

江苏省高考压轴卷

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上, 并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上试卷类型 A 后的方框涂黑。
2. 选择题的作答: 每小题选出答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑, 写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 非选择题的作答: 用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
4. 考试结束后, 请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 20 分)

做题时, 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 分, 满分 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. What's wrong with the man?
A. He has bad eyesight. B. He has a headache. C. He feels dizzy.
2. Where are the speakers?
A. At a cinema. B. At the railway station. C. At the airport.
3. How does the woman feel?
A. Excited. B. Surprised. C. Worried.
4. How much gasoline did the two speakers use last month?
A. 52 liters. B. 13 liters. C. 26 liters.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A supermarket. B. A new store. C. A piece of furniture.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分; 满分 15 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有 2 至 4 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。听每段对话前, 你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题; 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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why does the man make the call?
A. Because the hotel is noisy.
B. Because the room is small.

C. Because the TV isn't working.

7. How does the man feel at last?

A. Satisfied. B. Puzzled. C. Annoyed.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What do the speakers decide to do?

A. Play bowling. B. Play tennis. C. Go dancing.

9. When will the man leave?

A. At 7:00. B. At 7:30. C. At 8:00.

10. What does the man think of driving a car?

A. Time-saving. B. Troublesome. C. Comfortable.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the woman doing?

A. Joking about the man's fun experiences.

B. Talking the man into trying something fun.

C. Giving the man advice on avoiding danger.

12. What does the woman prefer to do this weekend?

A. Go to the library. B. Go mountain biking. C. Stay at home.

13. What happened to the man on his last fishing trip?

A. He broke his arm. B. He got sunburnt. C. He didn't catch any fish.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Which word may best describe the woman?

A. Encouraging. B. Dishonest. C. Interesting.

15. What does the man worry about?

A. How to speak to a woman bravely.

B. How to develop a real interest.

C. How to balance his study and work.

16. Why does the man want to go back to school?

A. He has too loose a schedule.

B. He loves the feeling with students.

C. He wants to decide his future development.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What's the purpose of providing the school students with yoga exercises?

A. To enable students to reject violence.

B. To help students face struggles more properly.

C. To eliminate(消除) poverty more effectively.

18. What can students learn in the Mindful Moment Room?

A. How to calm down by talking to teachers.

B. How to clear their mind at night.

C. How to respond to situations better.

19. What change have yoga exercises brought to school?

A. More students dropped out of school last year.

B. There is less bad behavior on campus.

C. More students are willing to be sent to the office.

20. What does the speaker think of yoga?

- A. Its effect on students remains to be seen.
- B. Everyone can benefit from it.
- C. There is enough evidence for its importance

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节：单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

请认真阅读下面各题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例：It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

- A. however
- B. whatever
- C. whichever
- D. whenever

答案是 B。

21. The government calls on us to avoid visiting crowded areas and medical institutions _____ it is necessary.

- A. while
- B. because
- C. unless
- D. when

22. ---Who is China's first UFC champion?

---It is Zhang Weili _____ opponent, Jessica Andrade, was knocked out by her within just 42 seconds.

- A. who
- B. whom
- C. that
- D. whose

23. A painting by Vincent Van Gogh was stolen on _____ would have been the Dutch master's 167th birthday.

- A. that
- B. when
- C. what
- D. which

24. Fortune China released a ranking of business leaders in 2020, Jack Ma, founder of Alibaba, _____ the list with outstanding leadership.

- A. topping
- B. topped
- C. to top
- D. having topped

25. ---Haven't you handed in your composition yet?

---Yes. I _____ on it for twenty five minutes.

- A. will work
- B. am working
- C. would work
- D. worked

26. The Dutch government has announced it will stop using the name Holland _____ its official name the Netherlands.

- A. in favor of
- B. regardless of
- C. in spite of
- D. instead of

27. ---Why do you care about him so much?

---You _____ him when he first came out---it was so sad.

