**绝密★启用前**

2024年高考押题预测卷01【新高考II卷】

英 语

（考试时间：120分钟 试卷满分：150分）

**注意事项：**

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

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，请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。

1．What does the man mean?

A．The twins have a lot in common.

B．The twins don’t look the same.

C．The twins don’t act alike.

【答案】C

【原文】W: I can hardly tell Jennifer and Jessica apart.

M: I know. But their looks are the only thing they have in common.

2．Who will the mango shopping with?

A．The woman. B．Alice. C．His family.

【答案】B

【原文】W: Let’s go for a walk this afternoon.

M: I’d love to, but I’ve promised to buy clothes with Alice.

W: All right. Then I’ll stay at home and watch a movie.

3．How does the woman probably feel?

A．Excited. B．Annoyed. C．Puzzled.

【答案】B

【原文】W: Stop checking e-mails! We are in the middle of a vacation!

M: Okay! One more minute, and I’ll switch it off.

4．Why didn’t the man answer the phone?

A．He lost it. B．He didn’t hear it. C．His phone ran out of power.

【答案】C

【原文】W: Do you have any idea what time it is now? Have you ever heard your phone?

M: I’m sorry but my phone ran out of power. I got back here as fast as I could because I knew you’d be worried.

5．Where will the woman go first?

A．To the beach. B．To the bank. C．To the bathroom.

【答案】C

【原文】M: Hey, Joanne, what’s up? Are you heading to the beach too?

W: I’m trying to get there as fast as I can. I need to deposit some money at the bank and mail some letters at the post office, but first I’ve really got to find a lady’s room.

**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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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。**

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6．What does the girl hope to do at first?

A．Have a talk with the man.

B．Find an actress for the school play.

C．Receive an invitation from the man.

7．When is the school play?

A．This Monday. B．Next week. C．Next month.

【答案】6．A 7．C

【原文】W: Hello, would it be convenient to have a word with you, Mr. Jones?

M: Yes, come into my office. How can I help you, Sophie?

W: Well, this may seem a bit embarrassing, but would it be possible for me to play the lead role in the school play next month?

M: I’m ahead of you, Sophie. I know your ambition is to become an actress and we decided on Monday to give you that role.

W: Thank you so much. I will try my best. I won’t let you down.

M: Good girl. I trust you.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8．What is the woman’s job?

A．A teacher. B．A writer. C．A trainee.

9．What is the course intended to do?

A．Assess students’ reading difficulty.

B．Enhance teachers’ reading techniques.

C．Improve teachers’ ability to teach reading.

10．What influenced the woman’s decision to take the course?

A．Its location. B．Its cost. C．Its duration.

【答案】8．A 9．C 10．B

【原文】M: Are you traveling in Sydney, too?

W: No. I’m here to attend a three-week course.

M: What are you studying, then?

W: It’s more like a training course. I’m a school teacher, and the course is about a special teaching method. It’s for helping children who have difficulty in reading.

M: What does that mean?

W: Well, it’s not that they don’t know how to read, but rather, they can’t understand what they read.

M: Okay. I thought it was for kids who can’t see clearly. Anyway, it sounds very meaningful.

W: Thanks.

M: Is Sydney the only place where you can take this course?

W: No, but it’s much cheaper here. It also lasts longer, which means it provides more information.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

11．Whose book has the woman been reading lately?

A．Aaron Esterson. B．Lori Gottlieb. C．Erik Erikson.

12．What does the woman say about the book?

A．It has an unexpected end.

B．It is very boring.

C．It is fantastic.

13．What is the man probably going to do?

A．Read the book. B．Start writing a book. C．Talk with someone.

【答案】11．B 12．C 13．A

【原文】M: What are you up to lately?

W: I have been reading a book named Maybe You Should Talk to Someone.

M: How do you feel about it?

W: It is wonderful. I got to this book by chance. Then I was attracted from the very first page.

M: Tell me more!

W: Lori Gottlieb, the writer, helps the readers become aware of his or her own barriers and strengths. I could even relate to some of the situations in the book. It is very real and not boring at all.

M: So it is nothing like the serious books written by Aaron Esterson or Erik Erikson.

W: You bet! Lori Gottlieb is an excellent storyteller. Plus, the chapters are bite-sized, both laugh out-loud funny and inspiring.

M: Sounds good. I will give it a shot.

W: I am sure you will find someone to talk to after reading the book.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

14．What does John think about the City Theatre?

A．It’s close. B．It’s small. C．It’s crowded.

15．What is Liz’s purpose of making the phone call?

A．To share some information. B．To give an invitation. C．To ask a favour.

16．Who had Liz planned to go with?

A．Alice. B．John. C．John’s wife.

17．What is the probable relationship between John and Liz?

