀就像蓝色天空中的星星一样闪闪发光。鸟是白色的。天哪，那是我的凤头鹦鹉！他翅膀的平稳运动清楚地表明他正在进行一次长途飞行)”可推知，作者对不同的鸟都有所了解，所以能区别辨认不同的鸟。故选A。

C

I recently found myself agonizing over a financial decision. So when I saw a financially savvy acquaintance at a party, I decided to ask for her advice. As the conversation deepened, however, I felt my stomach tighten in frustration. While I’m sure my friend wanted to help, her advice was immediately off the mark. She didn’t ask me questions or consider how my goals might differ from hers. She simply told me what she would do, and I quickly found myself tuning off her speech. The exchange left me feeling discouraged.

To help head off bad advice, get clear on your needs. Are you asking someone to help think through options you might take to resolve a problem? Are you asking someone to provide advice as your friend or as an objective observer? Communicating both your problem and your expectations will help your advice-giver approach your questions thoughtfully and with a goal of their own in mind.

David Eddie was an advice columnist for nearly two decades. At that time, he learned that good advice-givers ask questions that help them better understand where you’re coming from and what your goals are. They don’t assume they know the answer—or that you have the time, resources or ability to approach the challenge in the same way they would. “You want someone who’s going to drill down into the problem with you and take the time to understand the shape of it,” he says.

Personally motivated advice is usually pretty easy to spot. A friend may advise their secret crush to leave their current partner. That’s why Eddie often gathers a range of perspectives. He calls his group of advice-givers The Panel, and it’s made up of his wife, mom and some friends and colleagues. Their advice helps him see different sides of sticky issues—pushing him to consider different angles and outcomes. But in the end, he’s the one who makes the decision. He says, “I believe in the saying, ‘Seek the advice of many, but follow your own counsel.’” After all, everyone is an expert on their own life.

28．What should one do to avoid terrible advice?

A．Ask the advice-giver to help think through options.

B．Be specific about your needs.

C．Make sure the advice-giver is an objective observer.

D．Choose one of your friend as the advice-giver.

29．What can be inferred from David Eddie?

A．Good advice-givers have great experience.

B．Good advice-givers solve the problem personally for clients.

C．Good advice-givers tend to listen to clients.

D．Good advice-givers offer advice in clients’ shoes.

30．What is the suggestion given in Paragraph 4?

A．Trying suggestions from a range of perspectives.

B．Choosing a personally motivated suggestion.

C．Making your own decision after hearing extensive suggestions.

D．Trying to be an expert on your own life.

31．What can be a suitable title for the text?

A．Learning to Give Advice B．Asking Advice From Your Panel

C．Being a Friendly Advice-giver D．Avoiding Bad Advice

【答案】28．B 29．D 30．C 31．D

【导语】这是一篇说明文。本文介绍了如何避免他人给出糟糕建议的方法。

28．细节理解题。根据第二段“To help head off bad advice, get clear on your needs.(为了避免坏的建议，弄清楚你的需求)”可知，为了避免糟糕的建议，一定要明确自己的需求。故选B项。

29．推理判断题。根据第三段“At that time, he learned that good advice-givers ask questions that help them better understand where you’re coming from and what your goals are.(那时，他了解到，好的建议提供者会问一些问题，帮助他们更好地理解你从哪里来，你的目标是什么)”可知，好的建议者会设身处地地为客户提供建议。故选D项。

30．细节理解题。根据第四段“Their advice helps him see different sides of sticky issues—pushing him to consider different angles and outcomes. But in the end, he’s the one who makes the decision. He says, “I believe in the saying, ‘Seek the advice of many, but follow your own counsel.’” After all, everyone is an expert on their own life.(他们的建议帮助他看到棘手问题的不同方面，促使他考虑不同的角度和结果。但最终，他是做决定的人。他说：“我相信这句话:‘征求众人的意见，但听从自己的忠告。毕竟，每个人都是自己生活的专家)”可知，第四段给出的建议是征求众人的建议，但遵循自己的决策，即在广泛听取建议后做出自己的决定。故选C项。