- A. would have seen
- B. should have seen
- C. might have seen
- D. could have seen

28. It's widely acknowledged that reading printed texts is no _____ for personal discussion with a great thinker.

- A. substitute
- B. subject
- C. submission
- D. substance

29. Some countries could have been better prepared to fight the virus. Their leaders, _____, resisted

calls for strict measures to contain it initially.

A. otherwise B. besides C. though D. thus

30. Over 1,000 elephants face starvation in Thailand because the coronavirus crisis has _____ revenues from tourism.

A. cut down B. put down C. break down D. pull down

31. _____ to building a community with a shared future for mankind is China, which has provided generous support and assistance.

A. Dedicating B. Dedicated C. Being dedicated D. Having dedicated

32. The entire country was _____ with grief for the eighteen firefighters and one guide who were killed in Liangshan mountain fire.

A. accumulated B. distributed C. spoiled D. overcome

33. The president must have received the result of medical research by the time the disease spread widely, _____?

A. hasn't he B. mustn't he C. hadn't he D. didn't he

34. ---Gosh, I feel I have messed up my whole life.

---Cheer up. Things will _____

A. hold out B. work out C. stand out D. set out

35. Some teenagers have independent tastes, but most tend to _____.

A. lose their heads B. spill the beans C. swim with the tide D. mend their ways

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Nowak has been running her own lawn care business since she was 12 years old. The income from that job put her through two years at a 36 college in her hometown of Cheyenne.

But in the fall, when she 37 to the University of Wyoming for a bachelor's in business and marketing, she discovered her seasonal 38 wouldn't go as far. In Cheyenne, tuition (学费) was low and Nowak lived with her parents. In Laramie, tuition went up and there was 39 to pay. She had to take a second 40, helping other students write resumes.

Nowak's parents 41 her decision to go to college but couldn't support her 42, so she's been paying for it on her own. She's 43 of her ability to take care of herself, but she knows she's 44. She sees how easy it is for friends who don't work to get 45 with student clubs and networking opportunities—things she 46 to find the time for. If she didn't have to work she would have a college 47 like other students.

A state-funded scholarship would have 48 her out. High schoolers have to meet certain ACT requirements to 49 for it. She heard about it in eighth grade, but it didn't 50 again until she was applying to community college. And that was too 51 to bring her ACT score up by the two points to get the most out of it.

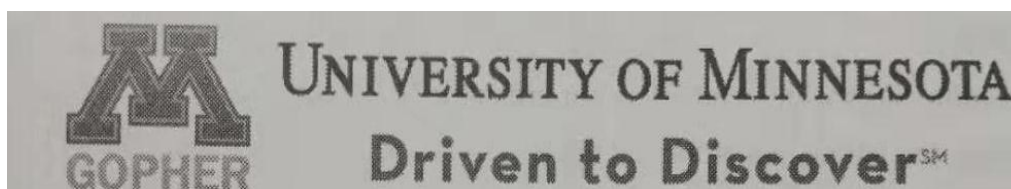
Despite all the 52, Nowak is right where she needs to be. She still received the scholarship, but a lesser 53. With her struggle through and determination, she's 54 to graduate next year. Eventually, she'd like to use her degree to 55 her lawn care business.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. royal | B. senior | C. private | D. community |
| 37. A. adjusted | B. travelled | C. objected | D. transferred |
| 38. A. earnings | B. factors | C. changes | D. harvests |
| 39. A. tax | B. rent | C. loan | D. debt |
| 40. A. job | B. look | C. place | D. chance |
| 41. A. judged | B. backed | C. doubted | D. abolished |
| 42. A. academically | B. mentally | C. financially | D. socially |
| 43. A. careful | B. worthy | C. afraid | D. proud |
| 44. A. missing out | B. working on | C. standing by | D. running off |
| 45. A. confused | B. informed | C. involved | D. pleased |
| 46. A. happens | B. struggles | C. promises | D. demands |
| 47. A. admission | B. degree | C. background | D. experience |
| 48. A. sought | B. wore | C. allowed | D. helped |
| 49. A. qualify | B. account | C. enquire | D. provide |
| 50. A. give up | B. go up | C. come up | D. clear up |
| 51. A. late | B. rare | C. serious | D. popular |
| 52. A. challenges | B. experiments | C. discoveries | D. priorities |
| 53. A. capital | B. amount | C. avenue | D. charge |
| 54. A. on trial | B. on edge | C. on board | D. on track |
| 55. A. launch | B. defend | C. expand | D. contact |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A



Twin Cities Campus • Office of Admissions

240 Williamson Hall • 231 Pillsbury Drive SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455

Dear Blair Connie,

Congratulations! You have been admitted to the University of Minnesota (U of M) Twin Cities. Your college of admission is the College of Science and Engineering.