A．Husband and wife. B．Fellow workers. C．Friends.

【答案】14．B 15．C 16．A 17．C

【原文】W: Hi John, how are you?

M: I’m great, Liz. Nice to hear from you. What can I do for you?

W: I suppose you’ve heard that Jonathan Charles is performing at the City Theatre this evening.

M: Of course. My wife and I are going. He’s our favourite singer, but I’m surprised a big star like him is performing at such a small theatre. Aren’t you going to see him?

W: Well, that’s why I’m calling you. I was supposed to be going with my friend Alice in her car, but she’s ill and she can’t go. I was wondering if you could give me a lift.

M: Of course we can. We’ll call for you at your house, say 7 p.m.?

W: Well, actually I was planning to go straight from work.

M: Oh, right. You work in the city centre, don’t you?

W: Yes. Would you be able to pick me up here on your way in?

M: Of course. No problem. I’ll see you there at 7 p.m.

W: That’s really nice of you, John. I owe you a favour.

M: Think nothing of it. My pleasure.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

18．Which pet may an outgoing person prefer?

A．A bird. B．A dog. C．A cat.

19．What may a cat owner be like?

A．Clever. B．Sociable. C．Careful.

20．What does the speech mainly talk about?

A．Pet people’s personalities.

B．More outgoing dog people.

C．Less sociable cat people.

【答案】18．B 19．A 20．A

【原文】

M: Are you a dog person or a cat person? What psychological factors make a person choose one type of pet over the other? An outgoing person prefers dogs. This should really come as no surprise. Owning a dog is a social experience because you always have to walk them and interact with other dog owners. If you really like talking to other people, a dog might be for you. Cats, on the other hand, tend to stay at home, which means that taking care of a cat requires much less social interaction. Cat people are smarter, while studies show that dog lovers are more outgoing and livelier, cat lovers score higher on intelligence tests and are said to be more open minded. They are also more curious about the world, even though they might not leave the house to see it as much. Do you love a dog or a cat? Are you a different kind of pet person, like a turtle person or a bird person? Does your personality match with some features we talked about earlier? I hope my speech will be helpful to you. Thank you for listening.

**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和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

**（原创试题） 题源：** Created by combining various fictional elements to form descriptions of original Broadway musicals.

Broadway Musicals Quiz

**The Enchanted Clock tower**

 In a small village nestled in the mountains, a mysterious clock tower is rumored to possess magical powers. When young siblings Anna and Jack stumble(偶然碰见) upon it, they are transported back in time to an era of knights and dragons. Now, they must find a way to return home before they become trapped in the past forever.

**Rhythms of the Heart**

 Follow the journey of a struggling dance troupe as they compete in a prestigious competition that could make or break their dreams. With tensions running high and personal rivalries (对抗)threatening to tear them apart, the dancers must learn to trust each other and find the courage to shine on stage.

**Echoes of Eternity**

 Set against the backdrop of a post-apocalyptic world(后世界末日), this musical follows a group of survivors as they search for hope and redemption in a desolate landscape. As they face their past mistakes and inner demons, they discover that the key to their future lies in the bonds of friendship and the power of love.

**Whispers in the Wind**

In a quaint seaside town, a young girl discovers a hidden treasure map that leads her on a thrilling adventure. Along the way, she encounters a colorful cast of characters, including pirates, mermaids, and mythical creatures, as she unlocks the secrets of the past and her true destiny.

1. What is the central theme of Rhythms of the Heart?
2. Adventure and discovery. B. Time travel and magic.

 C. Friendship and teamwork. D. Hope and redemption.

22. Which musical transports its characters to a post-apocalyptic world?

A. The Enchanted Clocktower. B. Rhythms of the Heart.

C. Echoes of Eternity. D. Whispers in the Wind.

23. What is the story background of Whispers in the Wind?

A. Searching for hidden treasure.

B. Competing in a dance competition.

C. Surviving in a post-apocalyptic world.

D. Exploring a mysterious clocktower.

【答案】21．C 22．C 23．A

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。主要介绍了几部百老汇的音乐剧。

21．主旨大意题。在描述中提到，“Follow the journey of a struggling dance troupe as they compete in a prestigious competition that could make or break their dreams. With tensions running high and personal rivalries threatening to tear them apart, the dancers must learn to trust each other and find the courage to shine on stage.” 可以理解为音乐剧《Rhythms of the Heart》的核心主题是友谊与团队合作。因此，正确答案为选项 C.

22．细节理解题。在描述中提到，“Set against the backdrop of a post-apocalyptic world, this musical follows a group of survivors as they search for hope and redemption in a desolate landscape.” 可以明确得出音乐剧《Echoes of Eternity》将其角色置于一个末日后的世界中。因此，正确答案为选项 C.

