中考 · 2022年湖南省衡阳市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 48 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 25 题 · 湖南省衡阳市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、阅读下面的短文，从每题所给的选出最佳选项回答问或完成句子。(共5小题，计10

During the past summer vacation a 15-year-old boy made a model plane on his own in less than a month. Then he new it successfully, which surprised all the people around him. The boy named Li Banghua is from Hefei. Anhui Province. He made the plane completely by himself. The plane is 0.6 meters wide, has a wingspan (翼展) of 4.4 meters and weighs about 40 kilograms. According to a local report, Li just finished his high-school entrance exam a year ago and got good grades. After the exam, he threw himself into the work of making the model plane right away. Li has been interested in model planes since he was a child. Besides, he has been studying building model planes for years. This time the model plane is the largest he has ever built and he considers it the most successful one. Throughout the process of building the plane, he came across many failures. “But the biggest difficulty I had was that the adults couldn’t understand me well,” Li said. “When I said I was going to build a model plane, a lot of adults thought it was impossible. But I decided to keep on working hard. That is because once I start something, giving up is not a choice for me. What’s more, on May 1st, 2022, he took the “fire fighting drone” (消防无人机) to a test flight in the field of his hometown in Feixi County successfully. When talking about his future, he said he dreamed of becoming a plane engineer.

1. How old is Li Banghua now?

A. 15. B. 16. C. 17.

2. What’s the weight of the model plane?

A. 4 kilograms. B. 40 kilograms. C. 4.4 kilograms.

3. The biggest difficulty he had throughout the process of building the plane was _____.

A. the lack of time　　B. the lack of money

C. the lack of understanding from adults

4. From Li Banghua’s words, we learn that “_____”.

A. To help others makes us happy　　B. Where there is a will, there is a way

C. Actions speak louder than words

二、阅读下面的短文，从每题所给的最佳选项回答问题或完成句子。(共5小题，计10分)

A big sandstorm hit northern China several months ago. It covered many cities with thick clouds of yellow dust (尘土). The storm, which came from Mongolia, was the largest sandstorm in China in the past 10 years. Many flights and classes were canceled because the visibility (能见度) was lower than 500 meters. The storm was the result of warm and dry weather in the area, together with the strong winds from Mongolia. “There has been little rainfall so far this spring and the temperature is rising. So now it is a worrying time for sandstorms.” said an expert from Beijing. In recent years, sandstorms haven’t been as common in northern China as before. The land with desertification (沙漠化) has been falling by 7, 585 km2 per year in China, and the area of sandy land has been decreasing by 1,284 km2 a year. This is thanks to China’s Three-North Shelter Forest Program (TNSFP三北防护林工程) which started in the 1970s. Millions of trees have been planted in northern China to prevent sandstorms and protect the environment. Besides, China has a color-graded weather warning system (预警系统) for sandstorms, with red meaning the most serious, followed by orange and yellow. Therefore, people would have time to get prepared for the sandstorm.

5. What caused the sandstorm from Mongolia?

A. Cold and wet weather together with the strong winds.　　B. Warm, dry weather and the strong winds.

C. Warm, wet weather and the strong winds.

6. The underlined word “decreasing” means “_____”.

A. going up　　B. putting down　　C. going down

7. When did TNSFP start?

A. In the 1970s.　　B. In the 1980s.　　C. In the 1960s.

8. If the visibility in your city is 700 meters, what color will the warning be?

A. Red.　　B. Orange.　　C. Yellow

9. What can we infer (推断) from the passage?

A. We have taken some actions to prevent sandstorms.

B. Sandstorms have never changed.

C. The weather is getting worse and worse. II .

写作技能(四个部分，共21小题，计40分)

