

2024 学年上海市高考押题卷 02

英语学科

(满分 115 分)

第 I 卷 (共 75 分)

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

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.

As more people across the world are encouraged to work from home, televised news, social media and online forums 1 (combine) can either be an enlightening or fear-mongering source of information.

2 social distancing now a thing, one can only look at their phone or laptop so many times a day for accurate updates about the spread of COVID-19. Fortunately, a few tech enthusiasts are looking to make a contribution 3 (eradicate) the spread of the virus, using an app backed by data from official health organizations and medical institutes.

Rtr Nipuna Rambukkanage, President of The Rotary District 3220, noted that he and his team pondered over the situation of the nation and came up with 4 they recognized as the ‘deal solution’ — a mobile application system called ‘Track the Spread’.

The system can be used to support the Government to control COVID-19 by storing and analyzing details of the quarantined persons, and the public health officials (PHI). PHIs can use their app to check the location of the quarantined persons and monitor their activities. Health officials will get the opportunity 5 the ability to monitor quarantined people without physically visiting them, give instructions and keep in touch with them.

The main challenge Rambukkanage and his team 6 (face) in building ‘Track the Spread’ was in finding talented undergraduates 7 reading degrees are related to Computer Science. They also needed to get the green light from the Government to put this app into practice. After visiting the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defence, Medical Officers for Health and Public Health Inspectors. they finally triumphed on their well-deserved victory.

“We wanted to make the lives of people in quarantine easier, 8 (provide) them various benefits because people in quarantine have many needs and they need constant care. Therefore, we wanted to present them a mobile application to fulfill their day-to-day needs such as banking, ordering medicine and checking their health status daily. And the second objective was to reduce the risk of Public Health Inspectors 9 monitoring quarantined people. To increase the effectiveness of their service, we wanted to provide them with a mobile application to effectively do their investigations.

The team 10 (apply) for copyrights for the software system and are hoping to receive the copyrights soon.

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. tempting	B. truly	C. sensible	D.inflation	E. implement	
F. innovation	G. regulators	H.liberalizing	I.excessive	J. leaves	K. imposes

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession---with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as ____11____. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, ____12____ ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job.

There are many reasons for this. One is the ____13____ costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This ____14____ today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts.

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. ____15____ ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to ____16____ them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. If the bar exam is ____17____ a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit earlier should be allowed to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm, which keeps fees high and ____18____ slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the ____19____ insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started ____20____ their legal professions. America should follow.

III. 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.

Where's winter? A number of countries just witnessed their warmest January ever recorded.

It's not just you — January was ____21____ than usual for many parts of the world. The global temperature last month was warmer than every previous January on record, just ____22____ out the previous record from January 2016, the Copernicus Climate Change Service reported. And in Europe, it was the warmest January ever recorded at 0.2°C warmer than the previous record in 2007, the European Union's system for ____23____ the Earth said.

The rise is even more ____24____ through the lens of history— ____25____ to the average January temperature in the pre-industrial years before the 20th century, it was about 1.4 degrees Celsius (2.7 degrees Fahrenheit) warmer.

Last month, temperatures in Europe were warmer than the 1981-2010 January average, especially over parts of

northern Europe, the report said. Some areas were more than 6°C above the average, _____26_____ overall, it was 3.1°C warmer than the average January in that time period. It also brought the warmest January day ever recorded in Norway, which saw the second warmest January overall since 1900. And in Central and southern Finland, it was its warmest January recorded since 1961. The heat wave _____27_____ to several parts of Russia, too. Temperatures from east of Greenland to the northwest of Svalbard were warmer, and had below-average sea-ice cover.

