

# 2012年浙江高考英语试题

## 选择题部分，（共80分）

### 第一部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分30分）

第一节：（共20小题；每小题0.5分，满分10分）

1. ----- Is there anything else to discuss?

----- \_\_\_\_\_, I guess.

A. Not at all B. No ,that's all C. Yes , I 'm sure D. Yes , of course

2. The development of industry has been \_\_\_\_\_ gradual process throughout  
\_\_\_\_\_ human existence from stone tools to modern technology.

A, / , the B, the , a C, a, / D, a, a

3. No matter how bright a talker you are , there are times when it 's better \_\_\_\_\_  
silent.

A, remain B, be remaining C, having remained D, to remain

4. I made a promise to myself \_\_\_\_\_ this year, my first year in high school , would  
be different.

A, whether B, what C, that D, how

5. Studying Wendy's menu , I found that many of the items are similar to \_\_\_\_\_ of  
McDonald's .

A, those B, ones C, any D, all

6. \_\_\_\_\_ all the animals I 've ever had ,those two dogs are the most sensitive to  
spoken word.

A. From B. Of C. For D. With

7. Your \_\_\_\_\_ as a student will be excellent if you develop a habit of reflecting on  
how you learn.

A, opinion B, growth C, performance D, character

8. I think Tom, as the head of a big department, should either study reglarly or \_\_\_\_\_  
his job.

A, quits B, to quit C, quitting D, quit

9. We live in an age \_\_\_\_\_ more information is available with great ease than ever  
before.

A, why B, when C, to whom D, on which

10. The research lacks \_\_\_\_\_ evidence ,and therefore , its conclusions are doubtful.

A, solid B, fierce C, severe D, potential

11. " It's such a nice place," Mother said as she sat at the table \_\_\_\_\_ for customers.

A, to be reserved B, having reserved C, reserving D, reserved

12. According to scientists, our mental abilities begin to \_\_\_\_ from the age of 27 after reaching the highest level at 22.

A, differ B, shrink C, fail D, decline

13. Peter had intended to take a job in business, but \_\_\_\_\_ that plan after the unpleasant experience in Canada in 2010.

A, had abandoned B, abandoned C, abandon D, will abandon

14. Brown said he was by no means annoyed; \_\_\_\_\_ he was glad to be able make himself clearly understood.

A, all in all B, for one thing C, on the contrary D, by the way

15. Armed with the information you have gathered , you can \_\_\_\_\_ preparing your business plan.

A, set out B, set about C, set off D, set up

16. ----- Alvin , are you coming with us?

----- I'd love to , but something unexpected \_\_\_\_\_.

A, has come up B, was coming up C, had come up D, would come up

17. Ellen was a painter of birds and nature, \_\_\_\_\_, for some reason, had withdrawn from all human society.

A, which B, who C, where D, whom

18. Mike was usually so careful, \_\_\_\_\_ this time he made a small mistake.

A, yet B, still C, even D, thus

19. Had they known what was coming next, they \_\_\_\_\_ second thoughts.

A, may have B, could have C, must have had D, might have had

20. ----- I'm going to San Francisco for a couple of days.

----- \_\_\_\_\_, I wish I could get away for a while.

A. It doesn't matter B. Forget it. C. I really envy you D. I can't agree more

第二节：完形填空（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分）

“Just sign here, sir,” the deliveryman said as he handed Oscar Reyna a package.

The package consisted of a long , narrow box \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ wrapped in brown paper. \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ the box, Oscar saw an umbrella inside—— a very old one with a beautifully carved handle. \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ He had not seen it in more than 20 years, he recognized it \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_.

Oscar was 16 when he first saw the \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ umbrella. He had gone to a concert with his grandparents. As they were leaving, he noticed an umbrella on an empty seat. Impressed by its \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_, Oscar felt a strong desire to find its \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_.

Oscar \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ the manager to look in the record of advance ticket sales. Just as he thought, a name matched the seat \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ Oscar had found the umbrella. The name was Mrs. Katie O'Brien.

Oscar talked his grandparents into going by Mrs O'Brien's \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ on their way home. He rang the bell, the door opened, and an elderly woman appeared. "May I \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ you?" she asked.

"I'd like to return it if it's yours," Oscar said, \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ the umbrella as if presenting a \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ that had long been wished for.

"Why, yes! it's mine," replied Mrs. Brien with a \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ smile and shining eyes. "It was given to by my father years ago. Thank you so much for returning it. May I offer you a reward for your \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_?"

"No, ma'am," he said "my grandmother says a good deed is its own reward."

"Well, that's \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ my father used to say. What is your name, Young man?"

Years later, Oscar was staring at the finely carved handle of the umbrella as he remember Mrs. O'Brien. It was in perfect condition, considering how \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ it was. Why had it arrived here today?

As if \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_, a note fell from the paper. It read: Mrs O'Brien wanted you to \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ this umbrella as a present for a kind, \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ gesture long ago.

- |                  |              |                |                 |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. strictly  | B. carefully | C. roughly     | D. casually     |
| 22. A. opening   | B. seizing   | C. observing   | D. searching    |
| 23. A. After     | B. When      | C. Since       | D. Although     |
| 24. A. clearly   | B. fully     | C. immediately | D. suddenly     |
| 25. A. average   | B. unusual   | C. plain       | D. typical      |
| 26. A. beauty    | B. shape     | C. origin      | D. history      |
| 27. A. designer  | B. seller    | C. user        | D. owner        |
| 28. A. convinced | B. forced    | C. encouraged  | D. advised      |
| 29. A. until     | B. before    | C. which       | D. where        |
| 30. A. family    | B. theater   | C. house       | D. neighborhood |
| 31. A. invite    | B. help      | C. bother      | D. know         |

32. A. putting up      B. turning out      C. picking up      D. holding out
33. A. chance      B. fact      C. gift      D. result
34. A. wide      B. confident      C. proud      D. shy
35. A. patience      B. kindness      C. courage      D. determination
36. A. obviously      B. naturally      C. exactly      D. probably
37. A. old      B. rare      C. precious      D. nice
38. A. in contrast      B. in return      C. in exchange      D. in answer
39. A. possess      B. accept      C. carry      D. value
40. A. attractive      B. significant      C. unselfish      D. sympathetic

第二部分：阅读理解（第一节20小题，第二节5小题；每小题2分，共50分）

### A

Easter (复活节) is still a great day for worship, candy in baskets and running around the yard finding eggs, but every year it gets quite a bit worse for bunnies.