31．主旨大意题。通读全文可知，作者在第一段以自己的经历为例，引出“如何避免糟糕的建议”这一话题；第二段给出第一个建议——明确自己的需求；第三段给出第二个建议——寻找一个能和你一起深入研究问题的人；第四段给出第三个建议——征求众人的建议，但自己做决定。故D选项“避免坏建议”最符合文章标题。故选D项。

**D**

More than 80 percent of global heat is absorbed by the ocean, which has a massive capacity to store and give off heat. High sea-surface temperatures are causing long-term damage to coral reefs (珊瑚礁). Corals are dying. The IPCC (政府间气候变化专门委员会) projects that up to 90 percent of coral reefs could disappear if global warming reaches 1.5℃. Another reason corals are in trouble is because of ocean acidification. Higher carbon dioxide levels have shift ed the chemistry of the ocean, making it more acidic, and corals and sea creatures have trouble growing in acidic conditions.

When ocean water warms, it expands in volume. This is a major cause of the rise in sea levels, along with the water added to the ocean by the melting of land-based glaciers (冰川). The sea level has risen by an average of 20 centimeters since the late 19th century, and the research by scientists studying the last 25 years of satellite data found that the ocean water is rising faster and faster. If it continues at its current rate, the rise in sea level by 2100 will be more than double the current estimates. Sea level rise leads to the destruction of coastal wetlands, flooding and damage to water ecosystems.

Temperature and precipitation (沉淀) are key elements of climate. A warmer climate means that more water rises from both the land and ocean, and a warmer atmosphere holds more of that water. Scientists have noticed that there are more heavy rainfall events. Additionally, higher water temperature in streams, lakes, and rivers lead to lower levels of dissolved oxygen in the water, which impacts the survival and populations of fish and other sea life.

Especially troubling are the extreme weather events that are happening more often around the world. Hurricanes are ramping up in intensity, particularly in North Atlantic. The year 2017 was a busy one for Atlantic hurricanes. Meanwhile, in the western United States, the state of California has had record-setting drought conditions, which began in 2012.

32．What does the author intend to tell us in Paragraph 1?

A．Global warming has little damage to the land. B．Ocean acidification affects the sea temperature.

C．Coral reefs are in danger of disappearing. D．Corals and sea creatures need critical surroundings.

33．What can be known from Paragraph 2?

A．Sea level rise has positive effect on sea animals.

B．By 2100 the sea level will rise 20 centimeters.

C．Global heating is the direct cause of wetlands destruction.

D．The rise of sea level is beyond our imagination.

34．What does the underlined part “ramping up” in last paragraph mean?

A．Increasing. B．Failing. C．Appearing. D．Changing.

35．Which is the suitable title for the text?

A．High Sea-surface Temperatures to Creatures B．Global Warming, What Damages It Causes

C．Ways to Stop High Sea-surface Temperatures D．Extreme Weather Events and Global Warming

【答案】32．C 33．D 34．A 35．B

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了全球变暖对海洋环境的危害以及对全球气候的影响。

32．推理判断题。根据第一段“The IPCC (政府间气候变化专门委员会) projects that up to 90 percent of coral reefs could disappear if global warming reaches 1.5℃. Another reason corals are in trouble is because of ocean acidification. Higher carbon dioxide levels have shift ed the chemistry of the ocean, making it more acidic, and corals and sea creatures have trouble growing in acidic conditions.(政府间气候变化专门委员会预测，如果全球变暖达到1.5℃，高达90%的珊瑚礁可能会消失。珊瑚陷入困境的另一个原因是海洋酸化。更高的二氧化碳水平改变了海洋的化学成分，使其更具酸性，珊瑚和海洋生物在酸性条件下难以生长)”可知，珊瑚礁处于消失的危险中。故选C。

33．细节理解题。根据第二段“The sea level has risen by an average of 20 centimeters since the late 19th century, and the research by scientists studying the last 25 years of satellite data found that the ocean water is rising faster and faster. If it continues at its current rate, the rise in sea level by 2100 will be more than double the current estimates.(自19世纪末以来，海平面平均上升了20厘米，科学家对过去25年的卫星数据进行研究后发现，海水上升的速度越来越快。如果以目前的速度继续下去，到2100年海平面的上升幅度将是目前估计的两倍多)”可知，海平面上升的速度超乎人们的想象。故选D。