_____28_____, last year was 0.59°C warmer than the 1981-2010 average. That's the second warmest year on record. The warmest 12-month period remains October 2015 to September 2016, where it was 0.66°C _____29_____ 1981-2010. Those averages are pushing global temperatures _____30_____ to red lines set by both climate scientists and world leaders. Scientists have _____31_____ that global temperatures should be kept well below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) of _____32_____. The international community, as outlined through the Paris Climate Agreement, stated that participating countries would _____33_____ to keep global warming limited to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

But _____34_____ with a rise since pre-industrial temperatures, last month's average is between 1.2 and 1.4 deg C of warming — putting it near the Paris Climate Agreement's _____35_____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. A. cooler | B. rainier | C. sunnier | D. toastier |
| 22. A. leaving | B. edging | C. finding | D. checking |
| 23. A. improving | B. revealing | C. monitoring | D. changing |
| 24. A. striking | B. unique | C. common | D. realistic |
| 25. A. contrast | B. contrary | C. subject | D. compared |
| 26. A. but | B. and | C. or | D. furthermore |
| 27. A. moved | B. occurred | C. extended | D. stuck |
| 28. A. internally | B. globally | C. partially | D. immediately |
| 29. A. below | B. between | C. about | D. above |
| 30. A. close | B. inferior | C. limited | D. expanded |
| 31. A. assumed | B. predicted | C. warned | D. argued |
| 32. A. declining | B. warning | C. changing | D. decreasing |
| 33. A. object | B. contribute | C. devote | D. strive |
| 34. A. coupled | B. littered | C. packed | D. matched |
| 35. A. regulation | B. standard | C. ceiling | D. norm |

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 read.

(A)

Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class is one that will probably go unmentioned in the next presidential campaign: What happens when the robots come for their jobs?

Don't dismiss that possibility entirely. About half of U.S. jobs are at high risk of being automated, according to a University of Oxford study, with the middle class disproportionately squeezed. Lower-income jobs like gardening or

day care don't appeal to robots. But many middle-class occupations—trucking, financial advice, software engineering — have aroused their interest, or soon will. The rich own the robots, so they will be fine.

This isn't to be alarmist. Optimists point out that technological upheaval has benefited workers in the past. The Industrial Revolution didn't go so well for Luddites whose jobs were displaced by mechanized looms, but it eventually raised living standards and created more jobs than it destroyed. Likewise, automation should eventually boost productivity, stimulate demand by driving down prices, and free workers from hard, boring work. But in the medium term, middle-class workers may need a lot of help adjusting.

The first step, as Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee argue in *The Second Machine Age*, should be rethinking education and job training. Curriculums — from grammar school to college — should evolve to focus less on memorizing facts and more on creativity and complex communication. Vocational schools should do a better job of fostering problem-solving skills and helping students work alongside robots. Online education can supplement the traditional kind. It could make extra training and instruction affordable. Professionals trying to acquire new skills will be able to do so without going into debt.

The challenge of coping with automation underlines the need for the U.S. to revive its fading business dynamism: Starting new companies must be made easier. In previous eras of drastic technological change, entrepreneurs smoothed the transition by dreaming up ways to combine labor and machines. The best uses of 3D printers and virtual reality haven't been invented yet. The U.S. needs the new companies that will invent them.

Finally, because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought. Taxes on low-wage labor need to be cut, and wage subsidies such as the earned income tax credit should be expanded: This would boost incomes, encourage work, reward companies for job creation, and reduce inequality.

Technology will improve society in ways big and small over the next few years, yet this will be little comfort to those who find their lives and careers upended by automation. Destroying the machines that are coming for our jobs would be nuts. But policies to help workers adapt will be indispensable.

36. what does the underlined word “their” in the second paragraph refer to?

- A. Low-income workers.
- B. Robot owners.
- C. Robots.
- D. Researchers of the study.

37. Which of the following is true?

- A. All jobs will be threatened by the coming of robots.
- B. Optimists' opinions on new tech find little support.
- C. Issues arising from automation need to be tackled.
- D. Negative consequences of new tech can be avoided.

38. Education in the age of automation should put more emphasis on_____.

- A. innovative potential
- B. job-hunting skills
- C. communication skills
- D. cooperative spirit

39. The author suggests that tax policies be aimed at_____.

- A. encouraging the development of automation
- B. boosting incomes
- C. easing the hostility between rich and poor
- D. bridging the income gap

(B)

THE WORLD'S RAREST LEOPARD

THESE BIG CATS GET A NEW CHANCE AT SURVIVAL.