And no, not because the kids like to pull their ears. The **culprit** is climate change, and some researchers found that rising temperatures are having harmful effects on at least five species of rabbit in the US,

Take the Lower Keys Marsh rabbit, for instance. An endangered species that lives in the Lower Florida Keys, this species of cottontail is a great swimmer -- it lives on the islands! -- but it is already severely affected by development and now by rising sea levels. According to the Center for Biological Diversity, an ocean level rise of only 0.6 meters will send these ~ys jumping to higher ground and a 0.9-meter rise would wipe out their habitat (栖息地) completely.

The snowshoe hare, on the other hand, has a color issue. Most of these rabbits change their fur color from white in the wintertime to brown in the summer, each designed to give them better cover from predators (~I~') ~ As the number of days with snow decreases all across the country, however, more and more bunnies are being left in white fur during brown dirt days of both fall and spring, making them an easier mark for predators. Researchers know that the color change is controlled by the number of hours of sunlight, but whether the rabbit will be able to adapt quick enough to survive is a big question. The National Wildlife Federation has reported that hunters have noticed their numbers are already markedly down.

American pikas or rock rabbits, a relative of rabbits and hares, might be the first of these species to go extinct due to climate change. About 7-8 inches long, pikas live high in the cool, damp mountains west of the Rocky Mountains. As global temperatures rise, they would naturally migrate (J~2~) to higher ground -- but they already occupy the mountaintops. They can't go any higher. The National Wildlife Federation reports that they might not be able to stand the new temperatures as their habitat heats up.

The volcano rabbit has the same problem. These rabbits live on the slopes of volcanoes in Mexico, and recent studies have shown that the lower range of their habitat has already shifted upward about 700 meters, but there are not suitable plants

for them to move higher, so they are stuck in the middle. Scientists are concerned about their populations.

Native to the US, pygmy rabbits weigh less than 1 pound and live in the American West. They are believed to be the smallest rabbits in the world. Their habitats have been destroyed by development. Several populations, such as the Columbia Basin pygmy, almost went extinct and were saved by zoo breeding programs. Pygmy rabbits also rely on winter cover by digging tunnels through the snow to escape predators, but lesser snowfall is leaving them exposed.

All of this gives new meaning to dressing up in a giant bunny costume this Easter.

41. The writer mentions Easter at the beginning of the passage in order to \_\_\_\_  
A. show the importance of Easter Day      B. introduce the issue about bunnies  
C. remind people of Easter traditions      D. discuss the relationship between Easter and bunnies
42. The word “culprit” (Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_  
A. criminal      B. judge      C. victim      D. producer
43. According to the passage, some rabbits can now be easily discovered by predators because they  
A. are exposed to more skillful hunters  
B. have moved to habitats with fewer plants  
C. haven’t adapted themselves to climate change  
D. can’t change their fur color into white in the fall and the spring
44. The problem faced by volcano rabbits and rock rabbits is that  
A. both are affected by less snow      B. both are affected by rising sea levels  
C. neither can find enough food      D. neither can migrate to higher places
45. Which best describes the writer’s tone in the passage?  
A. Approving.      B. Concerned.      C. Enthusiastic.      D. Doubtful.

## B

*Below is a selection about Guinness (吉尼斯) World Records.*

### **Top 6 Unusual Guinness World Records**

#### **◆ Fastest 100 m running on all fours**

The 2008 Guinness World Records Day was, according to CWR, their biggest day of record-breaking ever, with more than 290,000 people taking part in record attempts in 15 different countries. Kenichi Ito's record attempt was part of this special day. He is just another example of Japanese with "super powers". His "super power" is to run with great speed on all fours. Kenichi Ito ran 100 m on all fours in 18.58 seconds. The Japanese set this record at Setagaya Kuritsu Sogo Undojyo, Tokyo, in 2008.

#### **◆ Most people inside a soap bubble**

The Discovery Science Center in Santa Ana, California celebrated this year the 15th anniversary of the Bubble (泡泡) Festival. A bubble's math principles and science were presented and demonstrated at the three-week-long exhibition. The intriguing Bubble Show was also part of the program. Fan Yang and Deni Yang impressed the audience with their awesome skills for bubble making. The Yang family cooperated with the Discovery Science Center to set a new Guinness World Record for most people inside a soap bubble and they succeeded.

The family that has been working with soap bubbles for 27 years created a huge

soap bubble and got 118 people inside it. The record was set on April 4, 2011.

◆ **Longest ears on a dog**

A bloodhound from Illinois has the longest ears ever measured on a dog. The right ear is 13.75 inches long and the left one 13.5 inches. The dog **named** Tigger earned this title in 2004 and is owned by Christina and Bryan Flessner.

Mr. Jeffries is the previous record holder of this title. Each of his ears measured approximately 11.5 inches long. His grandfather used to hold this amazing world record, but when he died Mr. Jeffries took over.

◆ **Most living generations**

Did you ever wonder what is the Guinness World Record for most living generation in one family? Seven is the answer.

The ultimate authority on record-breaking mentions on the website that the youngest great-great-great-great grandparent of this family was Augusta Bung "aged 109 years 97 days, followed by her daughter aged 89, her granddaughter aged 70, her great grand-daughter aged 52, her great-great grand-daughter aged 33 and her great-great-great granddaughter aged 15 on the birth of her great-great-great-great grandson on January 21, 1989"

◆ **Most T-shirts worn at once**

Believe it or not, there is a record also for this category. Krunoslav Budiseli set a new world record on May 22, 2010 for wearing 245 T-shirts at the same time. The nun from Croatia was officially recognized as the new record holder by Guinness World Records after he managed to put on 245 different T-shirts in less than two hours. The T-shirts weighed 68 KG and Budiseli said he began struggling around T-shirt No. 120. He dethroned the Swedish Guinness record holder who wore 238 T-shirts.