三、A)词汇运用。(共5小题，计5分)（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据所给汉语或英文首字母写出短文中所缺英语单词。 It was snowy and dark on the l_____ 10 _____ evening of the year. Many people were getting together in their warm homes. A poor little girl was still walking in the streets with no shoes. There were some matches in her hand. “Matches, matches!” the little girl cried in a low voice. No one heard her when they were passing by. She didn’ t sell any matches and no one gave her a _____ 11 _____ (硬币). The wind was blowing strongly and the snow was falling down on her long hair. She felt cold and hungry. Lights were shining from every window. But the little girl was afraid to go home without selling one box of matches, because her father would beat her. “Ah, a burning match may warm me up!” she thought. She lit three matches. When the matches were burning, she saw a warm stove, a delicious roast goose and a beautiful Christmas tree. But all these disappeared when the flames went out. Then she lit a _____ 12 _____ (第四) match. A kind old woman was standing there. “Grandmother!” cried the little girl, “Take me with you.” Her grandmother smiled and h_____ 13 _____ the girl in her arms. On the morning of the new year, the girl was lying a_____ 14 _____ the wall, dead!

10. A)词汇运用。

11. A)词汇运用。

12. A)词汇运用。

13. A)词汇运用。

14. A)词汇运用。

四、B)综合填空。(共10小题，计10分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的词或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。 A new report predicts that by 2050, half of the world’ s population (around 4.8 billion people) will be shortsighted. The medical name for this is myopia (近视). It is also _____15_____ (call) nearsightedness. _____16_____ we have myopia, we can’ t see the things far away from us. It is true that more and more people have myopia. It’ s a bad situation. According to the data released (发布) by the National Health Commission, China is a big country of myopia, and almost 90 percent _____17_____ young Chinese people are near-sighted. Children aged between six and ten _____18_____ have myopia are more likely to suffer from severe myopia in the future. Some experts make a prediction _____19_____ (recent). In the opinion, there will be seven times more people with myopia in 2050 than there were in the year 2000. The researchers say that the number of people with myopia will increase because of different reasons. Looking at computer screens and mobile phones may be the major reason. The increase may have something to do with lifestyle _____20_____ (change). Now, people spend _____21_____ (little) time outdoors than before. A science journalist says that _____22_____ (spend) more time outdoors in early childhood can reduce the chances of getting myopia. A researcher once said. “You can spend time on computers and screens, _____23_____ remember to spend two hours outdoors every day. That is _____24_____ for your eyesight.”

15. B)综合填空。

16. B)综合填空。

17. B)综合填空。

18. B)综合填空。

19. B)综合填空。

20. B)综合填空。

21. B)综合填空。

22. B)综合填空。

23. B)综合填空。

_____

24. B)综合填空。

_____

五、D) 书面表达。(共15分)（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

25. （15 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. B	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. B
6. C	7. A	8. C	9. A	10. last
11. coin	12. fourth	13. held	14. against	15. called
16. When	17. of	18. who	19. recently	20. changes
21. less	22. spending	23. but	24. good	

25. How to Be a Happy Student

With the "Double Reduction" policy, we students have more free time to develop our hobbies and live the life we like. But how can we be truly happy? Here are my thoughts.

First, I think doing sports is a great way to be happy. When I play basketball with my friends after school, I feel relaxed and full of energy. It not only makes me healthy but also brings me joy.

Second, reading is another key to happiness. Books can take me to different worlds and open my mind. I often read storybooks in the library, and I always feel peaceful and happy when I am lost in a good book.

In a word, by doing sports and reading more, we can become happier students. Let's enjoy our school life and be happy every day!

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位时间线索 → 计算年龄差 → 得出答案

考点：时间线索定位　简单计算

2. 【答案】B

定位具体数据 → 匹配单位与数值 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数据匹配

3. 【答案】C

定位直接引语 → 提取关键信息 → 同义替换

考点：直接引语定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】B

定位人物话语 → 推断其精神内核 → 匹配谚语

考点：观点态度推断　谚语匹配

5. 【答案】B

定位原因句 → 提取关键天气特征（warm and dry） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　语境选词

6. 【答案】C

定位划线词所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（falling...and...decreasing） → 推断词义

