

中学英语

300

训练系列

十年畅销 全新拓展

主 编◎徐志江

新题型 高考英语

冲刺卷 (含MP3)



THE ENGLISH MODEL TESTS



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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内 容 提 要

本书是“中学英语 300 训练系列”之一,针对上海市高考英语试卷编写。本书根据上海市高考英语最新题型的变化,设计编写了 12 套综合测试卷,全面涵盖高考考点,使高考考生尽快熟悉题型,掌握高考英语试卷的深度和难度,有针对性地复习备考。

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前 言

根据上海市教育考试院设定的时间表,2014 年上海市高考英语试卷的结构将作较大的调整:语法部分取消 16 题语法选择题,改为 2 个语段,16 个填空题;词汇部分改为 11 个词中选 10 个词进行填空;阅读部分取消快速阅读题。调整后的试卷将明显“瘦身”,减少整整两页。但是,英语试卷第 I 卷中的笔试部分全部以语段和语篇的形式出现。英语教师的共识是,2014 年高考英语试卷对阅读的要求更高了。

《新题型高考英语冲刺卷(含 MP3)》就是根据高考英语上海卷新题型编写而成。本书编写了 12 套高考英语模拟试题,供学生在高中阶段,尤其是高考复习冲刺阶段,进行卓有成效的训练,全面提高英语的综合运用能力,取得高考英语最佳成绩。

研读近几年的高考英语上海卷可以发现,试卷中的语篇材料大多选自国际著名的英语报刊和网络文章,取材趋向国际化,视野趋向全球化,语篇的难度也在逐年提高。因此,本书的编者大量阅读近几年全球发行的英语报章杂志,收集合适的语篇,并经过精心改写来编写试题。使用本书的学生可以读到各种题材和体裁的英语文章,迅速提高英语的阅读能力,适应高考英语上海卷对阅读的高要求。

本书追踪高考英语上海卷在考试理念、考试方法、材料选择和题型设计等方面的新趋势。在编写语篇、听力、翻译和写作等试题时力求语言地道纯正,富有时代气息,题目新颖、精致、灵活,具有一定难度,但又不超越考纲,使模拟试题具有真题的质量和效果。本书的宗旨是努力编写一本高仿真的高考英语冲刺卷,帮助学生顺利通往高考的凯旋门。

编 者

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第 I 卷

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. \$ 15. B. \$ 5. C. \$ 10. D. \$ 25.
2. A. It's quiet in the restaurant.
B. The restaurant is far from their school.
C. The price is high in the restaurant.
D. The restaurant serves good food.
3. A. Only true friendship can last long.
B. Letter writing is going out of style.
C. She keeps in regular touch with her classmates.
D. She has lost contact with most of her old friends.
4. A. She wants to get some rest. B. She needs time to write a paper.
C. She has a meeting to attend. D. She has sleep problem.
5. A. The man regrets being impolite.
B. The woman saved the man some trouble.
C. The man placed the reading list on a desk.
D. The woman emptied the waste paper basket.
6. A. The woman does her own housework.
B. The woman needs a housekeeper.
C. The woman's house is in a mess.
D. The woman works as a housekeeper.
7. A. She went blind in childhood. B. She went blind at the age of 16.
C. Few people know that she is blind. D. She recovered her eyesight.

8. A. The paper must be handed in on time.
 B. The question isn't very clear.
 C. His request was made too late.
 D. He should ask a different person.
9. A. Buy three good pairs. B. Buy three cheap pairs
 C. Buy one good pair. D. Buy one cheap pair.
10. A. She has been turned down.
 B. She is among the candidates.
 C. She is writing some essays in order to be employed.
 D. She has already been employed.

Section B

Directions: *In section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.*

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. By visiting beauty spots. B. By holding a party.
 C. By running 90 miles. D. By running with his wife.
12. A. At a hotel. B. On a highway.
 C. On the beach. D. At his home.
13. A. Running as often as possible. B. Setting a goal to achieve.
 C. Celebrating birthdays. D. Making friends.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following news.

14. A. Industrialization. B. Climate change.
 C. Population growth. D. Advanced technology.
15. A. Without being treated. B. Without being tested.
 C. In a secret way. D. On a large scale.
16. A. Water can be treated for free. B. Technologies are always available.
 C. People can get clean water for free. D. Seawater can be turned into fresh water.