34．词句猜测题。根据划线词上文“Especially troubling are the extreme weather events that are happening more often around the world.(尤其令人不安的是世界各地越来越频繁发生的极端天气事件)”以及后文“The year 2017 was a busy one for Atlantic hurricanes.(2017年是大西洋飓风频发的一年)”可知，飓风的强度在增加。故划线词意思是“增加”。故选A。

35．主旨大意题。根据第一段“More than 80 percent of global heat is absorbed by the ocean, which has a massive capacity to store and give off heat. High sea-surface temperatures are causing long-term damage to coral reefs (珊瑚礁).(全球80%以上的热量被海洋吸收，海洋具有巨大的储存和释放热量的能力。高海面温度正在对珊瑚礁造成长期损害)”以及第二段“When ocean water warms, it expands in volume. This is a major cause of the rise in sea levels, along with the water added to the ocean by the melting of land-based glaciers (冰川).(当海水变暖时，它的体积会膨胀。这是海平面上升的一个主要原因，同时也是陆地冰川融化向海洋中增加的水的主要原因)”结合文章介绍了全球变暖对海洋环境的危害以及对全球气候的影响。故B项“全球变暖，它造成了什么损害”最能概括全文，适合作文章标题。故选B。

第二节（共5小题：每小题2. 5分, 满分12. 5分）

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Whenever you pick up an apple and prepare to eat it, you may notice a small sticker attached to the fruit with a row of four or five numbers on it.That string of numbers is something called a Price Look-Up (PLU) code. 36 It’s designed to help supermarkets get to know their inventory (库存) of fruits and vegetables, and to make it easy for checkout clerks to know what to charge for a particular item. Thus, you can get through the line and out of the door more quickly.

From the code, you can also know what specific variety of a particular fruit or vegetable you’re going to enjoy — whether it’s a Honeycrisp apple or a Shamouti orange. And it may tell you the size of the fruit or vegetable. 37 You may know whether it was grown conventionally (常规地) or on an organic farm.

A volunteer committee developed PLUs in 1988. One important reason why PLUs were invented was to enable supermarkets to tell the difference between conventionally grown fruits and vegetables and higher-priced organic food. As organic produce was being introduced then, cashiers often wrongly sold it at the conventional price. 38 There are now more than 1,500 different PLUs in use around the globe. 39 Just type in the code from a sticker on a piece of fruit, and it will tell you that 3114, for example, refers to an extra large green mango,belonging to the Keitt or Francis varieties of that fruit.

 40 The produce industry has been trying to develop biodegradable (可生物降解的) PLUstickers, but it’s difficult to do that. Eventually, PLUstickers may be replaced altogether by lasers that mark the codes on fruits and vegetables.

A．The function is fairly simple.

B．PLU codes have a long history.

C．You probably think organic food is healthier.

D．The appearance of PLUs helped solve this problem.

E．Besides, it shows where the fruit or vegetable comes from.

F．The future of fruit and vegetable stickers is still uncertain.

G．You can use the PLU search app to know what a particular one means.

【答案】36．A 37．E 38．D 39．G 40．F

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了水果蔬菜上面贴的PLU（价格查询代码）的用途，由来以及随着技术的发展，它可能会被标记水果和蔬菜代码的激光所代替。

36．下文“It’s designed to help supermarkets get to know their inventory (库存) of fruits and vegetables, and to make it easy for checkout clerks to know what to charge for a particular item.(它旨在帮助超市了解他们的水果和蔬菜库存，并让收银员更容易知道特定商品的收费)”说明发明PLU代码的目的以及用途。空处引出下文，说明PLU代码的功能其实非常的简单，就是让超市了解水果蔬菜的库存以及让收银员知道特定商品的价格。A项“功能相当简单。”符合语境。故选A。