We believe your accomplishments have prepared you well to thrive here. When you step on campus as a Golden Gopher, you will be involved in our world-class academic programs and will shape your future in cutting-edge facilities.

Choose a community bursting with Gopher pride. By choosing the U of M, you choose to work with classmates and professors who are “Driven to Discover.” When you choose the U of M, you will...

■**Discover exceptional academics.** With thousands of courses to pick from each semester, you can engage with professors who are leaders in their fields and make meaningful connections with your fellow students in our technology-packed active learning classrooms.

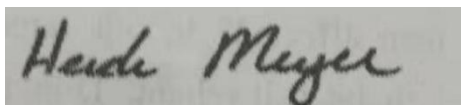
■**Discover unique opportunities.** At the U of M, your college experience goes beyond the classroom. Your knowledge and talents can shine in one of our 900+ student organizations.

■**Discover an ideal location.** Campus is in the center of Minneapolis and St. Paul, where you can work as trainees at one of the 18 Fortune 500 companies or thousands of startups and nonprofits in the Twin Cities.

■**Discover great value.** The U of M is committed to four-year graduation, which lowers your costs and gets you an internationally recognized degree sooner. The University has been named “best value” by *Forbes*, *Princeton Review*, and *Kiplinger’s*.

On behalf of the U of M, we are honored to have you join our academic community. In the coming weeks you will receive additional information about your next steps to becoming a U of M student. Welcome to the Class of 2024!

Sincerely



Heidi Meyer

Executive Director of Admissions

56. What does the underlined phrase “a Golden Gopher” refer to?

- A. A freshman. B. A professor. C. An amateur. D. An inspector.

57. Which of the following is the benefit of choosing the U of M?

- A. The university invites leaders in different fields to teach on campus.
B. There are numerous clubs which offer students various activities.
C. It is so ideally located that you have easy access to famous top brands.
D. Many magazines rank it among the top universities with high tuition.

B

If plastic had been invented when the Pilgrims (清教徒移民) sailed from Plymouth, England, to North America and the Mayflower had been stocked with bottled water and plastic-wrapped snacks, their plastic waste would likely still be around, four centuries later. If the Pilgrims had been like many people today and had simply thrown their empty bottles and wrappers over the side, Atlantic waves and sunlight would have worn all that plastic into tiny bits. And those bits might still be floating around the world’s oceans today, waiting to be eaten by unfortunate fish, and eventually perhaps by one of us.

Because plastic wasn’t invented until the late 19th century, and production really only took off around 1950, we have a mere 9.2 billion tons of the stuff to deal with. Of that, more than 6.9 billion tons have become waste. And of that waste, a shocking 6.3 billion tons never made it to

recycling facilities.

No one knows how much unrecycled plastic waste ends up in the ocean, Earth's last sink. In 2015, Jenna Jambeck, a university of Georgia engineering professor, caught everyone's attention with a rough estimate: between 5.3 million and 14 million tons each year just from coastal regions. Most of it isn't thrown off ships, she and her colleagues say, but is dumped carelessly on land or in rivers, mostly in Asia. It's then blown or washed into the sea. It's unclear how long it will take for that plastic to completely biodegrade (降解). Estimates range from 450 years to never.

