**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.

【答案】1. C 2. B 3. A

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇应用文，介绍了悉尼皇家复活节秀的交通方式及活动信息。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“Visiting on a weekday to avoid the largest crowds is highly suggested, especially if you’re visiting with young children.(强烈建议在工作日参观，以避免最拥挤的人群，特别是如果你带着小孩参观)”可知，复活节秀推荐参与时间为工作日。故选C。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据**Transport**中关键句“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.(悉尼奥林匹克公园大型活动巴士将在复活节期间每天运行，往返于奥林匹克公园和火车站之间的巴士从早上到下午3点左右，从晚上7点到晚上10点半)”及**Major Events**部分“Sunday, 24 March—Netball at Ken Rosewall Arena from 4 pm—6 pm(3月24日，周日——下午4点至6点在肯·罗斯沃尔球馆举行的篮球赛)”可知，巴士在下午3点到晚上7点之间停止服务，Sunday, 24 March（3月24日周日）的活动在下午4-6点进行，无法乘巴士到达。故选B。

【3题详解】

细节理解题。根据**Transport**中关键句“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.(澳宝旅游应用程序是新南威尔士州官方交通应用程序，可以帮助您绕过公共交通工具。你可以计划你的旅行，检查你的旅行活动和票价，在旅途中充值等等)”可知，该应用可以随时充值余额。故选A。

**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

【答案】4. B 5. D 6. D 7. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了Boateng开办OKB希望基金会，通过移动诊所的形式拯救生命的原因，以及该基金会的影响。

【4题详解】

推理判断题。由第一段中“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. (Osei Boateng在加纳的一个小村庄长大，他目睹了他的许多家庭成员和邻居为获得基本医疗保健而苦苦挣扎。在该国的许多地区，去最近的医院可能需要几个小时)”和““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.”(我们失去她的时候非常难过，这是因为一些事情本可以轻易预防。这是痛苦的部分)”可知，提及Boateng的奶奶是想强调Ghana基础医疗条件不好，很多本可以容易治愈的疾病夺走人们的性命。故选B项。

【5题详解】

细节理解题。由第二段中“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. (流动诊所和医疗队每周有几次长途前往加纳的偏远社区，免费提供常规医疗服务。每次旅行，Boateng的团队都由一名护士、一名医生助理、一名医师和一名手术助理组成。在面包车里，他们可以进行血液检查和尿液分析等基本实验室，也可以开处方和提供药物)”可知，病人在面包车里可以得到常规医疗检查、被开处方药和小手术，不能得到心理治疗。故选D项。

【6题详解】

推理判断题。由第二段中“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. (Boateng感到有人迫切需要帮助，他决定将为加纳的偏远社区提供医疗保健作为自己一生的使命。他创办了自己的非营利组织OKB希望基金会，并于2021年将一辆面包车改装成了一个名为“希望健康车”的流动医生办公室，并开始将医疗保健直接带给那些需要帮助的人)”和最后一段中“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. (Boateng对未来有着宏伟的计划。他希望扩大范围，不仅为生活在加纳偏远地区的人，也为其他国家的人提供更一致、更高质量的医疗服务。他全力支持他的OKB希望基金会，最近辞去了工作，把时间花在为祖国带来医疗保健上)”可知，Boateng提供免费医疗服务，最后一段提到了主人公的远大抱负，并辞职全力投入，说明Boateng是一个专心致志，雄心勃勃的人。故选D项。

【7题详解】

主旨大意题。由第二段中“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. (Boateng感到有人迫切需要帮助，他决定将为加纳的偏远社区提供医疗保健作为自己一生的使命。他创办了自己的非营利组织OKB希望基金会，并于2021年将一辆面包车改装成了一个名为“希望健康车”的流动医生办公室，并开始将医疗保健直接带给那些需要帮助的人)”和其他内容可知，文章讲述Boateng返乡，开办OKB Hope Foundation通过“希望健康车”的流动医生办公室提供免费医疗服务，C项“车上的医生办公室”适合作为标题。故选C项。

**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

【答案】8. B 9. D 10. A 11. C

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇说明文，介绍了研究表明，我们日常生活饮食可能会让我们摄入大量的微塑料。

【8题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第三段“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, tofu and several plant-based meat alternatives. They estimated that an American adult could consume, on average, at least 11,000 microplastic pieces per year.(研究人员分析了十几种不同类型的常见蛋白质，这些蛋白质最终可能出现在普通美国人的盘子里，包括海鲜、猪肉、牛肉、鸡肉、豆腐和几种植物性肉类替代品。他们估计，一个美国成年人平均每年至少会摄入1.1万个微塑料碎片)”可知，本段主要介绍了这项研究的发现。故选B。