◆ **Heaviest pumpkin**

Guinness World Records confirmed on October 9, 2010 that a gigantic pumpkin (南瓜) grown in Wisconsin was officially the world's heaviest. It weighed 1,810 pounds 8 ounces and was unveiled by Chris Stevens at the Stillwater Harvest Festival in Minnesota. Stevens' pumpkin was 85 pounds heavier than the previous one, another huge pumpkin grown in Ohio. The proud farmer said his secret is a precise amount of rain, cow manure, good soil, sea grass and fish emulsion. Some of the world's heaviest pumpkins, including the record holder, were on public display at the Bronx Botanical Gardens in New York for a dozen days.

46. Why is Kenichi Ito described as a man with a "super power"?

- A. He set a good example to all Japanese.
- B. He made record attempts in 15 different countries.
- C. He set a new record for "Fastest 100 m running on all fours".
- D. He participated in the 2008 Guinness World Records Day activities.

47. Jeffries is the name of \_.

- A. the owner of the dog with the longest ears
- B. the grandfather of the dog with the longest ears
- C. the present holder of the record for "Longest ears on a dog"
- D. the former holder of the record for "longest ears on a dog"

48. How many T-shirts had Krunoslav Budiseli put on before he felt it difficult to go on?

- A. 68.
- B. 120.
- C. 238.
- D. 245.

49. According to the given information, which Guinness World Record was most recently set?

- A. The record for "Most people inside a soup bubble".
- B. The record for "Most living generations".
- C. The record for "Most T-shirts worn at once".
- D. The record for "Heaviest pumpkin".

C

Two friends have an argument that bleaks up their friendship forever, even though neither one can remember how the whole thing got started. Such sad events happen over and over in high schools across the country. In fact, according to an official report on youth violence, "In our country today, the greatest threat to the lives of children and adolescents is not disease or starvation or abandonment, but the terrible reality of violence". Given that this is the case, why aren't students taught to manage conflict the way they are taught to solve math problems, drive cars, or stay physically fit?

First of all, students need to realize that conflict is unavoidable. A report on violence among middle school and high school students indicates that most violent incidents between students begin with a relatively minor insult (侮辱). For example, a fight could start over the fact that one student eats a peanut butter sandwich each lunchtime. Laughter over the sandwich can lead to insults, which in turn can lead to violence. The problem isn't in the sandwich, but in the way students deal with the conflict.

Once students recognize that conflict is unavoidable, they can practice the golden rule of conflict resolution (解决) stay calm. Once the student feels calmer, he or she should choose words that will calm the other person down as well. Rude words, name-calling, and accusation only add fuel to the emotional fire. On the other hand, soft words spoken at a normal sound level can put out the fire before it explodes out of control.

After both sides have calmed down, they can use another key strategy for conflict resolution; listening. Listening allows the two sides to understand each other. One person should describe his or her side, and the other person should listen without interrupting. Afterward, the listener can ask non-threatening questions to clarify the speaker's position. Then the two people should change roles.

Finally, students need to consider what they are hearing. This doesn't mean trying to figure out what's wrong with the other person. It means understanding what the real issue is and what both sides are trying to accomplish. For example, a shouting match over a peanut butter sandwich might happen because one person thinks the other person is unwilling to try new things. Students need to ask themselves questions such as these: How did this start? What do I really want? What am I afraid of? As the issue becomes clearer, the conflict often simply becomes smaller. Even if it doesn't, careful thought helps both sides figure out a mutual solution.

There will always be conflict in schools, but that doesn't mean there needs to be violence. After students in Atlanta started a conflict resolution program, according to Educators for Social Responsibility, "64 percent of the teachers reported less physical violence in the classroom; 75 percent of the teachers reported an increase in student cooperation; and 92 percent of the students felt better about themselves". Learning to resolve conflicts can help students deal with friends, teachers, parents, bosses, and coworkers. In that way, conflict resolution is a basic life skill that should be taught in

schools across the country.

50. This article is mainly about \_.

- A. the lives of school children
- B. the cause of arguments in schools
- C. how to analyze youth violence
- D. how to deal with school conflicts

51. From Paragraph 2 we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. violence is more likely to occur at lunchtime
- B. a small conflict can lead to violence
- C. students tend to lose their temper easily
- D. the eating habit of a student is often the cause of a fight

52. Why do students need to ask themselves the questions stated in Paragraph 5?

- A. To find out who to blame.
- B. To get ready to buy new things.
- C. To make clear what the real issue is.
- D. To figure out how to stop the shouting match.

53. After the conflict resolution program was started in Atlanta, it was found that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there was a decrease in classroom violence
- B. there was less student cooperation in the classroom
- C. more teachers felt better about themselves in schools
- D. the teacher-student relationship greatly improved

54. The writer's purpose for writing this article is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. complain about problems in school education
- B. teach students different strategies for school life
- C. advocate teaching conflict management in schools
- D. inform teachers of the latest studies on school violence

#### D

As a young boy, I sometimes traveled the country roads with my dad. He was a rural mill carrier, and on Saturdays he would ask me to go with him. Driving through the countryside was always an adventure: There were animals to see, people to visit, and chocolate cookies if you knew where to stop, and Dad did.

In the spring, Dad delivered boxes full of baby chickens, and when I was a boy it was such a fun to stick your finger 'through one of the holes of the boxes and let the baby birds peck on your fingers.

On Dad's final day of work, it took him well into the evening to complete his rounds because at least one member from each family was waiting at their mailbox to thank him for his friendship and his years of service. "Two hundred and nineteen mailboxes on my route," he used to say, "and a story at every one." One lady had no mailbox, so Dad took the mail in to her every day because she was nearly blind. Once inside, he read her mail and helped her pay her bills.

Mailboxes were sometimes used for things other than mail. One note left in a mailbox read. "Nat, take these eggs to Marian; she's baking a cake and doesn't have any eggs." Mailboxes might be buried in the snow, or broken, or lying on the ground. but the mail was always delivered. On cold days Dad might find one of his customers waiting for him with a cup of hot chocolate. A young woman wrote letters but had no stamps, so she left a few buttons on the envelope in the mailbox; Dad paid for the stamps. One businessman used to leave large amounts of cash in his mailbox for Dad to take to the



bank. Once, the amount came to 8 32,000.

