**湖南师大附中2024届模拟试卷(一)**

**英语**

**注意事项：**

**1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。**

**2.回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。**

**3.考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。**

**第一部分 听力(共两节，满分30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1.5分，满分7.5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。**

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. What is the woman’s suggestion?

A. Go to the castle in another city.

B. Visit the museum.

C. Visit the city by bus.

2. Who is the woman complaining about?

A. Her teacher. B. Her kid. C. Her husband.

3. How is the weather now?

A. Cloudy. B. Sunny. C. Rainy.

4. What made the noise last night?

A. A bomb. B. A tire. C. A light.

5. Why is Jane upset?

A. She got a parking ticket. B. Her car stopped working. C. She found no parking space.

**第二节 (共15小题;每小题1.5分，满分22.5分)**

**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟;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. Which day does the man want the tickets for?

A. Today. B. Tomorrow. C. Friday.

7. What will the man probably do?

A. Order his tickets by phone.

B. Go to another ticket office.

C. Buy a ticket for the woman.

**听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。**

8. What does the woman worry about?

A. Displaying her works. B. Changing her design style. C. Meeting a famous designer.

9. Who has inspired the woman’s work most?

A. Christian Dior. B. Guo Pei. C. Coco Chanel.

**听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。**

10. When did the man finish his work?

A. At night. B. During the lunch break. C. In the afternoon.

11. What does the woman ask the man to do tonight?

A. Write an essay. B. Teach her history. C. Stop playing the piano.

12. How might the woman feel about the man’s playing the piano?

A. Upset. B. Thankful. C. Curious.

**听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。**

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Strangers. B. Father and son. C. Friends.

14. What is Harry’s father responsible for?

A. Car insurance. B. Health insurance. C. Business insurance.

15. What do we know about the woman?

A. She is an expert in cars.

B. She is a green hand in driving.

C. She is a fan of sports cars.

16. Which word can best describe Harry?

A. Considerate. B. Tolerant. C. Ambitious.

**听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。**

17. What does the voice guide provide?

A. Directions to each room. B. Descriptions of exhibits. C. Schedules for key events.

18. How many exhibition rooms are there in the museum?

A. 7. B. 15. C. 50.

19. What language could visitors choose for a voice guide?

A. Only English. B. Any language. C. One out of seven provided.

20. What gift can a voice guide user get?

A. A list of viewed exhibits.

B. An e-book about the museum.

C. A picture of a popular exhibit.

**第二部分 阅读(共两节，满分50分)**

**第一节(共15小题;每小题2.5分，满分37.5分)**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

The Sydney Royal Easter Show will be held over 12 days from Friday, 22 March to Tuesday, 2 April, 2024 at Sydney Olympic Park.

This year the Show is held outside of school holidays so weekends are expected to be busy, particularly the Easter Long Weekend (Friday, 29 March to Monday, 1 April). Visiting on a weekday to avoid the largest crowds is highly suggested, especially if you’re visiting with young children.

**Transport:**

Tickets to the Easter Show include event entry and travel on public transport. Avoid the traffic delays and catch public transport instead.

Express and limited-stop trains will run to Olympic Park from Central and Western Line stations on weekends with some additional services on weekdays.

Sydney Olympic Park Major Event Buses will run each day of the Easter Show with return buses between Olympic Park and the train station from early morning until around 3 pm, and from 7 pm until 10:30 pm each night. Buses will run every 10 to 20 minutes, and timetables vary on weekdays and weekends.

Trackwork will continue during the Show and may affect your trip by train or metro, depending on where you are travelling from, so plan ahead before leaving home.

Getting around is easy with the Opal Travel app. The Opal Travel app is the official Transport for NSW app to help you get around public transport. You can plan your trips, check your travel activities and fares, top up on the go and more.

**Major Events:**

Friday, 22 March — Netball at Ken Rosewall Arena from 1 pm — 2:30 pm

Saturday, 23 March — Joker Xue at Qudos Bank Arena from 8 pm — 9:30 pm

Sunday, 24 March — Netball at Ken Rosewall Arena from 4 pm — 6 pm

Friday, 29 March — NRL: Bulldogs v Rabbitohs at Accor Stadium from 7:30 pm —9:30 pm

Saturday, 30 March — $ UICIEBOY$ at Qudos Bank Arena from 7:30 pm —10 pm

For more information on events in the precinct, visit What’s on at Sydney Olympic Park.