Meanwhile, ocean plastic is estimated to kill millions of marine animals every year. Nearly 700 species, including endangered ones, are known to have been affected by it. Some are harmed visibly-strangled (勒死) by abandoned fishing nets. Many more are probably harmed invisibly. Marine species of all sizes, from fish to whale, now eat microplastics, the bits smaller than one-fifth of an inch across. On Hawaii's Big Island, on a beach to which no paved road, I walked ankle-deep through microplastics. After that, I could understand why some people see ocean plastic as an approaching disaster, worth mentioning in the same breath as climate change.

And yet there's a key difference: Ocean plastic is not as complicated as climate change. There are no mean waste deniers (否认者), at least so far. To do something about it, we have to remake our planet's entire energy system.

"This isn't a problem where we don't know what the solution is," says Jambeck. "We know how to pick up garbage. Anyone can do it. We know how to deal with it. We know how to recycle." It's a matter of building the necessary institutions and systems, she says--ideally before the ocean turns, for centuries to come, into a thin soup of plastic.

58. In the first paragraph the author emphasizes the fact that _____.

- A. British people migrated to America four centuries ago.
- B. people have kept doing research in plastic for four centuries.
- C. there was no plastic pollution four centuries ago.
- D. plastic waste would remain in the ocean for four centuries.

59. How are marine animals harmed invisibly by ocean plastic?

- A. They eat microplastics.
- B. They drown in microplastics.
- C. They are coated with waste plastic bags.
- D. They are struggling in abandoned plastic nets.

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

- A. People all agree reducing plastic production is the solution.
- B. People tend to agree plastic waste has caused ocean plastic.
- C. It has been scheduled to reverse the trend of climate change.
- D. It has been scheduled to reverse the trend of ocean plastic.

C

Pinocchio may be just a children's fairy tale, but Spanish scientists at the University of Granada recently investigated the so-called "Pinocchio effect" and found that our noses don't grow when we tell a lie, but actually shrink a bit.

Dr. Emilio Gómez Milán and his team developed a lie detector test that used thermography to tell if people were lying, and found that whenever participants in their research were being untruthful, the temperature of the tips of their noses dropped up to 1.2°C, while the temperature of their forehead increased up to 1.5°C. Scientists also found that drop in temperature at nose level actually caused it to slightly shrink, although the difference is undetected by the human eye.

"One has to think in order to lie, which rises the temperature of the forehead," Dr. Gomez

Milan explained the findings. “At the same time we feel anxious, which lowers the temperature of the nose.”

For this study, researchers asked a number of 60 students to perform various tasks while being scanned by thermal imaging technology. One of these tasks involved calling a 3 to 4 minutes call to their parents, partner or a friend and telling a significant lie. Participants had to devise the lie by themselves during the call, and the thermal cameras picked up this “reverse Pinocchio effect” caused by the fluctuation (起伏) in temperature in the nose and forehead.

Interestingly, the thermal lie doctor picked up the temperature difference in 80 percent of test subjects, which is a better rate of success than that of any modern lie doctor.

“With this method we have achieved to increase accuracy and reduce the occurrence of ‘false positives’, something that is frequently with other methods such as the polygraph (测谎仪),” said Dr. Emilio Gómez Milán, who added that law enforcement interviewers could one day combine other lie detection technology with thermal imaging to achieve better results.

The thermal lie doctor has been the most reliable in the world, 10% more than the popular polygraph.

61. Why does the author mention “Pinocchio” at the beginning?

- A. To tell a fairy story B. To warn us not to lie.
- C. To introduce a research. D. To inspire us to doubt old beliefs.

62. According to the research, what might happen if you tell a lie?

- A. Your nose gets longer.
- B. Your nose becomes smaller.
- C. Your temperature gets higher.
- D. Your temperature remains stable.

63. What can we learn about the research?

- A. Researchers conduct the study by interviewing.
- B. Researchers design difference lies for participants.
- C. The thermal lie detector will prove a popular one.
- D The thermal lie doctor may assist law enforcement.

64. Which might be the best title for the passage?

- A. Will lie detectors tell the truth?
- B. Will lying make your nose longer?
- C. Will lying make your temperature rise?
- D. Will thermal imaging technology be reliable?