A dozen years ago, when I traveled back to my hometown on the sad occasion of Dad's death, the mailboxes along the way reminded me of some of his stories. I thought I knew them all, but that wasn't the case.

As I drove home, I noticed two lamp poles, one on each side of the street. When my dad was around, those poles supported wooden boxes about four feet off the ground. One box was painted green and the other was red, and each had a long narrow hole at the top with white lettering: SANTA CLAUS, NORTH POLE. For years children had dropped letters to Santa through those holes.

I made a turn at the corner and drove past the post office and across the railroad tracks to our house. Mom and I were sitting at the kitchen table when I heard footsteps. There, at the door, stood Frank Townsend, Dad's postmaster and great friend for many years. So we all sat down at the table and began to tell stories.

At one point Frank looked at me with tears in his eyes. "What are we going to do about the letters this Christmas?" he asked.

"The letters?"

"I guess you never knew."

"Knew what?"

"Remember, when you were a kid and you used to put your letters to Santa in those green and red boxes on Main Street? It was your dad who answered all those letters every year."

I just sat there with tears in my eyes. It wasn't hard for me to imagine Dad sitting at the old table in our basement reading those letters and answering each one. I have since spoken with several of the people who received Christmas letters during their childhood, and they told me how amazed they were that Santa had known so much about their homes and families.

For me, just knowing that story about my father was the gift of a lifetime.

55. It can be inferred from the passage that the writer regarded his travels with Dad as \_\_\_\_.

- A. great chances to help other people
- B. happy occasions to play with baby chickens
- C. exciting experience\* with a lot of fun
- D. good opportunities to enjoy chocolate cookies

56. The writer provides the detail about the businessman to show that \_\_\_\_.

- A. Dad had a strong sense of duty
- B. Dad was an honest and reliable man
- C. Dad had a strong sense of honor
- D. Dad was a kind and generous man

57. According to the passage, which of the following impressed the writer most?

- A. Dad read letters for a blind lady for years.
- B. Dad paid for the stamps for a young girl.
- C. Dad delivered some eggs to Marian.
- D. Dad answered children's Christmas letters every year.

58. The method the writer uses to develop Paragraph 4 is \_\_\_\_.

- A. offering analyses
- B. providing explanations
- C. giving examples
- D. making comparisons

59. What surprised the children most when they received letters in reply from Santa Claus every year?

- A. Santa Claus lived alone in the cold North Pole.
- B. Santa Claus answered all their letters every year.
- C. Santa Claus had unique mailboxes for the children.
- D. Santa Claus had so much information about their families.

60. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. The Mail
- B. Christmas Letters
- C. Special Mailboxes
- D. Memorable Travels

## 第二节

下面文章中有5处（第61~65题）需要添加小标题，请从以下选项中选出符合各段意思的小标题，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑，选项中一项为多余选项。

- A. Slow Down Your Life
- B. Escape Now and Then
- C. Separate Your Actions
- D. Allow Yourself to Be Weak
- E. Relieve Pressure by Firmly Saying "No"
- F. Stop Expecting Everything to Be Perfect

### How to Simplify Your Life

Less is more. This is why we say: reduce things by half instead of doubling them, get rid of junk instead of piling it up, relax instead of stressing, slow down instead of speeding up. Apply these principles in your everyday life in a conscious way. You will then find yourself well along on your journey to simplification.

61. \_\_\_\_\_

When you concentrate on one task, you find you have energy that you didn't even know you had. Just imagine: you are at a fair and you have to carry two heavy pigs over 100 yards. If you keep grabbing one and then the other, it will take forever, because one of them will keep slipping out from under your arm and running off. But if you tie one pig in a place, pick up the other, gather all your strength and make a dash for the finish line, pause for a moment, run back and get the other one, and with great determination, carry the second pig to the finish line, then you can be sure of success.

62. \_\_\_\_\_

The pressure at work is on the increase in all occupations. In the modern nuclear family, the expectations that formerly would have been shared among all the relatives are now concentrated on the individual partner.

If you have the feeling that 24 hours per day are not enough for all the things you need to do, then it's not because the day has too few hours, but because you have too many activities. A simple fact that overloaded people often tend to forget. The solution is equally simple; refuse to accept so many work assignments in your private life or your working life.

63. \_\_\_\_\_

"I can handle stress" is regarded as a positive statement in the world of work. People who can handle stress are given more and more to cope with — until one day they break.

Pay careful attention to the signs that tell you that you are under more stress than you can cope with. These signals came from various areas of life. You become ill, or your work efficiency decreases.

If you have any of these symptoms, change your life goals and decrease your tolerance of stress. Say quite openly, "I can't manage that. "

64. \_\_\_\_\_

"If only I were slimmer, more beautiful, richer, more clever, then I would be happier. " This is a dream that makes a lot of people ill, depressed, and unhappy. Life has its flaws, defects, comets, and edges. Only those who accept this reality can lead a really full life.

Of course there are activities in which errors are dangerous; driving a car, crossing the road. But life doesn't consist entirely of these things. In among them there is a lot of room for small and large mistakes.

65. \_\_\_\_\_

Successful people all have their own places where they can withdraw in order to work. Find out which places improve your creativity. For me it's the train. When I know that I'm going to be traveling for four hours without phone calls and people knocking on my door, I find my mind is free and I can read or write complex articles. There can be problems working on the train, of course: if the person sitting opposite you keeps talking away, or if train trips make you tired (some people fall asleep after a few miles).

(非选择题, 共40分)

第三部分:写作(共二节,满分40分)

第一节:短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假如英语课上老师要求同学们交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,要求你在错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写上该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写上修改后的词。

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。

Two years before, I traveled to Brazil and I rented for a car. Unfortunate, I had an accident and

hit another car, and I needed to stay in a hospital for at least two week. I called my parents, so I did

not tell them what had happened. I knew that they will be worried about myself because I

was so farther away, and that my mother would not sleep if she knew. Therefore, I told them

interested stories and how I was enjoying Brazil. As a result, nobody knew truth. I still think that

it was the right thing to do.