考点：词义猜测　上下文逻辑

7. 【答案】A

定位TNSFP相关句 → 提取时间信息（in the 1970s） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　数字信息

8. 【答案】C

定位预警系统描述 → 理解能见度与预警等级关系（低于500米为最严重） → 推断700米对应的等级

考点：推理判断　细节理解

9. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 概括主要措施（植树造林、预警系统） → 推断出“已采取行动”的结论

考点：推理判断　主旨概括

10. 【答案】last

36 空 根据时间状语 'last year' 判断句子时态 → 一般过去时 → 动词需用过去式

37 空 根据宾语 'new challenges' 判断动词搭配 → take on challenges 为固定搭配

38 空 根据句首 'Only by...' 判断句型 → Only + 状语置于句首需部分倒装 → 主语与助动词倒装

39 空 根据空格位置判断非谓语形式 → 作定语修饰 'the meeting' → 过去分词表被动完成

40 空 根据动词 'vote' 判断介词搭配 → vote against 为固定搭配表示反对

考点：一般过去时　动词搭配 take on　倒装句型　非谓语动词　固定搭配 vote against

11. 【答案】coin

36 空 根据时间状语 'last year' 判断句子时态 → 一般过去时 → 动词需用过去式
37 空 根据宾语 'new challenges' 判断动词搭配 → take on challenges 为固定搭配
38 空 根据句首 'Only by...' 判断句型 → Only + 状语置于句首需部分倒装 → 主语与助动词倒装
39 空 根据空格位置判断非谓语形式 → 作定语修饰 'the meeting' → 过去分词表被动完成
40 空 根据动词 'vote' 判断介词搭配 → vote against 为固定搭配表示反对

考点：一般过去时　动词搭配 take on　倒装句型　非谓语动词　固定搭配 vote against

12. 【答案】fourth

36 空 根据时间状语 'last year' 判断句子时态 → 一般过去时 → 动词需用过去式
37 空 根据宾语 'new challenges' 判断动词搭配 → take on challenges 为固定搭配
38 空 根据句首 'Only by...' 判断句型 → Only + 状语置于句首需部分倒装 → 主语与助动词倒装
39 空 根据空格位置判断非谓语形式 → 作定语修饰 'the meeting' → 过去分词表被动完成
40 空 根据动词 'vote' 判断介词搭配 → vote against 为固定搭配表示反对

考点：一般过去时　动词搭配 take on　倒装句型　非谓语动词　固定搭配 vote against

13. 【答案】held

36 空 根据时间状语 'last year' 判断句子时态 → 一般过去时 → 动词需用过去式
37 空 根据宾语 'new challenges' 判断动词搭配 → take on challenges 为固定搭配
38 空 根据句首 'Only by...' 判断句型 → Only + 状语置于句首需部分倒装 → 主语与助动词倒装
39 空 根据空格位置判断非谓语形式 → 作定语修饰 'the meeting' → 过去分词表被动完成
40 空 根据动词 'vote' 判断介词搭配 → vote against 为固定搭配表示反对

考点：一般过去时　动词搭配 take on　倒装句型　非谓语动词　固定搭配 vote against

14. 【答案】against

36 空 根据时间状语 'last year' 判断句子时态 → 一般过去时 → 动词需用过去式
37 空 根据宾语 'new challenges' 判断动词搭配 → take on challenges 为固定搭配
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39 空 根据空格位置判断非谓语形式 → 作定语修饰 'the meeting' → 过去分词表被动完成
40 空 根据动词 'vote' 判断介词搭配 → vote against 为固定搭配表示反对