Section C

Directions: *In section C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you hear. Write your answers on the answer sheet.*

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

Complete the form. Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

What does the man want to show the woman?	A(n) <u>17</u> .
What can some open space around the house be used for?	A(n) <u>18</u> garden.
What can they do in the garden?	They can grow <u>19</u> and keep a few <u>20</u> .

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

Complete the form. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Why is Mrs. Walton feeling depressed?	She goes for days without <u>21</u> except her own.
Why does Mrs. Walton refuse to have a companion?	She doesn't want someone who will just come and <u>22</u> the weather.
What is Mrs. Walton delighted to do?	To help <u>23</u> to read.
How often will Mrs. Walton carry out her reading program?	It will be <u>24</u> a week.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: After reading the passages below, fill in the blanks to make the passages 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.

(A)

One night, Tom Walker met the *Devil* (魔鬼) and offered his soul in exchange (25) _____ Captain Kidd's treasure. The Devil now wanted more than that. He said that Tom would have to use the treasure to do the Devil's work. He wanted Tom to buy a ship and bring slaves to America.

(26) _____ we have said, Tom Walker was a hard man who loved nothing but money. But even he could not agree to buy and sell human beings as slaves. He refused to do this.

The Devil then said that (27) _____ second most important work was lending money. The men who did this work for the Devil forced poor people who borrowed

money (28)_____ (pay) back much more than they had received.

Tom said he would like this kind of work. So the Devil gave him Captain Kidd's treasure.

A few days later, Tom Walker was a lender of money in Boston. Everyone (29)_____ needed help—and there were many who did—came to him. Tom Walker became the richest man in Boston. (30)_____ people were not able to pay him, he took away their farms, their horses, and their houses.

As he got older and richer, Tom began to worry. What would happen when he died? He had promised his soul to the Devil. Maybe... maybe... he (31)_____ break that promise.

Tom then became very religious. He went to church every week. He thought that if he prayed enough, he could escape (32)_____ the Devil.

(B)

The man was on his way to a camp near Henderson Creek. His friends were already there. He expected to reach Henderson Creek by six o'clock that evening. (33)_____ would be dark by then. His friends would have a fire and hot food ready for him.

A dog walked behind the man. It was a big gray animal, half dog and half wolf. The dog did not like the extreme cold. It knew the weather was too cold to travel.

The man continued to walk down the *trail* (小路). He came to a (34)_____ (freeze) stream called Indian Creek. He began to walk on the snow-covered ice. It was a trail that would lead him straight to Henderson Creek and his friends.

As he walked, he looked carefully at the ice (35)_____ _____ him. Once, he stopped suddenly, and then walked around a part of the frozen stream. He saw that an underground spring flowed (36)_____ the ice at that spot. It made the ice thin. If he stepped there, he might break through the ice into a pool of water. (37)_____ (get) his boots wet in such cold weather might kill him. His feet would turn to ice quickly. He could freeze to death.

At about twelve o'clock, the man decided to stop to eat his lunch. He took off the glove on his right hand. He opened his jacket and shirt, and pulled out his bread and meat. (38)_____ took less than twenty seconds. Yet, his fingers began to freeze.

He hit his hand against his leg several times (39)_____ he felt a sharp pain. Then he quickly put his glove on his hand. He made a fire, beginning with small pieces of wood and adding larger (40)_____. He sat on a snow-covered log and ate his lunch. He enjoyed the warm fire for a few minutes. Then he stood up and started walking on the frozen stream again.

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. average	B. musical	C. leisure	D. periods
E. rhythms	F. differently	G. effect	H. probably
I. comparative	J. natural	K. indefinite	

If we can't sleep, perhaps it's because we've forgotten how. In pre-modern times people slept 41, going to bed at sunset and rising with the dawn. In winter months, with so long to rest, our ancestors may have broken sleep up into 42. In some developing countries people still often sleep this way. They bed down in groups and get up from time to time during the night. Some sleep outside, where it is cooler and the 43 of sunlight on their biological rhythms is more direct. In 2002, Carol Worthman and Melissa Melby of Emory University published a(n) 44 survey of how people sleep in a variety of cultures. They found that among *foraging* (采集野果的) groups such as the Kung and Efe, "the *boundaries* (界限) of sleep and waking are very 45." There is no fixed bedtime, and no one tells anyone else to go to sleep. Sleepers get up when a conversation or 46 performance intrudes on their rest and interests them. They might join in, then nod off again.