第二节：书面表达（满分30分）

你校正在进行“英语读书周”活动，该活动要求学生摘录名言佳句（quote）并相互交流。以下是某同学摘录的句子：“Your future depends on many things but mostly on you”：请按下列要求用英语写一篇100-120个词的短文：

1. 针对摘录句中的观点谈谈你的看法；
2. 举例说明理由

注意：短文的开头已给出（不计词数）

In the English Reading Week, one of my classmates recommended a quote to us, which goes like this: “Your future depends on many things, but mostly on you.”

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## 英语参考答案

### 第一部分

单选答案:

BCDCA BCDDBA DDBCB ABADC

完形答案:

BADCB ADADC BDCAB CADBC

### 第二部分

阅读理解:

41. B 42. A 43. C 44. D 45. B 46. C 47. D  
48. B 49. A 50. D 51. B 52. C 53. A 54. C  
55. C 56. B 57. D 58. C 59. D 60. A 61. C  
62. E 63. D 64. F 65. B

### 第三部分

#### 第一节 短文改错

Two years before, I traveled to Brazil and I rented for a car. Unfortunate, I had an accident and

ago                      去掉 Unfortunately

hit another car, and I needed to stay in a hospital for at least two week. I called my parents, so I did

weeks                      but

not tell them what had happened. I knew that they will be worried about myself because I

would                      me

was so farther away, and that my mother would not sleep if she knew. Therefore, I told them

far

interested stories and how I was enjoying Brazil. As a result, nobody knew the truth. I still think that

interesting                      the

it was the right thing to do.

#### 第二节

One possible student version

In the English Reading Week, one of my classmates recommended a quote to us which goes like this: "Your future depends on many things but mostly on you." I can't agree more with this view. It's true that our future is determined by many things, such as opportunities and help from others, but our own attitude, determination, and hard work play a more important role. In other words, we are the master of our own future.

Take Abraham Lincoln, for example. He was born in a poor family, and only received a limited education in his childhood. Yet through his painstaking efforts, he changed not only his own fate but also the history of America. Even to this day, Lincoln is regarded as one of the most inspiring figures in the world. Therefore, I

firmly believe that our future is in our own hands.

## 2012年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（浙江卷）

### 英语

#### 选择题部分（共80分）

##### 第一部分 英语知识运用

##### 第一节 单项填空

1. — Is there anything else to discuss?

— \_\_\_\_\_. I guess.

A. Not at all                  B. No, that's all    C. Yes, I'm sure    D. Yea, of course

1. 【考点】交际用语—征求意见或看法

【答案】B

【解析】根据句意：---还有其他事要讨论吗？---没有，就这么多（no, that's all），我想。故选答案B。not at all一点儿也不；yes, I'm sure是的，我确定；yes, of course是的，当然，均是答非所问，不合题意，故排除。

【难度】偏小

2. The development of industry has been\_\_\_\_\_ gradual process throughout \_\_\_\_\_ human existence, from stone tools to modern technology.

A. 不填, the                  B. the; a                  C. a; 不填                  D. a; a

2. 【考点】冠词—零冠词和不定冠词

【答案】C

【解析】第一空process是可数名词，第一次出现一般用不定冠词，且此次表示“一个”的概念；第二空existence是不可数名词，其此处表示抽象概念，故用零冠词。

【难度】中等

3. No matter how bright a talker you are, there are times when it's better silent.

A. remain                  B. be remaining    C. having remained D. to remain

3. 【考点】非谓语—不定式

【答案】D

【解析】it做形式主语，真正的主语是后面的不定式：to remain silent.

可归结为句型：it is +形容词/名词+to

do/that...。当然it也可以做形式宾语，如find/feel it +to do/that....。

【难度】中等

4. I made a promise to myself\_\_\_\_\_ this year, my first year in high school, would be different.

- A. whether                      B. what                      C. that                      D. how

4. 【考点】名词性从句——同位语从句

【答案】C

【解析】that引导同位语从句，在从句中不做句子成分，补充说明同位语promise的内容。

【难度】中等

5. Studying Wendy's menu, I found that many of the items are similar to\_\_\_\_\_ of McDonald's.

- A. those                      B. ones                      C. any                      D. all

5. 【考点】代词

【答案】A

【解析】those=that ones, 代指前面的many of the items, 表示复数、特指，被of McDonald's修饰，符合语境。Ones表示复数、泛指；any任何一个；all全部，均不符合语境，故排除。

【难度】较大

6. \_\_\_\_\_ all the animals I've ever had, these two dogs are the most sensitive to the spoken word.

- A. From                      B. Of                      C. For                      D. With

6. 【考点】介词

【答案】B

【解析】two dogs所属与all animals, 故用介词of表示这种关系，如：many of us, 我们其中的许多人，故答案B符合语境。From从；for为了；with有，均不符合语境，故排除。

【难度】中等

7. Your \_\_\_\_\_ as a student will be excellent if you develop a habit of reflecting on how you learn.

- A. operation                      B. growth                      C. performance                      D. character

7. 【考点】名词

【答案】C

【解析】根据句意：作为一个学生，你的学习（performance）会很棒的如果你能够养成对所学的的东西进行反思的话。operation操作、手术；growth增长；character人物、角色，均不符合语境，故排除。

【难度】偏小

8. I think Tom, as the head of a big department, should either study regularly or \_\_\_\_\_ his job.

- A. quits                      B. to quit                      C. quitting                      D. quit

8. 【考点】并列结构

【答案】D

【解析】

either...or+并列结构，前后形式上保持一致，由此与study相呼应，故答案选D，用动词原形。

【难度】中等

9. We live in an age \_\_\_more information is available with greater ease than ever before.

A. why B. when C. to whom D. on which

9.【考点】定语从句

【答案】B

【解析】when引导定义从句，在从句中做时间状语，修饰先行词an age（时代）。此处的when=at which。

【难度】中等

10. The research lacks\_\_\_evidence, and therefore, its conclusions are doubtful.

A. solid B. fierce C. severe D. potential

10.【考点】形容词词义辨析

【答案】A

【解析】根据句意：研究缺乏实证（solid evidence），因此所得出的结论还有待考证。fierce激烈的；severe严重的；potential，有潜力的，均不符合语境，故排除。

【难度】较难

11. "It's a such nice place," Mother said as she sat at the table\_\_\_\_\_ for customs.