考点：一般过去时　动词搭配 take on　倒装句型　非谓语动词　固定搭配 vote against

15. 【答案】called

41 空 分析句子主干 → 判断空格处动词与主语的逻辑关系（被动） → 选择非谓语动词形式
42 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为时间状语从句 → 选择引导词
43 空 识别固定搭配 → 确定动词短语结构 → 选择介词
44 空 分析从句类型 → 判断为定语从句 → 确定先行词在从句中的成分（主语） → 选择关系代词
45 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择时间副词
46 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'the number' 为单数 → 动词需用第三人称单数形式
47 空 分析句子结构 → 'than' 引导比较状语从句 → 比较对象为 'the number of people' 与 'the number of cars' → 比较级前需用副词修饰 'fewer' → 'fewer' 为形容词比较级，需用 'less' 修饰
48 空 识别句子主干 'The government has encouraged people...' → 分析 'encourage sb. to do sth.' 结构 → 空格处为宾语补足语 → 需用动名词形式作宾语

49 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系 → 前句 'The government has encouraged...' 与后句 'many people still prefer...' 形成转折 → 需用转折连词 'but' 连接
50 空 分析句子结构 'It is ... for people to...' → 判断空格处为形容词作表语 → 根据语境 'to walk or cycle' 为积极行为 → 需用积极意义的形容词 'good'

考点：非谓语动词　过去分词表被动　状语从句　时间状语从句引导词　动词搭配　take on 的固定搭配　定语从句　关系代词作主语　时态与语态　时间副词　一般现在时　主谓一致　比较级修饰　非谓语动词（此处为副词用法）　动名词作宾语　固定搭配 encourage sb. to do sth.　转折连词　语境选词　形容词作表语

16. 【答案】When

41 空 分析句子主干 → 判断空格处动词与主语的逻辑关系（被动） → 选择非谓语动词形式
42 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为时间状语从句 → 选择引导词
43 空 识别固定搭配 → 确定动词短语结构 → 选择介词
44 空 分析从句类型 → 判断为定语从句 → 确定先行词在从句中的成分（主语） → 选择关系代词
45 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择时间副词
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17. 【答案】of

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宾语　固定搭配 encourage sb. to do sth.　转折连词　语境选词　形容词作表语

18. 【答案】who

41 空 分析句子主干 → 判断空格处动词与主语的逻辑关系（被动） → 选择非谓语动词形式
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48 空 识别句子主干 'The government has encouraged people...' → 分析 'encourage sb. to do sth.' 结构 → 空格处为宾语补足语 → 需用动名词形式作宾语
49 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系 → 前句 'The government has encouraged...' 与后句 'many people still prefer...' 形成转折 → 需用转折连词 'but' 连接
50 空 分析句子结构 'It is ... for people to...' → 判断空格处为形容词作表语 → 根据语境 'to walk or cycle' 为积极行为 → 需用积极意义的形容词 'good'

考点：非谓语动词　过去分词表被动　状语从句　时间状语从句引导词　动词搭配　take on 的固定搭配　定语从句　关系代词作主语　时态与语态　时间副词　一般现在时　主谓一致　比较级修饰　非谓语动词（此处为副词用法）　动名词作宾语　固定搭配 encourage sb. to do sth.　转折连词　语境选词　形容词作表语

19. 【答案】recently

41 空 分析句子主干 → 判断空格处动词与主语的逻辑关系（被动） → 选择非谓语动词形式
42 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为时间状语从句 → 选择引导词
43 空 识别固定搭配 → 确定动词短语结构 → 选择介词
44 空 分析从句类型 → 判断为定语从句 → 确定先行词在从句中的成分（主语） → 选择关系代词
45 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择时间副词
46 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'the number' 为单数 → 动词需用第三人称单数形式
47 空 分析句子结构 → 'than' 引导比较状语从句 → 比较对象为 'the number of people' 与 'the number of cars' → 比较级前需用副词修饰 'fewer' → 'fewer' 为形容词比较级，需用 'less' 修饰
48 空 识别句子主干 'The government has encouraged people...' → 分析 'encourage sb. to do sth.' 结构 → 空格处为宾语补足语 → 需用动名词形式作宾语
49 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系 → 前句 'The government has encouraged...' 与后句 'many people still prefer...' 形成转折 → 需用转折连词 'but' 连接
50 空 分析句子结构 'It is ... for people to...' → 判断空格处为形容词作表语 → 根据语境 'to walk or cycle' 为积极行为 → 需用积极意义的形容词 'good'