No one in developed nations sleeps this way today, at least not on purpose. We go to bed near a fixed time, sleep alone or with our partner, on soft cushions covered with sheets and blankets. We sleep on 47 about an hour and a half less a night than we did just a century ago. Some of our *insomnia* (失眠症) or sleeplessness is 48 just our refusal to pay attention to our biology. The 49 sleep rhythms of teenagers would call for a late morning wake-up—but there they are, starting high school at 8 a.m. The night shift worker sleeping in the morning is fighting ancient 50 in his or her body that order him or her awake to hunt or forage when the sky is flooded with light. Yet he or she has no choice.

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.

The Jocko Lakes fire burned some 36,000 acres and cost over \$30 million. At the time, it seemed large. Then 51 California fire. For three weeks last fall, fires swept

the southern part of the state. Firefighters arrived in large 52. There was little they could do but stand outside homes, sweating 53, and hope for the wind to die. More than half a million people were removed from dangerous sites and over 2,000 homes were destroyed. 54 of disaster appeared on television. Columns of smoke were 55 from space and floating over the Pacific. If the nation was shocked, most experts weren't. "If anyone was surprised, it was because they were young or inexperienced," says Jack Cohen, a federal fire researcher who lived in southern California for a decade. Cohen 56 other deadly, destructive California fires. Oakland-Berkeley Hills, 1991. Laguna Hills, 1993. Cedar and Old-Grand Prix, 2003—a year even worse than 2007.

The state's fire environment 57 in significant ways from the rest of the West. Southern California fires often begin and grow in dry bushes and trees, many of which contain *combustible resins* (易燃的树脂), and all of which are well adapted to fire and ready to burn. Usually the fires are 58 directly or indirectly by humans. A boy playing with matches caused one of 2007's major fires; *arsonists* (纵火犯) lit 59. The fires become fierce because Santa Ana winds—strong seasonal winds 60 to California—act as giant *bellows* (风箱). 61 the Santa Anas blow, California often burns.

California is the most populous state, growing by roughly ten million people 62 20 years. Much of the south is particularly crowded. 63 that once restricted settlement—scarce water and remoteness, for example—no longer apply. Americans have been increasingly freed, even encouraged, to 64 out and build their houses based less on logic and more on the view. The government policy on this *migration* (移居) into fire 65 has been no policy at all, and Americans generally want it that way.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 51. A. went | B. came | C. did | D. fell |
| 52. A. figures | B. amounts | C. numbers | D. quantities |
| 53. A. heavily | B. largely | C. hurriedly | D. seriously |
| 54. A. Signs | B. Descriptions | C. Results | D. Images |
| 55. A. noticeable | B. detectable | C. available | D. visible |
| 56. A. excludes | B. names | C. manages | D. discovers |
| 57. A. differs | B. varies | C. ranges | D. separates |
| 58. A. set out | B. set off | C. set up | D. set aside |
| 59. A. another | B. the other | C. others | D. any others |
| 60. A. unique | B. vital | C. essential | D. fatal |
| 61. A. When | B. While | C. Since | D. Unless |
| 62. A. each | B. every | C. once | D. some |
| 63. A. Records | B. Decisions | C. Ways | D. Factors |
| 64. A. spread | B. turn | C. send | D. reach |
| 65. A. landscape | B. horizon | C. territory | D. control |

Section B

Directions: Read the following 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 just read.

(A)

Washington's most beautiful springtime tourist attraction first came to flower because of one person: writer and photographer Eliza R. Scidmore, who was then an advisor to the *city council* (市议会). After returning to Washington from a trip to Japan in 1885, Eliza longed to see the *cherry trees* (樱桃树) she'd admired there planted on the land along the Potomac River. "Since they had to hide those old rubbish dumped on the riverside with something," she wrote, "they might as well plant that most beautiful thing in the world." But for years the city rejected her suggestion. One official complained, "Boys would climb the trees and get the cherries and break all the branches!" When Eliza told him that the trees bore only flowers, not cherries, he got angry. "No cherries! What good is that sort of cherry tree?"

Soon after William Howard Taft was elected President in 1909, Eliza found an *ally* (同盟) in Mrs Taft, who had lived in Japan. Helen Herron Taft ordered 90 young cherry trees from a Pennsylvania nursery and had them planted along the Potomac. Hearing of the First Lady's interest, the city of Tokyo presented 3,000 more flowering cherries in 1912. Eliza wanted many placed around the Tidal Basin, "Where they might be reflected in the water," she wrote. "By chance, a whole 1,200 were put there, ranged as closely as bushes in a kitchen garden."