A. to be reserved B. Living reserved C. reserving D. reserved

11.【考点】非谓语—过去分词

【答案】D

【解析】reserve和谓语动词sat之间没有连词，故用非谓语，且和其逻辑主语the table逻辑上构成被动关系，故用过去分词表示被动、完成的概念，在句子中做后置定语。

【难度】中等

12. According to scientists, our mental abilities begin to\_\_\_\_\_from the age of 27 after reaching the highest level at 22.

A. differ B. shrink C. fail D. decline

12.【考点】动词词义辨析

【答案】D

【解析】根据句意：根据科学家研究，我们的精神气在22岁达到峰值之后便从27岁开始下滑（decline）。Differ不同；shrink缩水；fail失败、衰竭，均不符合语境，故排除。

【难度】稍难

13. Peter had intended to take a job in business, but \_\_\_\_\_that plan after the



unpleasant experience in Canada in 2010.

A. had abandoned B. abandoned C. abandon D. will abandon

13. 【考点】动词时态——一般过去时

【答案】B

【解析】根据but提示，是并列句，故前后时态一致。与had intended相呼应，可知此空应在表示过去时的范围选择，由此排除C、D选项。且abandon动作只是陈述了过去所发生的一件事而已，没有在intend之前，故排除A选项（过去的过去），由此可知答案B符合文意。一般过去时表示对过去所发生的一件事情的简单陈述而已。

【难度】中等

14. Brown said he was by no means annoyed; \_\_\_\_\_ he was glad to be able to make himself clearly understood.

A. all in all B. for one thing C. on the contrary D. by the way

14. 【考点】介词短语词义辨析

【答案】C

【解析】根据句意：布朗说他一点儿都不恼火。相反（on the contrary）他很高兴能够被透彻理解。All in all总而言之；for one thing其一；by the way顺便讲一下，均不符合语境，故排除。解题的关键是对词组by no means=never（决不）的理解。

【难度】中等

15. Armed with the information you have gathered, you can \_\_\_\_\_ preparing your business plan.

A. set out B. set about C. set off D. set up

15. 【考点】动词词组词义辨析

【答案】B

【解析】根据句意：有这么些个你所收集的信息，你可以着手（set about doing sth）准备你的商业计划了。Set out to do sth着手；set off出发；set up建立，均不符合语境，故排除。

【难度】中等

16. — Alvin, are you coming with us?

— I'd love to, but something unexpected \_\_\_\_.

A. has come up B. was coming up C. had come up D. would come up

16. 【考点】动词时态——现在完成时

【答案】A

【解析】根据句意：---艾琳，你要和我们一起去吗？---我想去，但是发生了点意外。现在完成时表示过去发生的动作或事情到现在为止，且对现在造成了一定的影响，符合语境，故答案选A。B，过去进行时，表示过去某段时间正在进行的动作或所处的状态；C，过去完成时表示过去的过去；D，过去将来时表示过去将来要发生的事情，均不符合语境，故排除。

【难度】中等

17. Ellen was a painter of birds and of nature, \_\_\_\_\_, for some reason, had withdrawn from all human society.

- A. which                      B. who                      C. where                      D. whom

17. 【考点】定语从句

【答案】B

【解析】who引导非限定性定语从句，在从句中做主语，修饰先行词Ellen（人名）。Which修饰先行词是物的定语从句；whom修饰先行词为人，且在从句中做宾语；where修饰先行词是地点名词，且在从句中地点状语，均不符合语境，故排除。

【难度】中等

18. Mike was usually so careful, \_\_\_\_\_ this time he made a small mistake.

- A. yet                      B. still                      C. even                      D. thus

18. 【考点】副词

【答案】A

【解析】根据句意：麦克通常很认真的，然而（yet）这次他犯了个小错误。Still仍旧；even甚至；thus因此，均不符合语境，故排除。

【难度】中等

19. Had they known what was coming next, they \_\_\_\_\_ second thoughts.

- A. may have                      B. could have                      C. must have had                      D. might have had

19. 【考点】虚拟语气中的情态动词

【答案】D

【解析】本句是一个倒装句，可还原为：if they had known what was coming next, they might have had second thought。根据had known提示，可知是与过去事实相反，因此虚拟语气主句中应该用would/might +have done，由此可见答案D符合语境。

【难度】较难

20. — I'm going to San Francisco for a couple of days.

— \_\_\_\_\_. I wish I could get away for a while.

- A. It doesn't matter                      B. Forget it                      C. I really envy you                      D. I can't agree more

20. 【考点】交际用语—征求意见或看法

【答案】C

【解析】根据句意：---我要去圣弗朗西斯科几天。---真羡慕你（I really envy you）。我多么希望我也可以离开一会儿呀。与I wish相呼应，故答案C符合语境。It doesn't matter，没有关系；forget it别提了；I cant agree more完全赞同，均不符合语境，故排除。

【难度】中等

## 第二节 完形填空

【考点】日常生活类—记叙文

【文章大意】本文记叙了一个人拾金不昧，捡到别人的伞之后专程还给失主，很

多年之后又收到的失主赠送伞的故事，启迪我们：善有善报这样一个朴实的真理和美德。

21.【答案】B

【考点】副词词义辨析

【试题解析】与a very old one with a beautifully carved wooden handle.相呼应，可知答案B，仔细地，符合文意。

22.【答案】A

【考点】动词词义辨析

【试题解析】与之后the box, Oscar saw an umbrella inside相呼应，可知答案A，打开，符合文意。

23.【答案】D

【考点】连词词义辨析

【试题解析】根据had not seen it和recognize的对比关系，可知答案D，尽管，表示让步关系，符合文意。

24.【答案】C

【考点】动词词义辨析

【试题解析】与26空前的impressed by相呼应，可知答案C，立刻、马上，符合文意。

25.【答案】B

【考点】形容词词义辨析

【试题解析】与26空前的impressed by相呼应，可知这边伞很是不寻常（unusual），故答案B符合文意。Average普通的；plain平凡的；typical典型的，均不符合语境，故排除。

26.【答案】A

【考点】名词词义辨析

【试题解析】与上文23空a very old one with a beautifully carved wooden handle.和下句Years later Oscar was staring at the finely carved handle of the umbrella相呼应，可知答案A，对伞的美印象深刻，符合文意。

27.【答案】D

【考点】名词词义辨析

【试题解析】与32空前"I'd like to return it if it's yours,"相呼应，可知Oscar特别想找到伞的主人，故答案D符合文意。

28.【答案】A

【考点】动词词义辨析

【试题解析】根据句意：Oscar使经理确信（convince），符合文意。Force强迫；encourage鼓励；advise建议，均不符合语境，故排除。

29.【答案】D

【考点】连词词义辨析

【试题解析】where引导定义从句，在从句中做地点状语，修饰先行词the seat.