37．上文“And it may tell you the size of the fruit or vegetable.(它可能会告诉你水果或蔬菜的大小)”说明从PLU标签中可知知道水果或蔬菜的大小。空处和前文为递进关系，同时说明能够从PLU代码获取什么信息。E项中的it指代前文中的code，说明除了知道水果或蔬菜的大小之外，它还可以让人们知道蔬菜或水果来自哪里。E选项“此外，它还显示了水果或蔬菜的来源。”符合语境。故选E。

38．上文“As organic produce was being introduced then, cashiers often wrongly sold it at the conventional price.(由于当时引入了有机农产品，收银员经常错误地以传统价格出售)”说明收银员经常错误将有机农产品以传统产品的价格出售。空处给出解决此问题的办法。D项中的“this problem”指代前文中的“cashiers often wrongly sold it at the conventional price”，说明D项“PLU的出现帮助解决了这个问题”符合语境。故选D。

39．下文“Just type in the code from a sticker on a piece of fruit, and it will tell you that 3114, for example, refers to an extra large green mango,belonging to the Keitt or Francis varieties of that fruit.(例如，只要输入水果贴纸上的代码，它就会告诉你，3114指的是一个超大的绿色芒果，属于该水果的Keitt或Francis品种)”说明输入水果贴纸上的代码会获得什么样的信息。空处承上启下。G项中的“what a particular one means”和上文中的“more than 1,500 different PLUs in use”相呼应，“the PLU search app”和下文中的“type in the code”相呼应，说明G项“您可以使用PLU搜索应用程序来了解特定代码的含义”符合语境。故选G。

40．下文“The produce industry has been trying to develop biodegradable (可生物降解的) PLUstickers, but it’s difficult to do that. Eventually, PLUstickers may be replaced altogether by lasers that mark the codes on fruits and vegetables.(农产品行业一直在努力开发可生物降解的PLU贴纸，但很难做到这一点。最终，PLU标签可能会被标记水果和蔬菜代码的激光完全取代)”说明PUL代码在未来可能会被标记水果和蔬菜代码的激光完全取代。F项“水果和蔬菜贴纸的未来仍不确定。”适合作本段的主旨句，统领本段。故选F。

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

第一节（共15小题：每小题1分，满分15分）

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I was a new teacher, and I gave an honest account of the students’ work. In Jason’s case, the 41 were awfully low. He couldn’t read his own handwriting. 42 he was a bright student. He discussed adult subjects with nearly adult comprehension. His work in no way reflected his 43 .

So when Jason’s mother entered the room, my palms (手掌心) were sweating. I was completely 44 for her kisses on both my cheeks. “I came to thank you.” she said. surprising me beyond speech. 45 me, Jason had become a different person. He talked of how he 46 me, he had begun to make friends, and for the first time in his twelve years, he had 47 spent an afternoon at a friend’s house. Jason’s mother wanted to tell me how grateful she was for the 48 I had nurtured (培养) in her son. She kissed me again and left.

I sat, stunned (惊呆) , for about half an hour, 49 what had just happened. How did I make such a life-changing difference to that boy without 50 knowing it? What I finally came to 51 was one day, several months before, when some students were 52 reports in the front of the class, Jeanne spoke 53 , and to encourage her to raise her voice, I had said, “Speak up. Jason is the expert on this. He is the 54 one you have to convince, and he can’t hear you in the 55 of the room.” That was it. From that day on, Jason had sat up straighter, paid more attention,   56 more, and became happy. And it was all because he 57 to be the last kid in the last row. The boy who most needed 58 was the one who took the last seat that day.

It taught me the most 59 lesson over the years of my teaching career, and I’m thankful that it came 60 and positively. A small kindness can indeed make a difference.