Washington's cherry trees are expected to put on their annual flower show this month.

66. According to the passage, Eliza had the following abilities EXCEPT _____.
A. planting trees
B. writing essays
C. doing social work
D. taking pictures
67. The cherry tree has the feature of _____.
A. growing only in Japan
B. bearing fruit in autumn
C. growing as closely as bushes
D. bearing flowers in spring
68. According to the passage, the reason one official put forward to oppose Eliza's suggestion can best be described as _____.
A. ridiculous
B. inadequate
C. sensible
D. demanding
69. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. Eliza first had the cherry trees planted in the city of Washington.
B. The First Lady ordered cherry trees from Japan.

- C. The First Lady once saw cherry trees flowering in Japan.
- D. Eliza first bought cherry trees from a nursery.

(B)

“Come work for me,” the woman told fashion designer Pat Liew. “You can establish your own brand.” It was a tempting offer, but Liew declined. She had just left one of Malaysia’s largest department stores after conflicting with its new owners. “I was 44 and couldn’t spend my whole life working for someone else,” she says, “I had to be independent.”

If Liew wanted complete creative control, she knew she would not only have to design her own line of clothes, but sell them as well. And that is exactly what she’s done since 1994.

Liew had long dreamed of designing clothes, taking the first step when she travelled to England in 1968. There she worked in a jeans shop and observed London’s fashion industry up close. After five years in Europe, she came home, hoping to get work as a brand manager. No one was hiring at that level, however, so she ended up working in *retail* (零售) for a clothing company. Liew then moved to a major department store and worked her way up from buyer to merchandise manager, developing in-store brands. Then the company changed owners, and Liew conflicted with the new management. Within months, feeling that the brands she’d developed were being neglected, she resigned.

In June 1994, Liew started BTC Clothier. She and a staff of six designers used high-quality natural materials which reminded people of clothes worn by the British during their rule of India. They called the line BritishIndia. The brand soon became a household name in Singapore and Malaysia. Liew went on to survive Malaysia’s 1997 *currency devaluation* (货币贬值), and BritishIndia became one of Asia’s top fashion names, sold at more than 60 shops in half a dozen countries.

Liew visits her shops, perfecting each detail and taking every comment seriously. On a recent visit to one of her shops, when **tidying up** displays, she says she would never be where she is today if she hadn’t found herself unemployed in the middle of her life. “I wondered, why is this happening to me? But that pushed me to do something I never thought I could do. Something you have to make the most of what happens.”

70. Pat Liew resigned her position mainly because _____.

- A. she wanted to establish her own business
- B. she saw no promotion prospects
- C. her friend offered her a promising job
- D. her fashion design deserved less support from her superior

71. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Liew's new fashion name would awake people's memories of the past life under the colonial rule.
 - B. Liew felt relieved when she left the department store where she worked.
 - C. Liew's own company went through a financial crisis.
 - D. Liew began her career as a junior employee.
72. The phrase "**tidying up**" in the last paragraph can be most probably replaced by _____.
- A. showing B. checking C. improving D. arranging
73. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
- A. A Woman of Enterprise B. A World Famous Brand Name
 - C. An Accidental Businesswoman D. Malaysia's First Woman Investor

(C)

From the air, the lines *etched* (凿刻) in the floor of the desert were hard to see, like drawings left in the sun too long. As our pilot cut tight turns over a desert plateau in southern Peru, north of the town of Nasca, I could just make out a series of beautifully crafted figures.

"Orca!" shouted Johnny Isla, a Peruvian archaeologist, over the roar of the engine. He pointed down at the form of a killer whale. "Mono!" he said moments later, when the famous Nasca monkey came into view.

Since they became widely known in the late 1920s, when commercial air travel was introduced between Lima and the southern Peruvian city of Arequipa, the mysterious desert drawings known as the Nasca lines have puzzled archaeologists, anthropologists, and anyone fascinated by ancient cultures in Americas. Waves of scientists—and amateurs—have proposed various interpretations on the lines. At one time or another, they have been explained as Inca roads, irrigation plans, images to be appreciated from ancient hot-air balloons, and, most laughably, landing strips for spacecraft from other planets.