Slowly stalking down the snowy hillside, the Amur leopard watches its prey through the trees. In the clearing below, a sika deer munches on tree bark, one of its few remaining food sources during the cold Russian winter. The leopard crouches, its body so low to the ground that its belly fur brushes the snow. Suddenly it bounds and springs forward, tackling the deer from 10 feet away. With a deadly combination of speed, strength, and stealth, the Amur leopard seems like it has everything it needs for survival. But not long ago — after decades of habitat

loss and poaching — these endangered cats almost went extinct. Thanks in part to a newly established national park, however, Amur leopards are clawing their way back from the brink.

Disappearing Act



Most people think of leopards prowling African savannas, but the **spotted predators** are found in many different countries and habitats. They've adjusted to life in grasslands, jungles, deserts, and freezing, hilly landscapes. It's there — along the Russian-Chinese border — that Amur leopards live, adapting to their chilly climate with bushier fur and longer legs to trudge through the deep snow.

Although Amur leopards thrive in freezing temperatures, by the late 20th century the human population moving into their habitat shrunk their California-size range by a huge 98 percent, trapping the animals in a stretch of land less than half the size of Puerto Rico. Poachers roamed the space that remained, killing the cats to sell their coats. In 2000, conservationists were stunned when a new count of Amur leopards estimated that only 30 were left in the world (though it was based on a study done by counting tracks, which isn't the most reliable method). "These animals were going extinct," biologist Dale Miquelle says. "Some of us were afraid it was too late to save them."

Their solution? A new national park dedicated to protecting the endangered cat. But first, scientists had to convince the government that this was something worth doing — and that it could be done.

40. In paragraph 1, the Amur Leopard will be almost extinct because _____.

- A. the sika deer had moved their habitat to snowy hillside
- B. human have hunted the leopard for decade
- C. they can't endure the chilly cold environment
- D. the national park established

41. According to this passage, what does the "spotted predators" mean?

- A. The leopards.
- B. Human beings.
- C. The poachers.
- D. Leopards' nature enemies.

42. What is the biologists' attitude to the disappearing of the leopard?

- A. It's too late to save them.

- B. They should convince the government to get human far from the habitat.
- C. They should hurry to establish a national park.
- D. They should let the government legislate to stop poaching.

(C)

“The dangerous thing about lying is people don't understand how the act changes us,” says Dan Ariely, behavioral psychologist and Duke university. Psychologists have documented children lying as early as the age of two. Some experts even consider lying a developmental milestone, like crawling and walking, because it requires sophisticated planning, attention and ability to see a situation from someone else's perspective to manipulate them. But, for most people, lying gets limited as we develop a sense of morality and the ability to self-regulate.

Harvard cognitive neuroscientist Joshua Greene says, for most of us, lying takes work. In studies, he gave subjects a chance to deceive for monetary gain while examining their brains in a functional MRI machine, which maps blood flow to active parts of the brain. Some people told the truth instantly and instinctively. But others opted to lie, and they showed increased activity in their frontal parietal (颞腔壁的) control network, which is involved in difficult or complex thinking. This suggests that they were deciding between truth and dishonesty — and ultimately opting for the latter. For a follow-up analysis, he found that people whose neural rewards centers were more active when they won money were also more likely to be among the group of liars — suggesting that suggesting that lying may have to do with the inability to resist temptation.

External conditions also matter in terms of when and how often we lie. We are more likely to lie, research shows, when we are able to rationalize it, when we are stressed and fatigued to see others being dishonest. And we are less likely to lie when we have moral reminders or when we think others are watching. “We as a society need to understand that, when we don't punish lying, we increase the probability it will happen again,” Ariely says.

In a 2016 study published in the journal *Nature Neuroscience* Ariely and colleagues showed how dishonesty alters people's brains, making it easier to tell lies in the future. When people uttered a falsehood, the scientists noticed a burst of activity in their amygdala. The amygdala is a crucial part of the brain that produces fear, anxiety and emotional response — including that sinking, guilty feeling you get when you lie. But when scientists had their subjects play a game in which they won many by deceiving their partner, they noticed the negative signals from the amygdala began to decrease. Not only that, but when people faced no consequences for dishonesty, their falsehoods tended to get even more sensational. This means that if you give people multiple opportunities to lie for their own benefit, they start with little lie which get bigger over time.