考点：非谓语动词　过去分词表被动　状语从句　时间状语从句引导词　动词搭配　take on 的固定搭配　定语从句　关系代词作主语　时态与语态　时间副词　一般现在时　主谓一致　比较级修饰　非谓语动词（此处为副词用法）　动名词作宾语　固定搭配 encourage sb. to do sth.　转折连词　语境选词　形容词作表语

20. 【答案】changes

41 空 分析句子主干 → 判断空格处动词与主语的逻辑关系（被动） → 选择非谓语动词形式
42 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为时间状语从句 → 选择引导词
43 空 识别固定搭配 → 确定动词短语结构 → 选择介词

44 空 分析从句类型 → 判断为定语从句 → 确定先行词在从句中的成分（主语） → 选择关系代词
45 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择时间副词
46 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'the number' 为单数 → 动词需用第三人称单数形式
47 空 分析句子结构 → 'than' 引导比较状语从句 → 比较对象为 'the number of people' 与 'the number of cars' → 比较级前需用副词修饰 'fewer' → 'fewer' 为形容词比较级，需用 'less' 修饰
48 空 识别句子主干 'The government has encouraged people...' → 分析 'encourage sb. to do sth.' 结构 → 空格处为宾语补足语 → 需用动名词形式作宾语
49 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系 → 前句 'The government has encouraged...' 与后句 'many people still prefer...' 形成转折 → 需用转折连词 'but' 连接
50 空 分析句子结构 'It is ... for people to...' → 判断空格处为形容词作表语 → 根据语境 'to walk or cycle' 为积极行为 → 需用积极意义的形容词 'good'

考点：非谓语动词　过去分词表被动　状语从句　时间状语从句引导词　动词搭配　take on 的固定搭配　定语从句　关系代词作主语　时态与语态　时间副词　一般现在时　主谓一致　比较级修饰　非谓语动词（此处为副词用法）　动名词作宾语　固定搭配 encourage sb. to do sth.　转折连词　语境选词　形容词作表语

21. 【答案】less

41 空 分析句子主干 → 判断空格处动词与主语的逻辑关系（被动） → 选择非谓语动词形式
42 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为时间状语从句 → 选择引导词
43 空 识别固定搭配 → 确定动词短语结构 → 选择介词
44 空 分析从句类型 → 判断为定语从句 → 确定先行词在从句中的成分（主语） → 选择关系代词
45 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择时间副词
46 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'the number' 为单数 → 动词需用第三人称单数形式
47 空 分析句子结构 → 'than' 引导比较状语从句 → 比较对象为 'the number of people' 与 'the number of cars' → 比较级前需用副词修饰 'fewer' → 'fewer' 为形容词比较级，需用 'less' 修饰
48 空 识别句子主干 'The government has encouraged people...' → 分析 'encourage sb. to do sth.' 结构 → 空格处为宾语补足语 → 需用动名词形式作宾语
49 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系 → 前句 'The government has encouraged...' 与后句 'many people still prefer...' 形成转折 → 需用转折连词 'but' 连接
50 空 分析句子结构 'It is ... for people to...' → 判断空格处为形容词作表语 → 根据语境 'to walk or cycle' 为积极行为 → 需用积极意义的形容词 'good'

考点：非谓语动词　过去分词表被动　状语从句　时间状语从句引导词　动词搭配　take on 的固定搭配　定语从句　关系代词作主语　时态与语态　时间副词　一般现在时　主谓一致　比较级修饰　非谓语动词（此处为副词用法）　动名词作宾语　固定搭配 encourage sb. to do sth.　转折连词　语境选词　形容词作表语