23．细节理解题。描述中提到，“In a quaint seaside town, a young girl discovers a hidden treasure map that leads her on a thrilling adventure.” 明确指出音乐剧《Whispers in the Wind》的前提是寻找隐藏的宝藏。因此，正确答案为选项 A. .

B

Every holiday season, I get nostalgic (怀旧的) and take a trip down Christmas tree lane. I think about how hard my mom worked to make the holidays special. I remember how she said and proudly displayed all of the gifts she received from us. She acted as if her plastic beaded bracelet (手镯) was made of priceless stones. Year after year, whatever we gave her, she would treasure the gifts as though she was the luckiest woman on earth.

Through the years, friends come and go, but my mom is a constant, my true best friend and biggest fan. She’s by my side not only for the good moments cheering me on with pride, but holding my hand and letting me use her shoulder to cry on through the bad. She refuses to give up on me even when I want to. She is always there to encourage me in the midst of life’s challenges and eager to celebrate life’s joys.

So as much as the salt dough ornament (装饰品) pleased her, which is in a noticeable place on her tree every year, I’ve increased its amount now to surprise her at Christmas. I ask myself. What hasn’t she done before? What is something that she would like, but would never, in a million years, buy herself?

Gifts mom will treasure. So for the one who knows you best and still loves you, find a great gift that will show how much you really care and value her support. Select a thoughtful gift based on what brings her the greatest enjoyment.

However, the best gifts, I suppose, cannot be wrapped. Set aside time to spend alone with mom. It can simply be a day together doing what she enjoys most or plan a weekend getaway to a place she has always wanted to see. It will mean more to her than you may ever know. Together you will create lasting memories she will treasure for the rest of her life.

What are your most memorable moments with your mom? For your mom, what would you value most in the holiday season?

24．Why does the author regard her mother as her best friend?

A．Because they share the same interest in Christmas decorations.

B．Because she always receives encouragement from her mother.

C．Because her mother gives her a big surprise at every Christmas.

D．Because they are pleased with whatever gifts they give each other.

25．What can we infer from the underlined sentences in the third paragraph?

A．The author’s mother never gets something for nothing.

B．The author’s mother has always been giving rather than taking.

C．The author feels ashamed of having kept her mother working too hard.

D．The author bitterly regrets having cared little for her mother in the past.

26．In the author’s opinion, what’s the best gift for moms?

A．Lasting memories. B．Long holiday seasons.

C．Time with their children. D．Things moms never buy in person.

27．What would be the best title for the passage?

A．Gifts Your Mom Will Treasure

B．How to Make Holidays Special

C．Memorable Moments with Your Mom

D．Mom-A Strong Supporter and the Best Friend

【答案】24．B 25．B 26．C 27．A

【导语】这是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章作者通过给妈妈送礼物这件事讨论了妈妈会珍惜的礼物是什么。

24．细节理解题。根据文章第二段“She’s by my side not only for the good moments cheering me on with pride, but holding my hand and letting me use her shoulder to cry on through the bad. She refuses to give up on me even when I want to. She is always there to encourage me in the midst of life’s challenges and eager to celebrate life’s joys.(她在我身边，不仅是在美好的时刻为我骄傲地加油，而且在困难的时候握着我的手，让我靠着她的肩膀哭泣。即使我想放弃，她也不肯放弃我。在生活的挑战中，她总是在那里鼓励我，渴望庆祝生活的快乐。)”可知，作者认为她的母亲是她最好的朋友，因为她总是从母亲那里得到鼓励。故选B。

25．推理判断题。根据划线部分句子“What hasn’t she done before? What is something that she would like, but would never, in a million years, buy herself?(她以前没做过什么？什么东西是她想要的，但永远也不会给自己买的？)”可推知，作者的母亲总是给予而不是索取。故选B。

26．细节理解题。根据文章第五段“However, the best gifts, I suppose, cannot be wrapped. Set aside time to spend alone with mom.(然而，我想最好的礼物是无法包装的。留出时间和妈妈独处。)”可知，作者认为对于妈妈来说最好的礼物是和孩子在一起的时间。故选C。

27．主旨大意题。根据文章第一段“Year after year, whatever we gave her, she would treasure the gifts as though she was the luckiest woman on earth.(年复一年，无论我们送她什么，她都会珍惜这些礼物，仿佛她是世界上最幸运的女人。)”、文章第四段“Gifts mom will treasure. So for the one who knows you best and still loves you, find a great gift that will show how much you really care and value her support. Select a thoughtful gift based on what brings her the greatest enjoyment.(妈妈会珍惜的礼物。所以，对于那个最了解你，仍然爱你的人，找一份能显示你有多关心和珍惜她支持的礼物吧。选择一份能给她带来最大快乐的礼物。)”和文章第五段“However, the best gifts, I suppose, cannot be wrapped. Set aside time to spend alone with mom.(然而，我想最好的礼物是无法包装的。留出时间和妈妈独处。)”可知，文章主要讨论了妈妈会珍惜的礼物是什么。所以用A项“Gifts Your Mom Will Treasure”作为文章的题目与文章主题项符合。故选A。