1. What is the best recommended time for visiting the show?

A. School holidays. B. Weekends. C. Weekdays. D. Long weekends.

2. Which day’s major event is inaccessible to the bus services?

A. Friday, 22 March. B. Sunday, 24 March. C. Friday, 29 March. D. Saturday, 30 March.

3. What is the MAIN benefit of using the Opal Travel app?

A. It offers convenient balance recharging. B. It offers a discount for your transport.

C. It offers road condition information. D. It offers navigation services to the park.

**B**

Growing up in a small village in Ghana, Osei Boateng watched many of his family members and neighbors struggle to access basic health care. In many regions of the country, it can take hours to get to the nearest hospital. “My grandmother was a very big part of my life,” said Boateng. “It was very hard when we lost her, and it was due to something that could have been easily prevented. That is the painful part of it.”

Feeling an urgent call to help, Boateng decided he would make it his life’s mission to bring health care to remote communities in Ghana. He started his nonprofit, OKB Hope Foundation, and in 2021, he converted a van into a mobile doctor’s office called the Hope Health Van and started bringing health care directly to those in need. A few times a week, the mobile clinic and medical team travel long distances to remote communities in Ghana and provide routine medical care for free. On each trip, Boateng’s team consists of a nurse, a physician’s assistant, a doctor, and an operation assistant. In the van, they can run basic labs like bloodwork and urinalysis as well as prescribe and provide medications.

Since its launch, Boateng says the Hope Health Van has served more than 4,000Ghanaians across more than 45 rural communities who otherwise don’t have easily accessible medical care.

Boateng has big plans for the future. He hopes to expand to provide more consistent and high-quality medical care not only to those living in remote areas of Ghana but in other countries as well. He has gone all in on his OKB Hope Foundation, recently quitting his job to dedicate his time to bringing health care to his home country. But for him, the sacrifices are well worth the reward.

4. Why is Boateng’s grandmother mentioned?

A. To show his deep love. B. To highlight the poor health care.

C. To call for equality. D. To blame the government.

5. What cannot patients get in the van?

A. Routine medical checks. B. Prescribed medicine.

C Minor operations. D. Mental therapy.

6. What can best describe Boateng?

A. Conservative and cautious. B. Selfless and risky.

C. Caring and tolerant. D. Devoted and ambitious.

7. What’s the best title for this passage?

A. Hopeless health care in Ghana B. Nonprofit organizations booming in Ghana

C. Doctor’s office on wheels D. Empowering medical schools

**C**

If you’re eating protein (蛋白质), you could be swallowing hundreds of tiny pieces of plastic each year, research finds.

A new study by researchers with the nonprofit Ocean Conservancy and the University of Toronto found microplastics — tiny particles ranging from one micrometer to a half-centimeter in size — in nearly 90 percent of protein food samples tested.

The researchers analyzed more than a dozen different types of common proteins that could wind up on the average American’s plate, including seafood, pork, beef, chicken, to fu and several plant-based meat alternatives. They estimated that an American adult could consume, on average, at least 11,000 microplastic pieces per year.

The study’s findings provide further evidence of the availability of small plastic particles — which have been discovered everywhere from Antarctic snow to inside human bodies — and how they can end up in the food we eat and the water we drink.

“While we still really don’t have any idea what the human health consequences of this are, if there are any at all, we need to take this seriously because this is a problem that’s not going away on its own, and it’s only going to get worse the more plastic we use and throwaway,” Leonard said. But Leonard and other experts cautioned against using the findings to draw final conclusions about how microplastics can dirty food and the amount of plastic that could be hiding in proteins.

The study’s sample size was not big enough and the researchers noted that there was high variability in microplastic concentrations in the samples. The researchers also only counted microplastic particles that were larger than or equal in size to 45 micrometers. “It just highlights that we need to do more research,” said Bianca Datta, a food scientist not involved in the new research.

8. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. The nature of plastic particles. B. The researchers’ discovery.

C. The variety of foods on a dining table. D. The conclusion of the research.

9. What is Leonard’s attitude towards the findings?

A. Cautious. B. Critical. C. Confident. D. Concerned.

10. What is the author’s purpose of writing the last paragraph?

A. To show the limitation of the research.

B. To highlight the danger of microplastic concentrations.

C. To appeal for environmental protection.

D. To stress the urgency of the study.

11. Which of the following would be the best title?

A. Stay away from plastics B. Possible effects of food processing

C. You may be eating plastics D. A poisoned food system

**D**

The days of having a dictionary on your bookshelf are numbered. But that’s OK, because everyone already walks around with a dictionary — not the one on your phone, but the one in your head.

Just like a physical dictionary, your mental dictionary contains information about words. This includes the letters, sounds and meaning, or semantics, of words, as well as information about parts of speech and how you can fit words together to form grammatical sentences. While a physical dictionary is helpful for shared knowledge, your personal mental dictionary is customized based on your individual experiences.