41．A．prices B．works C．friends D．grades

42．A．Or B．And C．But D．So

43．A．courage B．abilities C．feelings D．dream

44．A．desperate B．responsible C．unprepared D．unsuitable

45．A．Because of B．In spite of C．Apart from D．As for

46．A．loved B．envied C．pleased D．criticized

47．A．gradually B．constantly C．recently D．obviously

48．A．self-respect B．self-doubt C．self-pity D．self-defence

49．A．imagining B．observing C．wondering D．regretting

50．A．also B．even C．always D．still

51．A．expect B．remember C．believe D．accept

52．A．writing B．reviewing C．editing D．giving

53．A．quietly B．repeatedly C．quickly D．firmly

54．A．lucky B．lonely C．only D．likely

55．A．entrance B．middle C．front D．back

56．A．slept B．smiled C．shouted D．quarreled

57．A．intended B．pretended C．refused D．happened

58．A．change B．praise C．thanks D．visits

59．A．difficult B．painful C．valuable D．enjoyable

60．A．early B．slowly C．frequently D．occasionally

【答案】

41．D 42．C 43．B 44．C 45．A 46．A 47．C 48．A 49．C 50．B 51．B 52．D 53．A 54．C 55．D 56．B 57．D 58．B 59．C 60．A

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。讲述了一位新老师在其教学生涯中的一次深刻体验。作者不经意的一句表扬改变了孩子——杰森的人生。作者在文章的最后指出：小小的善举确实能够产生很大的影响。

41．考查名词词义辨析。句意：就杰森而言，他的分数非常低。A. prices价格；B. works工作；C. friends朋友；D. grades成绩等级。根据上文“I was a new teacher, and I gave an honest account of the students’ work(我是一名新老师，我如实汇报了学生的作业情况)”可推理出，此处说的是杰森的作业得分情况，故选D项。

42．考查连词词义辨析。句意：但是他是一个很聪明的学生。A. Or或者；B. And并且；C. But但是；D. So因此。根据上文“He couldn’t read his own handwriting(他连自己的字迹都认不出来)”以及下文“He discussed adult subjects with nearly adult comprehension(他以近乎成人的理解力讨论着成人话题)”可知上下文之间为转折关系，应使用表示转折关系的连词，故选C项。

43．考查名词词义辨析。句意：他的作业丝毫没有反映出他的能力。A. courage勇气；B. abilities能力；C. feelings感觉；D. dream梦想。根据上文“He couldn’t read his own handwriting(他连自己的字迹都认不出来)”以及“He discussed adult subjects with nearly adult comprehension(他以近乎成人的理解力讨论着成人话题)”可推理出老师认为这名学生的作业并未反映出他的能力，故选B项。

44．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我完全没想到她会亲我的双颊。A. desperate孤注一掷的；B. responsible有责任心的；C. unprepared没有准备的；D. unsuitable不合适的。根据上文“So when Jason’s mother entered the room, my palms(手掌心) were sweating(所以当杰森的妈妈走进房间时，我的手心直冒汗)”以及下文“kisses on both my cheeks(亲我的双颊)”并结合杰森成绩不好的事实可推理出，此处说的是杰森的母亲吻作者的时候，作者完全没有准备，故选C项。

45．考查介词短语辨析。句意：因为我，杰森变成了一个不一样的人。A. Because of因为；B. In spite of尽管；C. Apart from除……之外；D. As for至于。根据上文“I came to thank you.”可知，此处上下文说的是杰森的变化是因为作者，故选A项。

46．考查动词词义辨析。句意：他谈到了他是多么爱我，他开始交朋友，最近他在朋友家度过了一个下午，这是他十二年来的第一次。A. loved爱；B. envied嫉妒；C. pleased使高兴；D. criticized批评。根据上文“Jason had become a different person(杰森变成了一个不一样的人)”以及下文“he had begun to make friends(他开始交朋友)”可推理出杰森对作者持正面、积极的情感，分析选项，A项“loved爱”表达的含义符合语境，故选A项。

47．考查副词词义辨析。句意同上。A. gradually逐渐地；B. constantly不断地；C. recently最近；D. obviously明显地。根据下文“spent an afternoon at a friend’s house(在朋友家度过了一个下午)”可知下文说的是杰森的母亲讲述的最近发生的事情，故选C项。

48．考查名词词义辨析。句意：杰森的母亲想告诉我，她是多么感激我在她儿子身上培养的自尊。A. self-respect自尊；B. self-doubt自我疑惑；C. self-pity自怜；D. self-defence自卫。根据上文“Jason’s mother wanted to tell me how grateful she was(杰森的母亲想告诉我，她是多么感激我)”可推理出杰森的母亲感谢作者对杰森培养出的积极的品质，分析待选项，A项“self-respect自尊”表达的含义符合语境，故选A项。