43. Why do some experts consider lying a milestone in a child's development?

- A. It shows they have the ability to view complex situations from different angles.
- B. It indicates they have an ability more remarkable than crawling and walking.
- C. It represents their ability to actively interact with people around them.
- D. It involves the coordination of both their mental and physical abilities.

44. Why does the Harvard neuroscientist say that lying takes work?

- A. It is hard to choose from several options.
- B. It is difficult to sound natural or plausible.
- C. It requires speedy blood flow into one's brain.
- D. It involves lots of complex mental activity.

45. Under what circumstances do people tend to lie?

- A. When they become too emotional.
- B. When they face too much peer pressure.

IV. Summary Writing

51. **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.

Mulan — A Well-known Tale Gets A New Movie

Disney's 1998 animated movie *Mulan* has become a classic. With its fun music, it has something for everyone. But this year the classic story is getting a makeover. *Mulan* is the latest animated Disney movie to be made into a live-action film.

The movie tells the story of a young Chinese woman named Mulan. When China is in danger, the emperor orders one man from every household to join the army. Mulan disguises herself as a man so that she can fight instead of her aging father.

There will be some changes to the characters and the plot in this new movie. In the original Disney movie, Mulan falls in love with her captain, Li Shang. The new movie will give Mulan a new love interest, who is another soldier. Her commander, a separate character, will be a mentor to her. The new film also gives her a sister, which was not the case in the original.

At first the new *Mulan*'s director, Niki Caro, said that there would be no songs in her movie. But after complaints from fans, she said that music would play some role in the movie. Most likely instruments will play some of the more well-known pieces. But the cast probably won't sing them, and some familiar songs may be missing altogether.

Mulan's helper, the small dragon Mushu, may be missing from the live-action movie as well. There is talk that he is being replaced by the phoenix, another legendary animal that plays a role in Chinese culture. As of now, it is guarded secret!

Since *Mulan* takes place in China and is a traditional Chinese actress Liu Yifei, and the movie will also feature Donnie Yen and Jet Li.

Fans of original movie are eagerly waiting to see this new take on a classic story. Hopefully the new movie will meet their expectations.

第 II 卷 (共 40 分)

V. Translation

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

52. 许多人认为减肥的关键是不吃任何垃圾食品。(cut) (汉译英)

53. 南非有许多野生动物, 难怪是动物爱好者的乐园, 所以高考后我和同学们要去那里游玩。(汉译英)

54. 共有三支队伍提出的解决方法获得了评委们的青睐, 我们代表葡萄牙队, 即为其中之一。(汉译英)

55. 《你好，李焕英》这部以母女关系为题材的影片一经播出就大受欢迎，成为票房第一的春节档电影。
(rank) (汉译英)

VI. Guided Writing

56. **Directions:** Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.
假设你是市西高中的王丽。过完今年的暑假你将迎来大学生活。你校拟选拔一些优秀学生，利用暑假到当地实验小学为学生辅导英语。你希望参加此活动。请根据提示写给校评选组一封申请信：1.对此活动的认识（如对本人，学生和社会的益处）；2.个人优势（如性格，独立生活能力，语言能力等）；3.你的计划（如怎样做等）。

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Section A

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The team 10 (apply) for copyrights for the software system and are hoping to receive the copyrights soon.

【答案】 1. combined 2. With 3. to eradicate 4. what 5. such as 6. faced 7. whose
8. providing 9. when 10. has applied

【分析】这是一篇说明文。随着世界各地越来越多的人被鼓励在家工作，电视新闻、社交媒体和在线论坛结合在一起，既可以成为具有启发性的信息来源，也可以成为制造恐惧的信息来源。幸运的是，一些科技爱好者正在寻找一款由官方卫生组织和医疗机构数据支持的应用程序，为根除病毒的传播做出贡献。

【1 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：随着世界各地越来越多的人被鼓励在家工作，电视新闻、社交媒体和在线论坛结合在一起，既可以成为具有启发性的信息来源，也可以成为制造恐惧的信息来源。分析句子结构可知，combine 在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语 *televised news, social media and online forums* 构成被动关系，故用过去分词作定语。故填 *combined*。

【2 题详解】

考查介词。句意：随着社交距离成为现实，人们每天只能多次查看手机或笔记本电脑，以获取 COVID-19 传播的准确信息。此处表示“随着”，应用介词 *with*，句首单词首字母要大写。故填 *With*。