D

On Wednesday afternoon, a handsome, wealthy attorney renowned for handling affluent clients came into the restaurant. At least that’s how Lawrence described himself to me in his intro. He was dressed in a sharp navy suit, white shirt and silk tie. He asked, “How long have you been waiting tables?”

Jokingly, I replied, “I’m new, so forgive me if your meal lands on your lap.”

He replied, quite **sternly**, “Don’t make excuses for your mistakes.” I thought he was joking, but his face lacked even the hint of a smile. In the same tone, he said, “Come to dinner with me Saturday night.”

I ignored his invitation, which seemed more like a demand, and asked, “How long have you been an attorney?”

“As long as I’ve wanted.”

Confused and curious, I prodded: “What kind of answer is that?”

“The only one you’re going to get.” Lawrence placed his order: filet mignon, green beans instead of broccoli. Staring at me straight-faced, he added, “I’ll have bottled water. Tap is for the waitstaff.”

As soon as I brought his food to the table, he took his fork and inspected the filet. “Saturday night I’ll take you to a restaurant that makes this one look like fast food.”

“I enjoy fast food; it’s unpretentious,” I responded. “Besides, I haven’t agreed to any date.”

After he asked for the bill, I carefully removed his glass, plate and utensils, trying not to drop anything on him or the floor. As I cleared the table, he asked, “So, are we on for this weekend?”

Something about him was intriguing. So as not to appear too eager, I replied with a tentative, “I guess so.”

Phone in hand, he asked, “What’s your name and number? I’ll call for your address.”

I took out my phone and said, “First, you tell me yours.”

He paid with cash, and instead of a tip, left a note stating he would make it up to me on Saturday night.

He waited until Saturday morning before calling to ask for my address. I told him to park in the upper tier of the parking garage next to my apartment building.

“Why can’t I just pick you up at your apartment?” he asked.

“I don’t know you well enough for that. Is that a problem?”

“No, but it’s weird.”

“Not to me.”

“OK, I’ll meet you there. Do you have any nice clothes to wear?”

“Lawrence, you better shape up before tonight, or this date isn’t going to take off. I look good in anything.”

“OK, OK, calm down.”

I arrived early, and the adrenaline was rushing through my veins as I waited for Lawrence in the parking garage. The minutes passed slowly until I heard the sound of a car engine approaching from below.

Lawrence had arrived in a black stretch limousine.

Waiting for Lawrence were three FBI agents—colleagues of mine—with cameras. Lawrence wasn’t an attorney; he was an unemployed jewelry store employee who stole hundreds of thousands of dollars in merchandise. His ex-fiancée went to the police after he broke off their engagement. But her story hadn’t been enough; we needed evidence.

I ran the prints from Lawrence’s glass and utensils— they matched perfectly with the ones found in the store’s safe. In the trunk of the limo, Lawrence had suitcases packed for a getaway. Hidden inside one was a small sack of jewels: rubies, diamonds, pearls, sapphires and emeralds.

As I walked towards the limo, I heard Lawrence pleading, “Please, I needed the money to pay bills!”

I yelled back, “Don’t make excuses for your mistakes!”

65. What did the author think of Lawrence’s introduction?

A. Convincing. B. Unbelieving. C. Ambiguous. D. Joking.

66. What does the underlined word “sternly” in paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. Stubbornly. B. Seriously. C. Friendly. D. Lively.

67. The author ignored Lawrence’s invitation because _____?

A. she didn’t want to be connected with him. B. she thought him to be distant.
C. he wasn’t the man she had affection for. D. she wanted to trick him into giving himself away.

68. Why did the author “carefully removed his glass, plate and utensils”?

A. To avoid embarrassment. B. Not to land anything on his lap.
C. To get the evidence for his crime. D. Not to break them.

69. Which of the following words can be used to describe “I” in the passage?

A. Kind and friendly. B. Easygoing and clever.
C. Distant and cautious. D. Brave and wise.

70. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Familiar words. B. A thief. C. A mistake. D. A story of a famous attorney.