C

African penguins live on the rocky coasts of South Africa, Namibia and nearby islands. Like other types of penguins, the birds have white feathers covering their chests and black feathers covering their backs. They form lifelong pair bonds with mates, but they nest in huge colonies — so, scientists wondered how the birds were able to identify their partners among the sea of black-and-white birds. They wondered if their chest spots had something to do with it. To test this theory, they studied 12 African penguins at a zoo and marine park near Rome called Zoomarine Italia.

In one test, they hung two life-size photographs of the African penguins. One showed a random member of the colony, while the other showed the test subject’s mate. The scientists recorded the birds’ interactions with the photos: How long did they spend looking at each one, as well as how much time did they spend standing near each photograph? The penguins spent more time gazing at the photo of their partners — about 23 seconds longer, on average — than looking at the other photo. They also stood next to the image of their beau s for twice as long. Then, the researchers covered up the heads of the birds in the photographs, leaving only their speckled bodies visible, and the penguins still lingered near their partners’ portraits.

In another experiment, the researchers hung up two photos of a bird’s mate — but, in one, they had digitally removed its spots. In this case, the penguin again spent more time looking at the photo with the dots.

Finally, the researchers posted two photographs of penguins with digitally removed spots — one of the test subject’s mate and the other of a random penguin from the colony. In this scenario, the penguins did not appear to recognize their partners. They spent roughly the same amount of time gazing at or standing near both photos.

Together, the results of these experiments suggest African penguins are zeroing in on their partners’ spots and using them like name tags, scientists say.

“Our results provide the first evidence of a specific visual cue responsible for spontaneous individual recognition by a bird and highlight the importance of considering all sensory modalities in the study of animal communication,” the researchers write in the paper.

28．What can we learn from Paragraph 1?

A．African penguins live on the rocky coasts of North Africa.

B．Scientists are curious about the African penguins.

C．African penguins have white feathers covering their backs.

D．Scientists studied 12 African penguins only at a zoo near Rome.

29．What plays a key role in African penguins’ identifying their partners?

A．Their partners’ voice. B．Their partners’ heads.

C．Their partners’ back feathers. D．Their partners’ speckled bodies.

30．What does the underlined phrase “zeroing in on” in Paragraph 5 mean?

A．Losing sight of. B．Taking delight in.

C．Paying attention to. D．Speaking highly of.

31．Where might you find the passage?

A．In a science report. B．In a travel brochure.

C．In a biology textbook. D．In a fashion magazine.

【答案】28．B 29．D 30．C 31．A

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了非洲企鹅与它们的配偶是终身伴侣关系。科学家们进行了一系列实验来研究它们是如何在众多企鹅中识别出自己的伴侣的。

28．细节理解题。根据第一段中的“scientists wondered how the birds were able to identify their partners among the sea of black-and-white birds(科学家们想知道这些鸟是如何在黑白相间的鸟类中识别出自己的伴侣的)”可知，科学家们想知道非洲企鹅是如何在众多企鹅中识别自己的伴侣的，即科学家们对非洲企鹅很好奇。故选B。

29．细节理解题。根据文章第五段“Together, the results of these experiments suggest African penguins are zeroing in on their partners’ spots and using them like name tags, scientists say.(科学家们说，这些实验的结果表明，非洲企鹅正在瞄准伴侣身上的斑点，并把它们当作标签来使用。)”可知，本段在总结一系列实验，得出的结论是：非洲企鹅根据伴侣身上的斑点来识别自己的伴侣。故选D。

30．词句猜测题。根据前文提到的实验过程和画线词组后的“and using them like name tags(把它们当作标签来使用)”可知，非洲企鹅非常关注它们伴侣身上的斑点，并把它们当作名字标签一样。由此可知，zeroing in on意为“关注”，pay attention to意为“关注”，符合题意。故选C。

31．推理判断题。根据文章第一段“To test this theory, they studied 12 African penguins at a zoo and marine park near Rome called Zoomarine Italia.(为了验证这一理论，他们在罗马附近的动物园和海洋公园研究了12只非洲企鹅。)”、文章第二段“In one test, they hung two life-size photographs of the African penguins.(在一项测试中，他们悬挂了两张真人大小的非洲企鹅照片。)”和文章第三段“In another experiment, the researchers hung up two photos of a bird’s mate—but, in one, they had digitally removed its spots.(在另一个实验中，研究人员挂起了两张鸟类配偶的照片——但是，在其中一张照片中，他们用数字技术删除了它的斑点。)”可知，本文着重在介绍实验过程，由此可推知，该文章来自一篇科学报告。故选A。

D

At a conference last week, I received an interesting piece of advice:  “Assume you are wrong.” The advice came from Brian Nosek, a fellow psychology professor. He wasn’t objecting to any particular claim I’d made — he was offering a strategy for pursuing better science, and for encouraging others to do the same.