【3 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：幸运的是，一些科技爱好者正在寻找一款由官方卫生组织和医疗机构数据支持的应用程序，为根除病毒的传播做出贡献。结合句意表示“为做某事做出贡献”可知，短语为 *make a contribution to do sth.*。故填 *to eradicate*。

【4 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意：3220 扶轮地区主席 *Rtr Nipuna Rambukkanage* 指出，他和他的团队思考了这个国家的情况，并提出了他们认为的“解决方案”——一个名为“追踪传播”的移动应用系统。空处引导宾语从句，从句中缺少宾语，指物，应用 *what* 引导。故填 *what*。

【5 题详解】

考查固定短语。句意：卫生官员将获得机会，例如能够监测被隔离的人，而无需亲自探访他们，给予指示并与他们保持联系。结合句意表示“例如”短语为 *such as*。故填 *such as*。

【6 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：*Rambukkanage* 和他的团队在创建“追踪传播”项目时面临的主要挑战是寻找阅读学位与计算机科学相关的有才华的本科生。此处为省略了关系词的定语从句，根据后文 *was* 可知，应用一般过去时。故填 *faced*。

【7 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：*Rambukkanage* 和他的团队在创建“追踪传播”项目时面临的主要挑战是寻找阅读学位与计算机科学相关的有才华的本科生。此处为定语从句，修饰先行词 *undergraduates*，先行词在从句中作定语，应用关系代词 *whose* 引导。故填 *whose*。

【8 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：我们想让被隔离的人的生活更轻松，为他们提供各种好处，因为被隔离的人有很多需求，他们需要持续的照顾。分析句子结构可知，*provide* 在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语 *we* 构成主动关系，故用现在分词作状语。故填 *providing*。

【9 题详解】

考查状语从句。句意：第二个目标是在监测被隔离者时减少公共卫生检查员的风险。引导时间状语从句，表示“当……时”，应用 when。故填 when。

【10 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：该团队已经为该软件系统申请了版权，并希望很快获得版权。表示过去发生的动作对现在产生的影响，应用现在完成时，主语为 The team，助动词用 has。故填 has applied。

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. tempting	B. truly	C. sensible	D. inflation	E. implement	
F. innovation	G. regulators	H. liberalizing	I. excessive	J. leaves	K. imposes

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession---with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as ____11____. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, ____12____ ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job.

There are many reasons for this. One is the ____13____ costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This ____14____ today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts.

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. ____15____ ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to ____16____ them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. If the bar exam is ____17____ a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm, which keeps fees high and ____18____ slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the ____19____ insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started ____20____ their legal professions. America should follow.

【答案】 11. D 12. A 13. I 14. J 15. C 16. E 17. B 18. F 19. G 20. H

【分析】 这是一篇议论文。文章就律师费用过高以及律师和客户之间敌对关系的问题进行分析，最终总结出解决办法是通过鼓励律师事务所使用技术，并聘请专业管理人员，专注于提高律师事务所的效率。

【11 题详解】

考查名词。句意：在经济危机之前的十年间，美国法律服务支出的增长速度是通货膨胀的两倍。分析句子，该空需要一个名词作介词的宾语，D项 **inflation** 为名词，意为“通货膨胀”，符合句意。故选 D 项。

【12 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：最好的律师赚得盆满钵满，吸引着越来越多的学生涌入法学院。分析句子，该空需要一个非谓语动词作结果状语，前面表示律师收入很高，A项 **tempting** 意为“吸引，诱惑”符合句意。故选 A 项。

【13 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：一是法律教育费用过高。分析句子，该空需填一个形容词作定语，I项形容词 **excessive** 意为“过分的，极度的”符合句意。故选 I 项。

【14 题详解】

考查动词。句意：这使得今天的法学院毕业生平均背负着 10 万美元的债务，超过了本科生的债务。该空需填一个动词作谓语，应使用第三人称单数形式，J项 **leaves** 意为“留给”符合句意。故选 J 项。

【15 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：明智的想法已经存在很长一段时间了，但是管理该职业的州级机构过于保守，无法实施它们。分析句子，该空需填一个形容词作定语，修饰名词 **ideas**，C项 **sensible** 意为“明智的，通情达理的”，符合句意。故选 C 项。