49．考查动词词义辨析。句意：我呆呆地坐了大约半个小时，心里琢磨着刚才到底发生了什么。A. imagining想象；B. observing观察；C. wondering琢磨；D. regretting后悔。根据下文“How did I make such a life-changing difference to that boy without…knowing it?(我是如何在不知情的情况下对那个男孩做出如此改变人生的改变的？)”可知，作者在琢磨自己使那个男孩做出改变，但自己却不知道原因，故选C项。

50．考查副词词义辨析。句意：我是如何在甚至不知情的情况下对那个男孩做出如此改变人生的改变的？。A. also也；B. even甚至；C. always总是；D. still仍旧。根据上文“I make such a life-changing difference to that boy(我对那个男孩做出如此改变人生的改变)”以及“without knowing it(不知道)”可知出作者对自己对那个男孩产生了如此巨大的影响但却没有意识到这一点感到惊讶或困惑，空白处用来强调这种“连……都不知道”的惊讶感，分析选项，B项“even甚至”表达的含义符合语境，故选B项。

51．考查动词词义辨析。句意：我终于想起了几个月前的一天。当一些学生在教室前面做报告时，珍妮轻声说话，为了鼓励她提高声音，我说：“大声说吧。杰森是这方面的专家。”A. expect期望；B. remember记得，记起；C. believe相信；D. accept接受。根据下文“several months before(几个月前)”可知下文说的是作者记起了几个月前发生的事，故选B项。

52．考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. writing写；B. reviewing复习；C. editing编辑；D. giving给。根据下文“reports in the front of the class(在全班面前……报告)”可推理出，此处说的是在全班面前作报告，give reports为固定短语，含义为“作报告”，符合句意，故选D项。

53．考查副词词义辨析。句意同11小题。A. quietly轻声地；B. repeatedly反复地；C. quickly迅速地；D. firmly稳固地。根据下文“to encourage her to raise her voice(为了鼓励她提高声音)”可推理出她说话声音小，故选A项。

54．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他是唯一一个你需要说服的人，而他却在教室的后排听不到你说话。A. lucky幸运的；B. lonely孤独的；C. only唯一的；D. likely可能的。根据上文“Jason is the expert on this(杰森是这方面的专家)”以及下文“he can’t hear you(他不能听见你)”可知这里强调的是一个唯一性，即没有其他人需要被说服，只有杰森，故选C项。

55．考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. entrance入口；B. middle中间；C. front前面；D. back后面。根据上文“he can’t hear you(他不能听见你)”以及下文“be the last kid in the last row(在最后一排的最后一个孩子)”可推理出杰森距离说话的学生较远，且坐在后排，故选D项。

56．考查动词词义辨析。句意：从那天起，杰森坐得更直了，注意力更集中了，笑得也更多了，也变得更快乐了。A. slept睡觉；B. smiled微笑；C. shouted喊；D. quarreled争吵。根据下文“became happy(变得高兴了)”可知，杰森心情变好了，分析选项，B项“smiled微笑”表达的含义符合语境，故选B项。

57．考查动词词义辨析。句意：而这一切，都是因为他恰好是最后一排的最后一个孩子。A. intended打算；B. pretended假装；C. refused拒绝；D. happened碰巧。根据下文“The boy who most needed… was the one who took the last seat that day(最需要……的男孩是那天坐在最后一个座位上的那个)”可推理出杰森那天恰好是坐在最后一排的最后一个孩子，故选D项。

58．考查名词词义辨析。句意：最需要表扬的男孩是那天坐在最后一个座位上的那个。A. change变化；B. praise表扬；C. thanks感谢；D. visits访问。根据上文“Jason is the expert on this(杰森是这方面的专家)”可推理出此处表示的是那个孩子需要表扬，故选B项。

59．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在我多年的教学生涯中，它教会了我最宝贵的一课，我很感激它来得这么早，这么积极。A. difficult困难的；B. painful令人疼痛的；C. valuable宝贵的；D. enjoyable有乐趣的。根据下文“I’m thankful(我很感激)”可推理出这件事对作者有很大的正向的影响，分析选项，C项“valuable宝贵的”表达的含义符合语境，故选C项。