To understand the context for Nosek’s advice, we need to take a step back — to the nature of science itself. Despite what many of us learned in elementary school, there is no single scientific method. Just as scientific theories change, so do scientific methods.

Assuming you are right might be a motivating force, sustaining the enormous effort that conducting scientific work requires. But it also makes it easy to interpret criticisms as personal attacks, and for scientific arguments to develop into personal battles. Beginning, instead, from the assumption you are wrong, a criticism is easier to be viewed as a helpful pointer, a constructive suggestion for how to be less wrong — a goal that your critic probably shares.

Nosek’s advice may sound pessimistic, but it’s not so foreign to science. Philosophers of science sometimes refer to the “pessimistic meta-induction (元归纳)” on the history of science: All of our past scientific theories have been wrong, so surely our current theories will turn out to be wrong, too. That doesn’t mean we haven’t made progress, but it does indicate that there is always room for improvement—ways to be less wrong.

I like the advice because it builds in an awareness of our limitations and a readiness to accept the unknown (“there are things I do not know!”) along with a sense that we can do better (“there are things I do not know yet!”). It also builds in a sense of community — we’re all in the same boat when it comes to falling short of getting things right. Perhaps the focus on a shared goal — our goal as scientists and humans of being less wrong — can help make up for any harm in scientific motivation or communication.

32．Why did Nosek send the advice?

A．To express opinions about my claims. B．To remind me to be open to criticism.

C．To encourage me to take up science. D．To better my understanding of psychology.

33．How does assuming you are wrong help?

A．It motivates scientists to make efforts. B．It addresses personal attacks and conflicts.

C．It sets a constructive improvement goal. D．It contributes to a deeper insight into yourself.

34．What does the author think of science theories?

A．Dynamic. B．Testable. C．Pioneering. D．Well-established.

35．Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A．Accept the Unknown B．Aim to Be Less Wrong

C．Get Engaged in Psychology D．Dig into the Nature of Science

【答案】32．B 33．C 34．A 35．B

【导语】本文是一篇议论文，主要讲述了作者对在科学研究中“假设你是错的”这条建议的看法，并肯定了它所带来的好处。

32．推理判断题。根据第一段中的“He wasn’t objecting to any particular claim I’d made—he was offering a strategy for pursuing better science, and for encouraging others to do the same.(他并没有反对我的任何特定主张——他提出了一个追求更好科学的策略，并鼓励其他人也这样做。)”和第三段中的“Beginning, instead, from the assumption you are wrong, a criticism is easier to be viewed as a helpful pointer, a constructive suggestion for how to be less wrong—a goal that your critic probably shares.(相反，从你错了的假设开始，批评更容易被视为一个有用的提示，一个如何减少错误的建设性建议——这是你的批评者可能也有的同样目标)”可知，Nosek提出的这条建议是一个追求更好科学的策略，从假设自己错了开始，就会更容易接受批评，让自己减少错误，由此可推测出，Nosek提出这条建议是为了提醒作者对批评持开放态度。故选B。

33．推理判断题。根据第三段中的“Beginning, instead, from the assumption you are wrong, a criticism is easier to be viewed as a helpful pointer, a constructive suggestion for how to be less wrong—a goal that your critic probably shares.(相反，从你错了的假设开始，批评更容易被视为一个有用的提示，一个如何减少错误的建设性建议——这是你的批评者可能也有的同样目标)”可知，假设你错了可以帮助你获得如何减少错误的建设性建议，而减少错误或许是你和你的批评者的共同目标，由此可推测出，假设你错了可以帮助设立一个建设性的改进目标。故选C。

34．细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Just as scientific theories change, so do scientific methods.(正如科学理论在变化，科学方法也在变化)”可知，作者认为科学理论是变化的、动态的。故选A。

35．标题归纳题。通读全文，尤其是第一段第一句“At a conference last week, I received an interesting piece of advice: ‘Assume you are wrong.’(在上周的一次会议上，我收到了一条有趣的建议：‘假设你错了。’)”和最后一段最后一句“Perhaps the focus on a shared goal—our goal as scientists and humans of being less wrong—can help make up for any harm in scientific motivation or communication.(也许关注一个共同的目标——我们作为科学家和人类的目标是减少错误——可以帮助弥补科学动机或沟通中的任何伤害)”可知，本文主要讨论了在科学研究中“假设你是错的”这个方法，它有助于让所有人关注减少错误这一共同目标，从而让科学取得进步，由此可推测出，B项“力求减少错误”最适合作本文标题。故选B。

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。

Poor indoor air quality can have health consequences that range from disease of the eyes, nose and throat to headaches and dizziness. It’s also linked to respiratory (呼吸的) and heart disease. 36 .