What words are in your mental dictionary might overlap with the mental dictionary of someone else who also speaks the same language, but there will also be a lot of differences between the content of your dictionaries. You add words to your mental dictionary through your educational, occupational, cultural and other life experiences. This customization also means that the size of mental dictionaries is a little bit different from person to person and varies by age. Researchers found that the average 20-year-old American English speaker knows about 42,000 unique words, and this number grows to about 48,000 by age 60. Some people will have even larger vocabularies.

However, your mental dictionary can’t be like a physical dictionary since it is dynamic and quickly accessed. Your brain’s ability to retrieve a word is very fast. In one study, researchers mapped the time course of word retrieval among 24 college students by recording their brain activities while they named pictures. They found evidence that participants selected words within 200 milliseconds of seeing the image. After word selection, their brains continued to process information about that word, like what sounds are needed to say that chosen word and ignoring related words. This is why you can retrieve words with such speed in real-time conversations, often so quickly that you give little conscious attention to that process.

The next time you have a conversation with someone, take a moment to reflect on why you chose the specific words you did. Remember that the words you use and the mental dictionary you have are part of what make you and your voice unique.

12. In paragraph 2, the author explains “mental dictionary” by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. making comparisons B. analyzing influences

C. drawing conclusions D. offering assumptions

13. What can we infer from paragraph 3?

A. People’s vocabulary will peak at the age of 60.

B. The content of one’s mental dictionary is inherited.

C. Careers have an impact on the size of a mental dictionary.

D. Native English speakers share the same mental dictionaries.

14. What does the underlined word “retrieve” mean in paragraph 4?

A Revise. B. Reacquire. C. Retell. D. Represent.

15. According to the passage, which of the following may the author agree with most?

A. People are aware of the word choosing process. B. Think twice before what to say in a conversation.

C. Print dictionaries will be replaced by mental ones. D. Our choices of vocabulary probably tell who we are.

**第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分，满分12.5分)**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

PEER PRESSURE

Have you ever been forced to do anything? Have you ever felt that you are in a tight corner because of someone’s comment? \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ Peer pressure is the influence a social group has on him or her.

\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ We all want to be part of a group and feel like we belong to our community. Peer pressure can happen when we are influenced to do something that we would not usually do because we want to be accepted by our peers. Children and young adults feel social pressure to be in line with the peer group.

Peer pressure can influence how people dress, how they talk, what music they listen to, what attitudes they adopt and how they behave. Teenagers want to be liked, to fit in and to be accepted. \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ People who are low in confidence and unsure of themselves may be more likely to seek their peers’ approval by going along with risky suggestions or choosing the “wrong” path.

Students can do a lot to avoid peer pressure. The most important thing is to build up self-confidence, so that it is easier to say “no” to the peer group. \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ It’s a good idea for teens to surround themselves with positive role models—people who don’t make fun of them, but accept them and are confident themselves. It’s also important for young people to think about the consequences of their actions. \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ If they stop and think about the consequences, they might make a different decision.

A. Why does peer pressure happen?

B. Teens can talk to a grown-up they trust.

C. Students can do this by choosing their friends wisely.

D. If they give in to peer pressure, what could be the result?

E. This means peer pressure can be powerful and hard to resist.

F. We’ve all experienced the situations like that—peer pressure.

G. We need to recognize when it is positive and when it is negative.

**第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节(共15小题;每小题1分，满分15分)**

**阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

A young vlogger, adept at (擅于) sharing humor and sincerity, rises to fame, tackling various topics and empowering others along the way, Meng Wenjie reports.

“I never expected the video to be so \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ until I clicked on it!” This \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ is frequently shared by viewers under Lahongsang’ videos. In her 20s, Lahongsang is a (n) \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ vlogger with eight years of experience, who has humorously \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ her life.

Growing up in the Internet era, she \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ video recording and social media sharing. In 2016, as a high schooler, Lahongsang kicked off her \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ on the Chinese platform Bilibili. “During that summer, I felt \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ one day, so I decided to try something novel,” she recalled. Even though her very first video \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ professionalism, it humorously \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ a student’s ambition for the upcoming semester. Despite loads of schoolwork, Lahongsang \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ updated her content with \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ topics such as study, anime, and makeup.

“As a vlogger, whenever I encounter something worth recording, I capture it,” she said, “I’m not sure exactly what \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ people to my videos, but many viewers say my videos \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ them, so maybe that’s it.”

As a member of Gen Z, Lahongsang enjoys embracing new things and experiences that broaden her \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_, as indicated by her Bilibili home page introduction: “Take on 100 different \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_.”