30.【答案】C

【考点】名词词义辨析

【试题解析】与下句He rang the bell, the door opened,相呼应,可知答案C符合文意。

31.【答案】B

【考点】动词词义辨析

【试题解析】根据常识,可知本句的意思是:我可以帮你吗?故答案B符合文意。

32.【答案】D

【考点】动词词义辨析

【试题解析】与之后的as if presenting相呼应,故答案D,提供,符合文意。Put up张贴;turn out结果证明是;pick up捡起、接人,均不符合语境,故排除。

33.【答案】C

【考点】名词词义辨析

【试题解析】与之后的that had long been wished for相呼应,可知答案C,礼物,符合文意。

34.【答案】A

【考点】形容词词义辨析

【试题解析】与and shining eyes相呼应,可知答案A,灿烂的微笑,符合文意。

35.【答案】B

【考点】名词词义辨析

【试题解析】与40空前的for a kind...相呼应,可知此处答案B符合文意。

36.【答案】C

【考点】副词词义辨析

【试题解析】根据句意:哦,这也是(exactly,确切地)我父亲过去经常这样讲的。Obviously明显地;naturally自然地;probably可能地,均不符合语境,故排除。

37.【答案】A

【考点】形容词词义辨析

【试题解析】根据31空前an elderly woman和37空前years later提示,可知此处Oscar在纳闷这把伞究竟有多少年的历史,故答案A符合文意。

38.【答案】D

【考点】介词短语词义辨析

【试题解析】根据37空及之后的Why had it arrived here today?这两个问题困扰着Oscar,由此可以推断答案D,好像是为了回答(in answer)这些疑问,符合文意。in contrast对比;in return作为回报;in exchange作为交换,均不符合语境,故排除。

39.【答案】B

【考点】动词词义辨析

【试题解析】根据句意：Mrs O'Brien想让你接受（accept，乐意接受）这把伞。Possess拥有；carry携带；value珍视，均不符合文意，故排除。

40. 【答案】C

【考点】形容词词义辨析

【试题解析】与32空前"I'd like to return it if it's yours," Oscar said,相呼应，可知多年前Oscar把伞物归原主是一种无私的行为，故答案C符合文意。

【难度】一般

【长难句解析】As they were leaving, he noticed an umbrella on an empty seat, impressed \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ its beauty.当他们正准备离开是，他注意一个空位是有一把伞，它的美给他留下了深刻的印象。Impressed，过去分词做状语，与句子主语he逻辑上构成被动关系。

## 第二部分阅读理解

### 第一节

阅读下列短文,从每题

所给四个选项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑.

A

【考点】日常生活类—环境话题小品文

【文章大意】每年复活节可爱兔子给大家带来了多少欢乐，然而随着全球温暖趋势的加剧，这种给我们带来的愉悦兔子也不可避免地受到了一定的影响。不久的将来，复活节上兔子的服饰也会因此而有所变化。

41. 【答案】B

【试题解析】目的意图题。根据第一段在全文中的作用可以看出，本段主要目的是导入主题，即：关于兔子的问题。

42. 【答案】A

【试题解析】词义猜测题。根据文章第一段最后一句后半句：but every year it gets quite a bit worse for bunnies.和第二段的第一句：And no, not because the kids like to pull their ears.可知答案A，罪过，符合文意。

43. 【答案】C

【试题解析】细节理解题。根据第三段的整体理解和倒数第二句but whether the rabbit will be able to adapt quick enough to survive is a big question.的总结，可知答案C符合文意。

44. 【答案】D

【试题解析】细节理解题。根据文章倒数第三段的第三句they would naturally migrate (迁徙) to higher ground — but they already occupy the mountaintops. They can't go any higher.和倒数第二段第二句的后半部分but there are not suitable plants for them to move higher,可知，故答案D符合文意。

45. 【答案】B

【试题解析】作者态度题。根据文章的整体理解，可知推断出作者对兔子这一问

题很是关切(concerned)，故答案B符合文意。Approving赞同的；Enthusiastic热情的；Doubtful质疑的，均不符合语境，故排除。

【难度】一般

【长难句解析】Most of these rabbits change their fur color from white in the wintertime to brown in the summer, each designed to give them better cover from predators（捕食者）。大多数这种兔子会把冬天时的白色皮毛变成夏季的棕色，每一种颜色的变化是为了让他们更好地避免捕食者的发现。Designed是非谓语，与其逻辑主语each构成被动关系，故用过去分词作状语。此外由于each和句子主语most of these rabbits不是同一事物，因此这种非谓语结构在语法上被称之为独立主格结构。

B

【考点】日常生活类—小品文

【文章大意】能够上吉尼斯纪录是多么了不起的事情！那我们就来了解一下吉尼斯世界纪录的前六名吧，看看究竟有什么奇迹发生呢？

46. 【答案】C

【试题解析】细节理解题。根据第一部分的倒数第二句：His "super power" is to run with great speed on all fours. Kenichi Ito ran 100 m on all fours in 18.58 seconds.可知答案C符合文意。

47. 【答案】D

【试题解析】细节理解题。根据第三部分的标题Longest ears on a dog和第二段的开头Mr. Jeffries is the previous record holder of this title.可知答案D符合文意。