60．考查副词词义辨析。句意同上。A. early早；B. slowly缓慢地；C. frequently频繁地；D. occasionally偶尔。根据上文“I was a new teacher(我是一个新老师)”可知这件事在作者刚成为老师的时候就出现了，分析选项，A项“early早”表达的含义符合语境，故选A项。

第二节（共10小题：每小题1. 5分, 满分15分）

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

We’ve all heard that laughter is the 61 (good) medicine, and it’s true. Laughter makes you feel better and it’s also good 62 your relationships. Laughter brings people closer, and is a 63 (power) tool for making you relax when feelings are running high. Whether with your friends and family, or co-workers, you can learn to use humor 64 (solve) disagreements, lower everyone’s stress levels, and communicate in a way that deepens the relationships.

Humor plays 65 important role in all kinds of relationships. In new relationships, humor can be a useful tool not just for 66 (attract) the other person but also for getting over any awkwardness (尴尬) arising when we get to know each other. In old relationships, humor can keep things more exciting and fresher.

Sharing the pleasure of humor 67 (create) a sense of closeness and connection between two people—qualities that are signs of strong and successful 68 (relationship). When you laugh with one another, you create a positive relationship between you, 69 acts as a strong buffer (缓冲剂) against stress, disagreements and disappointments in your relationship. And laughter is spreading—just hearing someone laugh often makes you smile 70 (happy) and join in the fun.

【答案】

61．best 62．for 63．powerful 64．to solve 65．an 66．attracting 67．creates 68．relationships 69．which 70．happily

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了笑的作用。

61．考查形容词最高级。句意：我们都听说笑是最好的药，这是真的。根据定冠词以及句意“最好”可知，应用形容词最高级best“最好的”，作定语，修饰medicine。故填best。

62．考查介词。句意：笑会让你感觉更好，对你的人际关系也有好处。结合句意和空前的good可知，本空填介词for。短语be good for表示“有利于”。故填for。

63．考查形容词。句意：笑能拉近人与人之间的距离，当你情绪高涨时，笑是一种让你放松的强大工具。修饰名词tool应用形容词powerful“强大的”，作定语。故填powerful。

64．考查非谓语动词。句意：无论是和你的朋友、家人还是同事，你都可以学会用幽默来解决分歧，降低每个人的压力水平，并以一种加深关系的方式进行沟通。短语use sth. to do sth.表示“利用某物做某事”，故用solve“解决”的不定式形式。故填to solve。

65．考查冠词。句意：幽默在各种关系中都扮演着重要的角色。表示“在……中起重要作用”，短语为play an important role in。故填an。

66．考查非谓语动词。句意：在新的关系中，幽默是一个有用的工具，不仅可以吸引对方，还可以克服我们相互了解时产生的尴尬。分析句子结构可知，本空填attract“吸引”的动名词形式attracting，作for的宾语。故填attracting。

67．考查时态和主谓一致。句意：分享幽默的乐趣会在两个人之间建立一种亲密感和联系——这些都是牢固而成功的关系的标志。陈述客观事实用一般现在时，主语为动名词短语Sharing the pleasure of humor，故谓语用create“创建”的第三人称单数形式。故填creates。

68．考查名词的数。句意：分享幽默的乐趣会在两个人之间建立一种亲密感和联系——这些都是牢固而成功的关系的标志。根据句意和signs可知，relationship是可数名词，前面无表示数量的限定词，本空用relationship“关系”的复数形式。故填relationships。

69．考查定语从句。句意：当你们一起笑的时候，你们之间就建立了一种积极的关系，这是一种强有力的缓冲，可以缓解你们关系中的压力、分歧和失望。分析句子结构可知，本空引导非限制性定语从句，修饰先行词relationship，且从句中缺少主语，故填which，引导定语从句。故填which。

70．考查副词。句意：笑声是会传播的——只要听到别人的笑声，你就会开心地笑起来，加入其中。修饰动词smile应用副词happily“开心地”，作状语。故填happily。

**第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分35分)**

**第一节 短文改错（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）**

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

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。

During my childhood, my family didn’t have a lot of money, so we had to be creative when it came to be entertainment. One of our favorite thing to do on weekends were to go to the park and have a picnic. My mom would pack sandwiches, fruit, and cookies, and they would bring a frisbee and a soccer ball play with. We would spend hours running around but having fun. It didn’t matter which we didn’t have expensively toys. We were happy just spending time together in the fresh air. Looked back, I know those simple picnics are some of my fonder memories in my childhood.