●Maximize fresh air

Katherine Pruitt, National Senior Director for Policy at the American Lung Association, offers three basic steps you can take to make your air better at home. 37 . She says, “Let fresh air from outside in.” This means that opening up your windows is often the simplest way to disperse anything bad that may be accumulating inside. If you have a central air conditioner, running it can be a good way to bring in outside air.

It may make sense to use a fan to improve indoor air quality. For instance, you might place one near an open window to help exhaust indoor air to the outdoors.

● 38

The second thing you can do is called source control, which is keeping sources of pollutants out of the indoor environment if you can, says Pruitt.

It can be as simple, Pruitt says, as leaving your dry cleaning outside long enough to air the harmful chemicals out.

Cleaning your home is helpful. But Pruitt warns that “ 39 .” She advises, “Read the labels and select safer products when you can.”

●Purify the air

Finally, if necessary, the third thing you can try to improve your air is purification. For instance, if you want to remove airborne particles like smoke, dust and germs, 40 . “For homes with air conditioners,” says Pruitt, “you have a purifier that you’re supposed to be changing regularly.”

A．Prevent the air pollution

B．Control the source of the pollutants

C．you should focus on the air quality

D．The first has to do with ventilation (通风)

E．Here’s how to keep your home’s air clean

F．it may make sense to use an indoor air purifier

G．Use of harsh cleaning supplies can introduce its own risks

【答案】36．E 37．D 38．B 39．G 40．F

【导语】这是一篇说明文。室内空气质量差会对健康造成影响。本文介绍了三个基本步骤让室内的空气更好。

36．根据上文“Poor indoor air quality can have health consequences that range from disease of the eyes, nose and throat to headaches and dizziness. It’s also linked to respiratory (呼吸的) and heart disease.(室内空气质量差会对健康造成影响，从眼睛、鼻子和喉咙疾病到头痛和头晕。它还与呼吸系统疾病和心脏病有关)”可知，空前提到室内空气质量差会对人体健康造成影响，比如与呼吸道相关的疾病和心脏病，而空后提到保持室内空气清洁的方法。故此空应承上启下，引出下文的建议。E项“以下是如何保持你室内空气清洁的方法”符合语境。故选E项。

37．空前“Katherine Pruitt, National Senior Director for Policy at the American Lung Association, offers three basic steps you can take to make your air better at home.(美国肺脏协会国家高级政策主任Katherine Pruitt提供了三个基本步骤，让你在家里的空气更好)”提到有三个基本步骤可让室内空气更好；再结合第三空下文中的“The second thing you can do is called source control(你可以做的第二件事叫做源头控制)”可知，此空应介绍三个基本步骤中的第一个步骤。D项“第一个步骤与通风有关”符合语境。故选D项。

38．设空处为小标题，应概括本段主要内容。根据下文“The second thing you can do is called source control, which is keeping sources of pollutants out of the indoor environment if you can, says Pruitt.(普鲁伊特说，你可以做的第二件事是源头控制，即尽可能将污染源排除在室内环境之外)”可知，本段主要介绍控制污染源。B项“控制污染的来源”可作为本段的小标题，符合语境。故选B项。

39．根据空前的warns和空后的“Read the labels and select safer products when you can.(阅读标签，尽可能选择更安全的产品)”可知，普鲁伊特建议购买更安全的产品。由此可推知，此空应介绍其原因。G项“使用劣质的清洁用品可能会带来风险”与下文构成因果关系，且G项中的harsh cleaning supplies与下文中的safer products相呼应，符合语境。故选G项。

40．根据小标题以及上文“Finally, if necessary, the third thing you can try to improve your air is purification.(最后，如果有必要，你可以尝试的第三件事就是净化空气)”可知，本段介绍的第三个步骤是净化空气，且空前“For instance, if you want to remove airborne particles like smoke, dust and germs(例如，如果你想去除空气中的颗粒物，如烟雾、灰尘和细菌)”提到remove airborne particles，即去除空气中的微小颗粒。故F项“使用室内空气净化器可能是有意义的”符合语境。故选F项。

**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。

My son asked me months ago if he could switch from his mainstream high school to a   41 school. At that time, I was unsure and a little 42

He wasn’t doing well in his school, and I knew the best thing for him was to 43 to another learning environment to complete his study. But my heart hurt a little that he would not walk the same graduation 44 that I had walked, and also the scenario (设想) I had created was no longer beneficial to his 45 .