22. 【答案】spending

41 空 分析句子主干 → 判断空格处动词与主语的逻辑关系（被动） → 选择非谓语动词形式
42 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为时间状语从句 → 选择引导词
43 空 识别固定搭配 → 确定动词短语结构 → 选择介词
44 空 分析从句类型 → 判断为定语从句 → 确定先行词在从句中的成分（主语） → 选择关系代词
45 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择时间副词
46 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'the number' 为单数 → 动词需用第三人称单数形式
47 空 分析句子结构 → 'than' 引导比较状语从句 → 比较对象为 'the number of people' 与 'the number of cars' → 比较级前需用副词修饰 'fewer' → 'fewer' 为形容词比较级，需用 'less' 修饰

48 空 识别句子主干 'The government has encouraged people...' → 分析 'encourage sb. to do sth.' 结构 → 空格处为宾语补足语 → 需用动名词形式作宾语
49 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系 → 前句 'The government has encouraged...' 与后句 'many people still prefer...' 形成转折 → 需用转折连词 'but' 连接
50 空 分析句子结构 'It is ... for people to...' → 判断空格处为形容词作表语 → 根据语境 'to walk or cycle' 为积极行为 → 需用积极意义的形容词 'good'

考点：非谓语动词　过去分词表被动　状语从句　时间状语从句引导词　动词搭配　take on 的固定搭配　定语从句　关系代词作主语　时态与语态　时间副词　一般现在时　主谓一致　比较级修饰　非谓语动词（此处为副词用法）　动名词作宾语　固定搭配 encourage sb. to do sth.　转折连词　语境选词　形容词作表语

23. 【答案】but

41 空 分析句子主干 → 判断空格处动词与主语的逻辑关系（被动） → 选择非谓语动词形式
42 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为时间状语从句 → 选择引导词
43 空 识别固定搭配 → 确定动词短语结构 → 选择介词
44 空 分析从句类型 → 判断为定语从句 → 确定先行词在从句中的成分（主语） → 选择关系代词
45 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择时间副词
46 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'the number' 为单数 → 动词需用第三人称单数形式
47 空 分析句子结构 → 'than' 引导比较状语从句 → 比较对象为 'the number of people' 与 'the number of cars' → 比较级前需用副词修饰 'fewer' → 'fewer' 为形容词比较级，需用 'less' 修饰
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49 空 分析前后分句逻辑关系 → 前句 'The government has encouraged...' 与后句 'many people still prefer...' 形成转折 → 需用转折连词 'but' 连接
50 空 分析句子结构 'It is ... for people to...' → 判断空格处为形容词作表语 → 根据语境 'to walk or cycle' 为积极行为 → 需用积极意义的形容词 'good'

考点：非谓语动词　过去分词表被动　状语从句　时间状语从句引导词　动词搭配　take on 的固定搭配　定语从句　关系代词作主语　时态与语态　时间副词　一般现在时　主谓一致　比较级修饰　非谓语动词（此处为副词用法）　动名词作宾语　固定搭配 encourage sb. to do sth.　转折连词　语境选词　形容词作表语

24. 【答案】good

41 空 分析句子主干 → 判断空格处动词与主语的逻辑关系（被动） → 选择非谓语动词形式
42 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为时间状语从句 → 选择引导词
43 空 识别固定搭配 → 确定动词短语结构 → 选择介词
44 空 分析从句类型 → 判断为定语从句 → 确定先行词在从句中的成分（主语） → 选择关系代词
45 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生的时间 → 选择时间副词
46 空 识别时间状语 'every year' → 判断为一般现在时 → 主语 'the number' 为单数 → 动词需用第三人称单数形式
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考点：非谓语动词　过去分词表被动　状语从句　时间状语从句引导词　动词搭配　take on 的固定搭配　定语从句　关系代词作主语　时态与语态　时间副词　一般现在时　主谓一致　比较级修饰　非谓语动词（此处为副词用法）　动名词作宾语　固定搭配 encourage sb. to do sth.　转折连词　语境选词　形容词作表语

25. 【答案】How to Be a Happy Student

With the "Double…

围绕主题，运用多种句式（如定语从句、非谓语结构）和词汇搭配，组织一篇结构清晰、内容充实的短文。

考点：take on new hobbies　定语从句　非谓语动词　句式变化