48. 【答案】B

【试题解析】细节理解题。根据第五部分的倒数第二句The T-shirts weighted 68 KG and Budiseli said he began struggling around T-shirt No. 120.可知答案B符合文意。

49. 【答案】A

【试题解析】细节理解题。根据文章中讲述的6大吉尼斯世界纪录的时间提示，可以得知答案A，The record was set on April 4, 2011.是最新的时间，故符合文意。

【难度】一般

【长难句解析】The family that has been working with soap bubbles for 27 years created a huge soap bubble and got 118 people inside it.这个从事肥皂泡事业有27年的家族创造了一个巨大的肥皂泡，可容纳118人在其中。that引导定语从句，在定语从句中主语，不可省略，修饰先行词the family。

## C

【考点】日常生活类—议论文

【文章大意】

学生在学校和同学发生冲突在所难免，那么究竟该如何应对呢？本文进行了分析并给大家提供了一些有效的应对策略。

50. 【答案】D

【试题解析】主旨大意题。根据文章第一段最后一句Given that this is the case, why aren't students taught to manage conflict the way they are taught to solve math problems, drive cars, or stay physically fit?和整体理解，可知答案D符合文意。

51. 【答案】B

【试题解析】推理判断题。根据第二段的整体理解，一个小小的三明治都可以导致学生间冲突，由此可以推知答案B符合文意。

52. 【答案】C

【试题解析】细节理解题。根据文章第五段的第二句：It means understanding what the real issue is and what both sides are trying to accomplish.，可以推断出答案C符合文意。

53. 【答案】A

【试题解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段的第二句："64 percent of the teachers reported less physical violence in the classroom;可知答案A符合文意。

54. 【答案】C

【试题解析】目的意图题。根据文章第一段的最后一句Given that this is the case, why aren't students taught to manage conflict the way they are taught to solve math problems, drive cars, or stay physically fit?可知答案C符合文意，其它各项均不符合文意，故排除。

【难度】一般

【长难句解析】Given that this is the case, why aren't students taught to manage conflict the way they are taught to solve math problems, drive cars, or stay physically fit?鉴于事实情况确实如此，那么我们为什么不像教学生算数学、开车或者保持健康那样来教育学生应对同学间的冲突和摩擦呢？they are taught to solve math problems是定语从句，关系代词that被省略，修饰先行词the way。

## D

【考点】日常生活类—记叙文

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了邮递员爸爸的简单、丰富而又充实、有趣的邮递生活，尤其是给孩子们回复给圣诞老人的邮件更是感人至深。

55. 【答案】C

【试题解析】推理判断题。根据文章的前两段作者和父亲一起大家经历的所见所闻所感，可知那些是愉快的经历，故答案C符合文意。

56. 【答案】B

【试题解析】推理判断题。商人把那么多钱放在邮箱里托付给爸爸存入银行，可见爸爸是一个诚实的、可以信赖的人，故答案B符合文意。

57.【答案】D

【试题解析】推理判断题。根据文章最后几段对父亲给孩子们回复圣诞老人的回信的回忆的大段描述，可以推断出答案D符合文意。

58.【答案】C

【试题解析】推理判断题。根据第四段的整体理解，可知本段主要用了举例的写作手段，故答案C符合文意。

59.【答案】D

【试题解析】细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段最后一句：and they told me how amazed they were that Santa had known so much about their homes and families.可知答案D符合文意。

60.【答案】A

【试题解析】文章标题题。根据文章的整体理解，本文主要讲的是邮递员爸爸的简单而又朴实的邮递生活，故答案A符合文意。本题可用排除法。

【难度】一般

【长难句解析】On Dad's final day of work, it took him well into the evening to complete his rounds because at least one member from each family was waiting at their mailbox to thank him for his friendship and his years of service.

"预计今年秋季开课，一系列有两所大学的老师开发的课程将通过一个全新\$60 million项目在网上免费提供，众所周知为：edX。Beginning也句子主语a number of courses逻辑上构成主谓关系，用现在分词作状语。Known as, 过去分词作后置定语，修饰program，表被动、完成的概念。

第三部分写作（共两节，满分50分）

第一节短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

下面短文有10处语言错误，请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

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，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

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

例如：

It was very nice to get your invitation to spend ^ weekend with you. Luckily  
the

I was completely free then, so I'll to say "yes". I'll arrive in Bristol at moid 8 : 00 p. m.

am

in Friday evening.

on



Two years before, I traveled to Brazil and I rented for a car. Unfortunate, I had an accident and hit another car, and I needed to stay in a hospital for at least two week. I called my parents, so I did not tell them what had happened. I knew that they will be worried about myself because I was so farther away, and that my mother would not sleep if she knew. Therefore, I told them interested stories and how I was enjoying Brazil. As a result, nobody knew truth. I still think that it was the right thing to do.

## 第二节书面表达（满分30分）

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### 【考点】观点类议论文—开放式

【写作指导】试题材料新颖，贴近考生实际生活，属于半开放性话题。

对既定的话题进行讨论，考生有一定的自由发挥空间，畅所欲言，各抒己见。论点明确，论据充分是得分的关键。如能灵活运用学过而且熟练的亮点词汇、短语和句型，尽量变换句式，长短句交错使用，并且恰当地穿插一些过渡性词语，使文章自然、流畅，有较强的逻辑性，文章一定会脱颖而出。在写作时注意把握好以下几点：(1)书写规范，卷面整洁。(2)行文紧凑，过渡自然。(3)要点完整，表达清楚。(4)语法正确，时态准确。(5)用词无误，控制得当(80-120词之间)。(6)认真复查，胸有成竹。

One possible version:

In the English Reading Week, one of my classmates recommended a quote to us, which goes like this; "Your future depends on many things, but mostly on you. " I can't agree more with this view. It's true that our future is determined by many things, such as opportunities and help from others, but our own attitude, determination, and hard work play a more important role. In other words, we are the master of our own future.

Take Abraham Lincoln, for example. He was born in a poor family, and only received a limited education in his childhood. Yet through his painstaking efforts, he changed not only his own fate but also the 'history of America. Even to this day. Lincoln is regarded as one of the most inspiring figures in the world. Therefore, I firmly believe that our future is in our own hands.