【9题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第五段““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.(伦纳德说：“虽然我们仍然不知道这对人类健康有什么影响，如果有的话，我们需要认真对待，因为这是一个不会自行消失的问题，而且我们使用和扔掉的塑料越多，情况只会变得更糟。”)”可知，Leonard对于这项发现的态度是担忧的。故选D。

【10题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“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.(该研究的样本量不够大，研究人员指出，样品中的微塑料浓度存在很大的可变性。研究人员还只统计了尺寸大于或等于45微米的微塑料颗粒。没有参与这项新研究的食品科学家比安卡·达塔说：“这只是突出表明我们需要做更多的研究。”)”可知，文章最后一段是为了说明研究的局限性。故选A。

【11题详解】

主旨大意题。根据全文内容尤其是第一段“If you’re eating protein (蛋白质), you could be swallowing hundreds of tiny pieces of plastic each year, research finds.(研究发现，如果你吃蛋白质，你每年可能会吞下数百块小塑料)”可知，本文介绍了我们日常生活饮食可能会让我们摄入大量的微塑料，C选项“你可能在吃塑料”适合作为本文标题。故选C。

**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.

【答案】12. A 13. C 14. B 15. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。短文介绍了心理词典与实体词典的区别以及心理词典的特点。

【12题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段段首句“Just like a physical dictionary, your mental dictionary contains information about words.”（就像实体词典一样，你的心理词典也包含有关单词的信息。）以及段尾句“While a physical dictionary is helpful for shared knowledge, your personal mental dictionary is customized based on your individual experiences.”（虽然实体词典有助于分享知识，但你的个人心理词典是根据你的个人经验定制的。）可知，作者通过比较心理词典和实体字典来解释mental dictionary的具体含义，故选A项。

【13题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中的“You add words to your mental dictionary through your educational, occupational, cultural and other life experiences.”（你通过自己的教育、职业、文化和其他生活经历将单词添加到你的心理词典中）可知，职业对于心理词典的容量大小有影响。故选C项。

【14题详解】

词句猜测题。根据上文“However, your mental dictionary can’t be like a physical dictionary since it is dynamic and quickly accessed.”（然而，你的心理词典不能像实体词典一样，因为它是动态的和快速访问的）和“They found evidence that participants selected words within 200 milliseconds of seeing the image.”（他们发现有证据表明，参与者在看到图像后200毫秒内选择了单词）可知，你的大脑恢复单词的能力非常快。所以划线词的意思是“重新获得”。故选B项。

【15题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段段尾句“Remember that the words you use and the mental dictionary you have are part of what make you and your voice unique.”（记住，你所使用的词汇和你所拥有的心理词典是使你和你的声音独一无二的部分）可知，“人们的说话用词是展现个体独特性的一个方面”，说明我们对词汇的选择可能会告诉我们自己是谁。故选D项。

**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.

【答案】16. F 17. A 18. E 19. C 20. D

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇说明文，介绍了什么是同辈压力及如何处理同辈压力。

【16题详解】

后文“Peer pressure is the influence a social group has on him or her.(同辈压力是一个社会群体对他或她的影响)”提到了peer pressure“同辈压力”的定义，前文用两个问句介绍了“同辈压力”带来的感受，F选项“我们都经历过类似的情况——同辈压力”承上启下，符合语境。故选F。

【17题详解】

空处为本段首句，后文“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.(当我们因为想要被同伴接受而被影响去做一些我们通常不会做的事情时，同伴压力就会发生)”表示同辈压力什么时候会发生，A选项“为什么会有同辈压力”符合本段主旨，引出下文。故选A。

【18题详解】

前文“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.(同辈压力会影响人们的穿着、说话方式、听什么音乐、采取什么态度以及行为方式。青少年希望被人喜欢，融入社会，被人接受)”表示同辈压力如何影响别人，后文“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.(缺乏自信和不自信的人更有可能通过接受有风险的建议或选择“错误”的道路来寻求同伴的认可)”表示不自信的人会如何选择认可，E选项“这意味着同伴压力是强大的，难以抗拒的”中This指代前一句内容，表示同辈压力影响力很大，同样解释了后文的原因。故选E。