第四部分：任务型阅读（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意：请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。每个空格只填一个单词。

Chances are you have heard about the “marshmallow test.” Put a marshmallow in front of a child and give them two choices: eat it now or wait 15 minutes and get two. According to a classic study, children able to delay gratification (满 足) and wait for the second marshmallow have better academic, social and health outcomes years later. Since these early experiments, researchers have shown that a wide range of childhood traits from social and emotional skills to motivation and self-control can predict better life outcomes.

Now a new study has found another link between behavior in childhood and success later in life. Published in the medical journal JAMA Psychiatry, my colleagues and I report that children who were rated as “inattentive” by kindergarten teachers had lower earnings at ages 33 to 35, and those rated as prosocial--such as being kind, helpful and considerate--earned more.

This study shows that inattention may be among the most powerful early behavioral predictors of future earnings. It also demonstrates that it is possible to identify children at risk of lower future earnings based on a single teacher assessment made in kindergarten, which has important practical implications. If these children can be identified, then it may be possible to intervene--for example, by flagging them for further assessment or by providing support or prevention programs--and thus improve their life chances.

The classic marshmallow study failed to account for intelligence and family background, which are known to influence future life success. Recent efforts to replicate that experiment using a larger and more diverse sample found that the effect was roughly half of that seen in the classic study. When the researchers controlled for the children’s IQ and family background, the effect virtually disappeared.

In another influential study, published in 2011, children aged three to 11 with good self-control were reported to have more wealth, better health and fewer criminal conviction in early adulthood. But the paper failed to consider the role of antisocial traits, such as aggression and opposition. When these were adjusted for in a replication study, the effects were considerably weakened. One problem with self-control studies such as these is that they lump many traits--such as attention, delayed gratification and conscientiousness--together to create a single composite self-control score, often combining traits assessed across multiple years. This approach makes it hard to identify the “active ingredients” that are linked with the outcome of interest, a crucial step if you plan to develop targeted intervention programs designed to improve life outcomes by promoting “good” traits and reducing “bad” ones.

The (71) <u>▲</u> marshmallow test	Children who wait for the second marshmallow perform better academically, (72) <u>▲</u> and socially later on in life.
The main factor from a new study: inattention	Children who are considered inattentive at kindergarten earn much (73) <u>▲</u> at ages 33-35 than those with such positive (74) <u>▲</u> as kindness, helpfulness and consideration. It's possible to judge if a child has potential low future outcome according to how he is (75) <u>▲</u> by the kindergarten teacher. This (76) <u>▲</u> that we can help these children by providing (77) <u>▲</u> or prevention programs.
Findings of the new study	Children's future life is greatly (78) <u>▲</u> by other factors like intelligence and family background. Antisocial traits such as aggression and opposition also (79) <u>▲</u> the effect considerably. The (80) <u>▲</u> of the traits across years makes it hard to identify which traits are active during a specific time period.

第五部分：书面表达（满分 25 分）

81. 请认真阅读下文信息，并按要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。

A new regulation by China's Ministry of Education aims to grant primary and middle school teachers more room in punishing their students in order to achieve better teaching results.

The regulation lists punishments available to teachers in three categories based on the level of severity of the offense, including naming and shaming, forced standing that lasts no longer than one class session, and suspension of class for no longer than one week.

Zhang Lifeng, a 43-year-old parent, welcomed the move. "The regulation should have come earlier," she said. "It will benefit both teachers and students as well as parents."

However, a ninth grader at a middle school, disagreed. "It is normal for adolescent students to make mistakes. I don't think punishments are necessary. They may cause more trouble," he said.

Chen Xianzhe, a professor with the School of Education at South China Normal University, said punishments are just a part of the teaching process.

The regulation asks schools to draft their own regulations accordingly to clarify the rules for teachers in taking disciplinary actions against their students.

【写作内容】

- 1、用约 30 个单词概括上述信息的主要内容；
- 2、谈谈你如何看待教育惩戒，并简述理由；
- 3、请你对教育惩戒规则的实施提出合理建议（至少两点）。

【写作要求】

- 1、写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句；
- 2、作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称；
- 3、不必写标题。

【评分标准】

内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当