My son is extremely 46 and had a small friend group. Large groups are complex for him. A school of over 2,500 kids can be difficult for anyone, let alone my boy with social 47 .

Then, we decided the vocational school (职业学校) was an option with the same general curriculum 48 by our state to graduate high school. The 49 he had already earned would carry over, and he could graduate early.

By allowing him to go there, we have watched him 50 ! The difference is astonishing. He 51 friendship, he was productive and participated in a life skills course to help himself with real-life studies, and he 52 with his teachers.

The most significant change was that he would come home 53 , enthusiastic about his day, and excited to 54 how his day had gone.

As his momma, it is all I needed to know that my son has chosen what was 55 for him.

41．A．compulsory B．technical C．unprofessional D．academic

42．A．heartbroken B．nervous C．angry D．confused

43．A．apply B．adapt C．transfer D．talk

44．A．ceremony B．moment C．dilemma D．stage

45．A．curriculum B．wellbeing C．friendship D．decision

46．A．bald B．generous C．straightforward D．shy

47．A．anxiety B．conduct C．responsibility D．awareness

48．A．studied B．canceled C．required D．banned

49．A．credits B．subjects C．medals D．reputations

50．A．graduate B．worsen C．thrive D．suffer

51．A．formed B．understood C．abandoned D．remembered

52．A．got away B．made up C．lined up D．got along

53．A．crying B．murmuring C．complaining D．smiling

54．A．oversell B．learn C．share D．predict

55．A．affordable B．suitable C．available D．sensible

【答案】

41．B 42．A 43．C 44．D 45．B 46．D 47．A 48．C 49．A 50．C 51．A 52．D 53．D 54．C 55．B

【导语】这是一篇记叙文，文章主要讲述儿子有社交焦虑，作者将他转去职业学校后他改变很大，作者知道自己为儿子选择了适合他的东西。

41．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：几个月前，我儿子问我他能不能从主流高中转到技术学校。A. compulsory强制的；B. technical技术性的；C. unprofessional非专业的；D. academic学术的。根据第四段中“we decided the vocational school (职业学校) was an option”可知，儿子问作者能不能从主流高中转到技术学校，故选B。

42．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：那时候，我很不确定，还有点心碎。A. heartbroken心碎的；B. nervous紧张的；C. angry生气的；D. confused困惑的。根据语境及下一段中“But my heart hurt a little”可知，儿子想转到职业学校，作者有点心碎，故选A。

43．考查动词词义辨析。句意：他在学校表现不好，我知道对他来说最好的办法就是转到另一个学习环境去完成他的学业。A. apply申请；B. adapt适应；C. transfer转移，转学；D. talk谈论。根据上文“if he could switch from his mainstream high school to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school”可知，此处和“switch”同义，指转到另一个学习环境，故选C。

44．考查名词词义辨析。句意：但我的心有点痛，他不会再走我走过的那个毕业舞台，我所创造的设想也不再有利于他的幸福。A. ceremony典礼；B. moment时刻；C. dilemma困境；D. stage舞台。结合语境及空前的“graduation”可知，儿子要转学，不会再走作者走过的那个毕业舞台，故选D。

45．考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. curriculum课程；B. wellbeing健康，幸福；C. friendship友谊；D. decision决定。上文提到儿子想转学，结合下文“A school of over 2,500 kids can be difficult for anyone, let alone my boy with social \_\_\_\_\_\_\_”可知，儿子有社交焦虑，故这所学生很多的学校对儿子的健康没有好处，故选B。

46．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我儿子非常害羞，朋友圈很小。A. bald秃顶的；B. generous慷慨的；C. straightforward直截了当的；D. shy害羞的。根据“had a small friend group”可知，儿子朋友少，说明他害羞，不善于交友，故选D。

47．考查名词词义辨析。句意：一所有2500多名学生的学校对任何人来说都很困难，更不用说我那有社交焦虑症的儿子了。A. anxiety焦虑；B. conduct行为；C. responsibility责任；D. awareness意识。根据上文“My son is extremely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and had a small friend group.”可知，儿子朋友很少，故应是有社交焦虑，故选A。

48．考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后，我们决定选择职业学校，与我们州要求高中毕业的普通课程相同。A. studied学习；B. canceled取消；C. required要求，需要；D. banned禁止。根据空后的“by our state to graduate high school”可知，我们州要求职业学校和高中毕业的普通课程相同，故选C。

49．考查名词词义辨析。句意：他已经获得的学分可以结转，他可以提前毕业。A. credits学分；B. subjects科目；C. medals奖章；D. reputations名誉。根据“and he could graduate early”可知，可以提前毕业，故此处指学分可以结转，学分够了就可以毕业，故选A。