【答案】1. 删除be  2. thing →things    3. were →was   4. they →she  5. 在play前加to

6. but →and   7. which →that   8. expensively →expensive   9. Looked →Looking 10. fonder →fondest

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。讲述了作者在物资匮乏的童年时期，周末一家人最喜欢做的事情之一就是去公园野餐。

【详解】1.考查名词。句意：所以我们在娱乐方面必须有创造力。when it came/comes to是固定用法，意为“当谈到……”，to是介词，其后直接跟名词。故将be删除。

2.考查名词的数。句意：周末我们最喜欢做的事情之一就是去公园野餐。One of应与名词复数连用。故将thing改为things。

3.考查主谓一致。句意：同上。句子主语是One of our favorite things to do on weekends，表示单数，故谓语动词用单数形式。故将were改为was。

4.考查人称代词。句意：另外，我妈妈会带上三明治、水果和饼干，还会带上飞盘和足球。根据上文My mom可知，此处人称为第三人称单数形式。故将they改为she。

5.考查动词不定式。句意：同上。此处应用动词不定式作定语修饰soccer ball。故在play前加to。

6.考查连词。句意：我们会花几个小时到处跑，玩得很开心。根据句意可知，此处不是转折关系，而是并列关系。故将but改为and。

7.考查主语从句。句意：我们没有昂贵的玩具并不重要。句中it作形式主语，此处应用that引导主语从句。that在从句中不充当任何成分，也没有任何含义。故将which改为that。

8.考查形容词。句意：同上。修饰后面的名词toys，用形容词，表示“昂贵的”，用形容词expensive。故将expensively改为expensive。

9.考查现在分词。句意：回想起来，我知道那些简单的野餐是我童年最美好的回忆。句子主语I与动词look是逻辑上的主谓关系，所以用现在分词作状语。故将Looked改为Looking。

10.考查形容词的最高级。句意：同上。根据句中in my childhood可知，此处应用形容词的最高级形式。故将fonder改为fondest。

**第二节 书面表达 （满分25分）**

假如你是红星中学李华， 校英语俱乐部正在组织英语征文比赛。在talent和struggle中，你认为哪一个决定成功，并结合个人经历写篇英语文章参赛，题目自拟，内容包括：

1.你的选择；

2.选择的原因；

3.个人经历。

注意：1.词数100左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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【答案】                           Which factor leads to success, talent or struggle ?

      In my viewpoint, struggle leads to success. As the old saying goes, no pain, no gain. We will get nothing but only waste our life if we only daydream instead of struggling. Those who are lazy and sloppy to their work will never succeed.

Last year, I was chosen to participate in the sports meeting. Because I’m not good at sport, I felt anxious. I didn’t want to live up to others’ expectations. Through struggling with exercise, I got the third place in race walking.

We should be aware of that we should keep struggling. Only in this way, can we succeed!

【导语】本文是开放作文。假如你是李华， 校英语俱乐部正在组织英语征文比赛。在talent和struggle中，你认为哪一个决定成功，并结合个人经历写篇英语文章参赛，内容包括：你的选择；选择的原因；个人经历。

【详解】1.词汇积累

在我看来：in my viewpoint→in my opinion

导致：lead to→result in

成功：succeed→be successful

参加：participate in→take part in

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：In my viewpoint, struggle leads to success.

拓展句：In my viewpoint, it is struggle that leads to success.

【点睛】[高分句型1] Those who are lazy and sloppy to their work will never succeed.(运用了whose引导的限制性定语从句)

[高分句型2] Because I’m not good at sport, I felt anxious.(运用了because引导的原因状语从句)