【19题详解】

本段第一句话可知，本段介绍了避免同辈压力的方法，由“The most important thing is to build up self-confidence, so that it is easier to say “no” to the peer group.(最重要的是建立自信，这样更容易对同龄人说“不”)”可知，此句表示要建立自信，后文“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.(对青少年来说，让他们周围的人都是积极的榜样是个好主意——这些人不会取笑他们，而是接受他们，对自己有信心)”表示寻找给自己带来积极的朋友是重要的，C选项“学生可以通过明智地选择朋友来做到这一点”与下文语境一致。故选C。

【20题详解】

空前“It’s also important for young people to think about the consequences of their actions.(对年轻人来说，考虑自己行为的后果也很重要)”为本段的第二个建议，结合后文“If they stop and think about the consequences, they might make a different decision.(如果他们停下来想想后果，他们可能会做出不同的决定)”可知，D选项“如果他们屈服于同辈压力，结果会是什么”表明了思考结果的可能性的例子，符合这一建议。故选D。

**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

【答案】21. A 22. C 23. D 24. B 25. A 26. C 27. B 28. D 29. C 30. C 31. B 32. A 33. A 34. D 35. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要报道了一位擅长分享幽默和真诚的视频博主——拉宏桑。

【21题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：直到我点击了它，我才发现视频会这么有趣！A. funny滑稽的；B. trending流行的；C. educational教育的；D. advanced先进的。根据下文“who has humorously \_\_\_4\_\_\_ her life.”可知，拉宏桑的视频非常的滑稽，有趣。故选A。

【22题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这条评论经常被观众在拉宏桑视频下分享。A. upgrade升级；B. command命令；C. comment评论；D. experience经历。根据空后“is frequently shared by viewers under Lahongsang’ videos.”可知，是对视频的评论被分享了。故选C。

【23题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：20多岁的拉宏桑是一位经验丰富的视频博主，拥有八年的经验，她幽默地记录了自己的生活。A. innocent无辜的；B. trustworthy值得信赖的；C. demanding要求高的；D. seasoned老练的，富有经验的。根据空后“with eight years of experience”可知，拉宏桑是一位经验丰富的视频博主。故选D。

【24题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：20多岁的拉宏桑是一位经验丰富的视频博主，拥有八年的经验，她幽默地记录了自己的生活。A. launched发起；B. documented记录；C. observed观察；D. noticed注意。根据下文“As a vlogger, whenever I encounter something worth recording, I capture it,”可知，拉宏桑记录了自己的生活。故选B。

【25题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：她成长于互联网时代，擅长视频录制和社交媒体分享。A. excels in擅长；B. relies on依赖；C. goes beyond超越；D. turns down拒绝。根据上文“A young vlogger, adept at sharing humor and sincerity,”可知，拉宏桑擅长视频录制和社交媒体分享。故选A。

【26题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：2016年，作为一名高中生，拉宏桑在中国平台哔哩哔哩开启了她的旅程。A. term学期；B. career职业；生涯；C. journey旅程；D. occupation职业。根据空前“In 2016, as a high schooler, Lahongsang kicked off her”可知，拉宏桑在高中时期开始了她拍摄分享的旅程。故选C。

【27题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：“那年夏天，有一天我觉得无聊，所以我决定尝试一些新颖的东西，”她回忆道。A. exhausted筋疲力尽的；B. bored无聊的；C. fulfilled满足的；D. hopeless无望的。根据下文“so I decided to try something novel,”可知，她觉的无聊，所以决定尝试一些新颖的东西。故选B。

【28题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：尽管她的第一个视频缺乏专业性，但幽默地展现了一名学生对即将到来的新学期怀有的雄心壮志。A. abandoned抛弃；B. possessed拥有；C. guaranteed担保；D. lacked缺乏。根据空前“her very first video”可知，她的第一个视频在专业性上有所欠缺。故选D。

【29题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：尽管她的第一个视频缺乏专业性，但幽默地展现了一名学生对即将到来的新学期怀有的雄心壮志。A. motivated激发；B. brought带来；C. represented展示；D. realized意识到。根据空后“a student’s ambition for the upcoming semester.”可知，她的视频展现了一名学生对即将到来的新学期怀有的雄心壮志。故选C。

【30题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：尽管课业繁重，拉宏桑还是不断地更新她的内容，包括学习、动漫和化妆等各种主题。A. cautiously谨慎的；B. silently沉默的；C. consistently始终如一地；不断地；D. effortlessly毫不费力地。根据上文“Despite loads of schoolwork,”可知，尽管课业繁重，拉宏桑还是不断地更新她的内容。故选C。