【16 题详解】

考查动词。句意：明智的想法已经存在很长一段时间了，但是管理该职业的州级机构过于保守，无法实施它们。分析句子，该空需填一个动词，E项 **implement** 动词词义为“贯彻，实施”，符合句意。故选 E 项。

【17 题详解】

考查副词。句意：如果律师考试对一个准律师来说真的是一个足够严厉的考试，那么那些能提前参加的人应该被允许参加。分析句子，该空需要副词，B项 **truly** 意为“真地”，符合句意。故选 B 项。

【18 题详解】

考查名词。句意：非律师可能不拥有律师事务所的任何股份，这使得费用高昂，创新缓慢。分析句子结构，该空需要一个名词与 **fees** 并列作 **keep** 的宾语，F项名词 **innovation** 意为“创新”符合句意。故选 F 项。

【19 题详解】

考查名词。句意：律师行业内部存在要求变革的压力，但监管机构中反对变革的人士坚持认为，将外部人士排除在律师事务所之外，会使律师免受赚钱的压力，而不是在道德上为客户服务。分析句子，该空需要一个名词作介词 **among** 的宾语，G项 **regulators** 名词意为“管理者，管理机构”符合句意。故选 G 项。

【20 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：毕竟，其他国家，如澳大利亚和英国，已经开始自由化他们的法律职业。分析句子，该空需填一个动名词或不定式形式作 **started** 的宾语，H项 **liberalizing** 意为“使……自由化”符合句意。故选 H 项。

III. 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.

Where's winter? A number of countries just witnessed their warmest January ever recorded.

It's not just you — January was 21 than usual for many parts of the world. The global temperature last month was warmer than every previous January on record, just 22 out the previous record from January 2016, the Copernicus Climate Change Service reported. And in Europe, it was the warmest January ever recorded at 0.2°C warmer than the previous record in 2007, the European Union's system for 23 the Earth said.

The rise is even more 24 through the lens of history— 25 to the average January temperature in the pre-industrial years before the 20th century, it was about 1.4 degrees Celsius (2.7 degrees Fahrenheit) warmer.

Last month, temperatures in Europe were warmer than the 1981-2010 January average, especially over parts of northern Europe, the report said. Some areas were more than 6°C above the average, 26 overall, it was 3.1°C warmer than the average January in that time period. It also brought the warmest January day ever recorded in Norway, which saw the second warmest January overall since 1900. And in Central and southern Finland, it was its warmest January recorded since 1961. The heat wave 27 to several parts of Russia, too. Temperatures from east of Greenland to the northwest of Svalbard were warmer, and had below-average sea-ice cover.

28, last year was 0.59°C warmer than the 1981-2010 average. That's the second warmest year on record. The warmest 12-month period remains October 2015 to September 2016, where it was 0.66°C 29 1981-2010. Those averages are pushing global temperatures 30 to red lines set by both climate scientists and world leaders. Scientists have 31 that global temperatures should be kept well below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) of 32. The international community, as outlined through the Paris Climate Agreement, stated that participating countries would 33 to keep global warming limited to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

But 34 with a rise since pre-industrial temperatures, last month's average is between 1.2 and 1.4 deg C of warming — putting it near the Paris Climate Agreement's 35.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. A. cooler | B. rainier | C. sunnier | D. toastier |
| 22. A. leaving | B. edging | C. finding | D. checking |
| 23. A. improving | B. revealing | C. monitoring | D. changing |
| 24. A. striking | B. unique | C. common | D. realistic |
| 25. A. contrast | B. contrary | C. subject | D. compared |
| 26. A. but | B. and | C. or | D. furthermore |
| 27. A. moved | B. occurred | C. extended | D. stuck |
| 28. A. internally | B. globally | C. partially | D. immediately |
| 29. A. below | B. between | C. about | D. above |
| 30. A. close | B. inferior | C. limited | D. expanded |
| 31. A. assumed | B. predicted | C. warned | D. argued |
| 32. A. declining | B. warning | C. changing | D. decreasing |
| 33. A. object | B. contribute | C. devote | D. strive |
| 34. A. coupled | B. littered | C. packed | D. matched |

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