21.

A. funny B. trending C. educational D. advanced

22

A. upgrade B. command C. comment D. experience

23

A. innocent B. trustworthy C. demanding D. seasoned

24.

A. launched B. documented C. observed D. noticed

25.

A. excels in B. relies on C. goes beyond D. turns down

26.

A. term B. career C. journey D. occupation

27.

A. exhausted B. bored C. fulfilled D. hopeless

28.

A. abandoned B. possessed C. guaranteed D. lacked

29.

A. motivated B. brought C. represented D. realized

30.

A. cautiously B. silently C. consistently D. effortlessly

31.

A. extra B. diverse C. hit D. relevant

32.

A. draws B. admits C. saves D. relates

33.

A. amuse B. calm C. touch D. alarm

34.

A. powers B. database C. audiences D. vision

35.

A. projects B. lives C. responsibilities D. looks

**第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Sichuan cuisine, one of the eight major cuisines in China, is now popular all over the world. In February 2010, Chengdu \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ (award) the honorary title of “City of Gastronomy” (美食之都) by UNESCO. To experience comprehensive Sichuan cuisine culture, you should definitely visit Sichuan Cuisine Museum (also Chuancais Museum), the first museum \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ (display) a regional cooking culture in the world.

\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (cover) an area of more than 40 mu, the museum forms \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ unique cultural landscape of ancient Kingdom of Shu in Chinese history. In this AAA national museum, you can appreciate more than 6,000 pieces of antique and cultural relics related to Sichuan cuisine culture, as well as \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (catch) a glimpse of new style classic garden scenery and traditional western Sichuan style folk houses. Sichuan Cuisine Museum is the only “EATABLE MUSEUM”, \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ you can not only learn Sichuan cuisine culture by using eyes and ears, but also enjoy it by using mouth and nose. Interesting, meaningful and featured activities are \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (special) designed from the moment you stepped into the museum to the time you leave. The highlighted experience for your visit should be cooking the typical Sichuan dishes \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ the guidance of the professional chef. There is arguably no better way to know more about a cuisine \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ learning how to cook it yourself.

Start your \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ (explore) from Sichuan Cuisine Museum, enjoy different aspects of Sichuan cuisine, satisfy your curiosity and taste buds and experience all fun for “Playing with Chuancais”.

**第四部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节(满分15分)**

46. 假定你是李华，你的英国朋友Jim所在的班级要举办“亚洲文化”展，他将负责介绍一个亚洲节日。他来信希望你能向他推荐一个中国节日，请你给他回信，内容包括：

1.简单介绍该节日；

2.你推荐该节日的理由。

注意：

1.写作词数应为80左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡相应位置作答。

Dear Jim,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Best regards,

Li Hua

**第二节(满分25分)**

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

As a child, I distinctly remembered watching some PBS cartoon character get glasses; the poor girl was made fun of by her peers when playing basketball. I silently thanked God for my good eyesight — but I spoke too soon.

When I entered the sixth grade, I could no longer see writing on the whiteboard clearly. So, I received my first pair of glasses. I only wore them in the classroom, and didn’t mind them too much. Self-image was not important for the then little girl.

Entering my freshman year in high school, I began to miss basketball shots in games — more so than usual. My eyes were re-examined, and the doctor determined that my eyesight had become worse. I would either have to wear glasses full time, or try contacts (隐形眼镜). Being the passionate athlete I was, I bypassed the annoyance of glasses and began to wear contacts. My entire world was transformed. Trees actually had leaves. The faces around me radiated individual expressions. And I could see the basket a whole lot better now. I was overjoyed with my newfound sight — and appearance.

When my senior year came along, I began to have trouble with my right eye. It got to the point where whenever I wore my contacts, my right eye would suffer an intolerable, stabbing pain, forcing me to take the contacts out. It was physically impossible to wear them. I would be in the doctor’s office at least three times a month, trying to solve the mystery of the problem with my eye.

I was beginning to get frustrated. I didn’t mind wearing my glasses to see the board in school, but all the time? At dances? At basketball games? No. That was not okay with me. I couldn’t imagine how I would be laughed at by my peers on the court. I hoped and prayed the doctor would cure my illness soon. That hope was soon crushed. No medicine had worked, and there was nothing left to try. He advised that I wear my glasses full time. But I couldn’t hate my glasses more.

注意：

1.续写词数应为150左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Whenever someone walked up to me, I would immediately be seized by embarrassment.

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However, a kind girl named Anne also with glasses in the basketball team made me feel better.

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听力答案：1-5 CBACB 6-10 CAABB 11-15 CACAB 16-20 ABBCA