【31题详解】

考查形容词和名词词义辨析。句意：尽管课业繁重，拉宏桑还是不断地更新她的内容，包括学习、动漫和化妆等各种主题。A. extra额外的；B. diverse各种各样的；C. hit极受欢迎的事物；D. relevant相关的。根据下文“such as study, anime, and makeup.”可知，她的视频内容包括各种各样的主题。故选B。

【32题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我不确定是什么吸引了人们观看我的视频，但许多观众说我的视频让他们很开心，也许就是这样。A. draws吸引；B. admits承认；C. saves节省；D. relates联系。根据下文“but many viewers say my videos \_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ them, so maybe that’s it.”可知，拉宏桑不确定是什么吸引了人们观看她的视频。故选A。

【33题详解】

考查动词义辨析。句意：我不确定是什么吸引了人们观看我的视频，但许多观众说我的视频让他们很开心，也许就是这样。A. amuse使发笑，使开心；B. calm使镇静；C. touch触摸；D. alarm使惊恐。根据上文“who has humorously \_\_\_4\_\_\_ her life.”可知，拉宏桑的视频让人们很开心。故选A。

【34题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：作为Z世代的一员，拉宏桑喜欢接受新事物和新体验，这拓宽了她的视野，正如她在哔哩哔哩主页上的介绍所示：“呈现百样人生”。A. powers权利；B. database数据库；C. audiences观众；D. vision视野。根据空前“Lahongsang enjoys embracing new things and experiences that broaden her”可知，拉宏桑喜欢接受新事物和新体验，这拓宽了她的视野。故选D。

【35题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：作为Z世代的一员，拉宏桑喜欢接受新事物和新体验，这拓宽了她的视野，正如她在哔哩哔哩主页上的介绍所示：“呈现百样人生”。A. projects项目；B. lives人生；C. responsibilities责任；D. looks表情。根据上文“who has humorously \_\_\_4\_\_\_ her life.”可知，她的视频记录她的生活，呈现出100种不同的人生。故选B。

**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”.

【答案】36. was awarded

37. to display

38. Covering

39. a 40. catch

41. where 42. specially

43. under##with

44. than 45. exploration

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇说明文，介绍了“川菜博物馆”的展出内容和游客体验。

【36题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意：2010年2月，成都被联合国教科文组织授予“美食之都”荣誉称号。分析句子可知，空处缺少谓语，结合In February 2010可知，句子为一般过去时，主语为单数，与award构成被动语态，谓语用一般过去时的被动语态，单数形式。故填was awarded。

【37题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：要体验全面的川菜文化，你一定要去川菜博物馆，这是世界上第一个展示地域烹饪文化的博物馆。序数词或序数词修饰的名词后常用不定式作后置定语，根据the first museum可知，空处缺少不定式作后置定语。故填to display。

【38题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：博物馆占地40多亩，形成了中国历史上独特古蜀国文化景观。分析句子可知，空处作状语，逻辑主语museum与cover构成主动关系，用现在分词。故填Covering。

【39题详解】

考查不定冠词。句意同上。根据landscape可知，此处表示“一种景观”为泛指，unique以辅音音素开始发音，不定冠词用a。故填a。

【40题详解】

考查动词。句意：在这个AAA级国家博物馆里，你可以欣赏到6000多件与川菜文化相关的古玩文物，还可以一睹新式古典园林风光和传统川西民居。分析句子可知，as well as连接两个动词时，前后动词形式一致，空处与appreciate并列，故用动词原形。故填catch。

41题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：川菜博物馆是全国唯一的“可食用博物馆”，在这里你不仅可以用眼睛和耳朵了解川菜文化，还可以用嘴和鼻子欣赏川菜文化。分析句子可知，空处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词为the only “EATABLE MUSEUM”，作从句中的地点状语，用关系副词where引导。故填where。

【42题详解】

考查副词。句意：从您踏进博物馆的那一刻起，一直到您离开，都有特别设计的有趣、有意义、有特色的活动。分析句子可知，空处修饰动词designed，用副词作状语。故填specially。

【43题详解】

考查介词。句意：在专业厨师的指导下，烹饪川菜是您此行最重要的体验。空处缺少介词，表示“在……的指导下”，用介词under/with搭配。故填under/with。

【44题详解】

考查介词。句意：可以说，要想更深入地了解一种菜肴，没有比亲自学习如何烹饪更好的方法了。根据no better way...可知，句中使用了比较级，用介词than引出比较对象。故填than。

【45题详解】

考查名词。句意：从川菜博物馆开始，领略川菜的方方面面，满足你的好奇心和味蕾，体验“玩川菜”的一切乐趣。分析句子可知，空处作start的宾语，用名词。故填exploration。

**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的相应位置作答。

Dear Jim,

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Best regards,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Jim,

I’m delighted to know you’re preparing for the Asian Cultural Exhibition. I’d like to recommend a fascinating and culturally significant festival: the Dragon Boat Festival.