After World War II a German-born teacher named Maria Reiche made the first formal surveys of the lines and figures—called geoglyphs—outside Nasca and the nearby town of Palpa. For half a century, until her death in 1998, Reiche played a critically important role in preserving the geoglyphs. But her own preferred theory—that the lines represented settings on an astronomical calendar—has also been largely rejected. The determination with which she protected the lines from outsiders has been adopted by **their** caretakers today, so that even scientists have a hard time gaining access to the most famous animal figures on the plain, or pampa, immediately northwest of Nasca.

Since 1997, however, a large Peruvian-German research program has been under way near the town of Palpa, farther to the north. Directed by Isla and Markus Reindel

of the German Archaeological Institute, the Nasca-Palpa Project has started a systematic, *multidisciplinary* (多学科的) study of the ancient people of the region, starting with where and how the Nasca lived, why they disappeared, and what was the meaning of the strange designs they left behind in the desert sand.

74. Which of the following is viewed as the contribution Reiche made to the Nasca lines?
A. Surveys. B. Explanations. C. Maintenance. D. Preservation.
75. The main reason why the Nasca lines were not widely known until the late 1920s is that _____.
A. the Nasca lines were hard to see B. Maria Reiche kept the location a secret
C. planes were not invented D. planes did not fly over them
76. The word **their** in the fourth paragraph refers to _____.
A. the Nasca's B. geoglyphs' C. scientists' D. outsiders'
77. The Nasca-Palpa Project has started a study, which is unlikely to include _____.
A. where the Nasca culture arose B. what the Nasca lines meant
C. who discovered the Nasca lines D. how the Nasca culture evolved

Section C

Directions: Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

In the time it takes to read this article, an area of Brazil's rain forest larger than 200 football fields will have been destroyed. The market forces of globalization are invading the Amazon. In the past three decades, hundreds of people have died in land wars; countless others endure fear and uncertainty, their lives threatened by those who profit from the theft of log and land. In this Wild West of guns, chain saws, and *bulldozers* (推土机), government agents are often *corrupt* (贪污) and ineffective—or ill-equipped and outnumbered. Now, industrial-scale soybean producers are joining loggers in the land grab, speeding up destruction and further smashing the great Brazilian wilderness.

During the past 40 years, close to 20 percent of the Amazon rain forest has been cut down—more than in all the previous 450 years since European colonization began. The percentage could well be far higher; the figure fails to account for selective logging, which causes significant damage but is less easily observable than clear-cuts. Scientists fear that an additional 20 percent of the trees will be lost over the next two decades. If that happens, the forest's ecology will begin to fail. Originally, the Amazon can produce half its own rainfall through the vapour it releases into the atmosphere. Eliminate enough of that rain through clearing, and the remaining trees dry out and die. When the dry environment is worsened by global warming, severe droughts raise the chances of

wildfires that could damage the forest. Such a drought affected the Amazon in 2005, reducing river levels as much as 40 feet and stranding hundreds of communities. Meanwhile, because trees are being casually burned to create open land in the states of Para, Mato Grosso, Acre, and Rondonia, Brazil has become one of the world's largest producers of greenhouse gases. The danger signs are undeniable.

(Note: answer the questions or complete the statements in **NO MORE THAN 10 WORDS**.)

78. In the time it takes to read this article, a large area of Brazil's rain forest will have been destroyed, which implies that _____.
79. Besides loggers who are to blame for speeding up the destruction of the rain forest, another threatening force will be _____.
80. Why does the author say that the percentage (of the rain forest's destruction) could well be far higher?
81. How can the Amazon rain forest originally maintain its ecology?

第Ⅱ卷

I. Translation

Directions: *Translate the following sentences into English, using the word or phrase given in the brackets.*

1. 他养成每周四晚上去拜访他兄弟的习惯。(call on)
2. 生活中有许多严酷的教训要吸取。(learn from)
3. 从来没有人想到过石油价格会在一个月之内下降。(occur)
4. 经常查阅有关经济学的著作能使他更容易应付当前的形势。(refer to)
5. 当我们选择学术研究作为终身职业时,我们不是选择了通往名利的道路,而是选择了对人类的责任。(not ... but)

II. Guided Writing

Directions: *Write an English composition in 120—150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.*

近来,名校校园正成为旅游新热点。对名校校园是否应对游客开放,有人赞成,有人反对。请谈谈你的看法。