It falls on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month, commemorating the patriotic poet Qu Yuan, a loyal minister to the king of Chu. After he drowned himself in the river, people rowed dragon boats to scatter rice to prevent fish from eating his body. From then on, people began to make rice dumplings and race dragon boats annually.

It will provide you with a unique and engaging experience to learn about Chinese culture. I hope my recommendation is helpful.

Best regards,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。要求考生给英国朋友Jim介绍一个中国节日，以便他参加班级即将举行的“亚洲文化”展。

【详解】1.词汇积累

为……作准备：prepare for**→**make preparations for

重要的：significant→important

阻止……做某事：prevent...from...**→**stop...from.../keep...from...

每年地：annually**→**yearly

2.句型拓展

同义句

原句：I’m delighted to know you’re preparing for the Asian Cultural Exhibition.

拓展句：Knowing that you’re preparing for the Asian Cultural Exhibition, I am more than delighted.

【点睛】【高分句型1】 I’m delighted to know you’re preparing for the Asian Cultural Exhibition.（运用了that引导的宾语从句，且将that省略）

【高分句型2】 After he drowned himself in the river, people rowed dragon boats to scatter rice to prevent fish from eating his body. （运用了after引导的时间状语从句和动名词作宾语）

**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.

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

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

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【答案】Whenever someone walked up to me, I would immediately be seized by embarrassment. Self-conscious about the ugly thing covering my eyes, I constantly removed the glasses from my face. My self-image for a girl at that age was too important. I hated the way my glasses fogged up in the cold, or how they were pushed crooked whenever someone gave me a hug. I felt worthless in them. So, I began to wear my glasses as little as possible. I accepted missing shots in basketball practices and failing in the games, coupled with the consequential headaches and worsening sight. Myself-confidence hit a new low.

However, a kind girl named Anne also with glasses in the basketball team made me feel better. “You are beautiful, girl, with or without the glasses,” Anne approached me one day after practice. As a girl carrying the same burden, Anne didn’t let wearing glasses get in the way of her beauty from inside and out. She always took me to practices, games and even school dances, glowing with confidence. It hit me then that it wasn’t my schoolmates who were ridiculing me. I was the one passing judgement on myself. I learned to be comfortable in my glasses on and off the court, and I can see myself clearly now.

【解析】

【导语】本文以眼镜为线索展开，讲述了作者因为看了卡通人物Arthur戴眼镜而被嘲笑的故事后，对戴眼镜的行为很抗拒，所以在视力变差之后作者选择了戴隐形眼镜，但是在大二的时候，戴隐形眼镜让作者眼睛产生刺痛感，但是医生检查不出问题，也没有解决办法，医生建议作者全程戴（有框）眼镜，但作者非常讨厌（有框）眼镜。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“每当有人走到我面前，我都会立刻感到尴尬。”可知，第一段可描写作者戴上了（有框）眼镜，因为之前对戴眼镜的抗拒而在戴眼镜之后出现的心理和行为上的变化。

②由第二段首句内容“然而，篮球队里一个叫安妮的善良女孩也戴着眼镜，这让我感觉好多了。”可知，第二段可描写作者通过跟这个女孩的相处，改变了对戴眼镜的看法，认识到自信才是最重要的。

2.续写线索：戴上（有框）眼镜——变得自卑和自闭——遇见外向女孩——成为朋友——改变态度

3.词汇激活

行为类

①接受：accept/take up

②接近：approach/get close to

③嘲笑：ridicule/make fun of

情绪类  
①厌恶：hate/dislike

②自信：confidence/self-assurance

【点睛】[高分句型1]. I hated the way my glasses fogged up in the cold, or how they were pushed crooked whenever someone gave me a hug. (运用了省略关系代词引导的限制性定语从句，how引导的宾语从句和whenever引导的时间状语从句)  
[高分句型2]. It hit me then that it wasn’t my schoolmates who were ridiculing me. (运用了It形式主语，that引导的主语从句和who引导的限制性定语从句)

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