50．考查动词词义辨析。句意：通过让他去那里，我们看到了他的成长。A. graduate毕业；B. worsen变得更糟；C. thrive茁壮成长；D. suffer遭受。根据下文“He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friendship, he was productive and participated in a life skills course”可知，儿子去职业学校后的成长很明显，故选C。

51．考查动词词义辨析。句意：他建立了友谊，他很有成效，参加了一个生活技能课程来帮助自己在现实生活中学习，他和老师相处得很好。A. formed形成，建立；B. understood理解；C. abandoned遗弃；D. remembered想起，记得。上文提到儿子朋友少，根据空后的“friendship”可知，此处指他交到了朋友，form friendship“建立友谊”，故选A。

52．考查动词短语辨析。句意同上。A. got away离开；B. made up构成，编造；C. lined up排队；D. got along相处。根据空后的“with his teachers”可知，此处指他和老师相处得很好，故选D。

53．考查动词词义辨析。句意：最重要的变化是，他会微笑着回家，对他的一天充满热情，并兴奋地分享他的一天是如何度过的。A. crying哭泣；B. murmuring低语；C. complaining抱怨；D. smiling微笑。根据“…enthusiastic about his day, and excited…”可知，儿子现在很积极，会微笑着回家，故选D。

54．考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. oversell吹嘘；B. learn学习；C. share分享；D. predict预测。根据空后“how his day had gone”可知，儿子回家后会分享自己在学校是如何度过的，故选C。

55．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：作为他的妈妈，我只需要知道我的儿子选择了适合他的东西。A. affordable买得起的；B. suitable合适的；C. available可获得的；D. sensible明智的。根据上文描述的儿子的积极变化可知，作者为儿子选择了适合他的东西，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。

Farmers begin to grow cacao trees in some provinces in South China. 56 (origin), the trees grow in the shady areas of rainforests near the Earth’s equator, which require 57 exact amount of water, warmth, soil and protection. After about five years, cacao trees start producing large fruits 58 (call) pods, which grow near the trunk of the tree. The seeds inside these pods are harvested to make chocolate. There are several kinds of cacao trees. Most of the world’s chocolate 59 (make) from the Forastero cacao tree. But Chinese farmers can also grow Criollo or Trinitario cacao trees. Growing cacao trees 60 (be) very hard work for farmers because cacao trees grow n on farms are much 61 (easily) threatened by diseases and insects than wild trees are. They have to find many ways to deal with the damage.

Today, chocolate industry is developing Chinese elements as chocolate shapes. The “big chocolate 62 (consume)”, such as Belgium, Italy, Germany and other European countries, also have designers to integrate Chinese elements into the chocolate modeling. In recent years, cultural and creative chocolates have been introduced 63 a variety of ways. From delicate cloth coins and silver locks to national 64 (treasure) and ancient buildings, they can be turned into delicious food on the tip of the tongue, 65 people can taste buds through the time tunnel and feel the history and culture.

【答案】

56．Originally 57．an 58．called 59．is made 60．is 61．more easily 62．consumers 63．in 64．treasures 65．so

【导语】这是一篇说明文。本文主要介绍了中国种植可可树的现状以及中国元素在巧克力设计中的体现。

56．考查副词。句意：最初，这些树生长在地球赤道附近的热带雨林的阴凉地区，这需要一定数量的水、温暖、土壤和保护。设空处位于句首，修饰整个句子，应用副词originally“原来，起初”，作状语，位于句首，首字母大写。故填Originally。

57．考查冠词。句意：最初，这些树生长在地球赤道附近的热带雨林的阴凉地区，这需要一定数量的水、温暖、土壤和保护。an amount of“许多”，为固定短语，句中的amount被exact修饰，而exact的发音以元音音素开头。故填an。

58．考查非谓语动词。句意：大约五年后，可可树开始结被称为豆荚的大型果实，这些果实长在树的树干附近。主句的谓语为start，所以设空处应用非谓语动词，call“把……叫做”与fruits 之间为逻辑上的被动关系，故应用过去分词形式，作后置定语，修饰large fruits。故填called。

59．考查动词语态、主谓一致。句意：世界上大部分的巧克力都是由福拉斯特罗可可树制成的。本句陈述客观事实，应用一般现在时；主语chocolate为不可数名词，谓语应用第三人称单数形式；chocolate与make“制作”之间为被动关系，应用一般现在时的被动语态。故填is made。

60．考查时态、主谓一致。句意：种植可可树对农民来说是非常辛苦的工作，因为种植在农场的可可树比野生的可可树更容易受到疾病和昆虫的威胁。此处陈述客观事实，应用一般现在时，主句主语是动名词短语Growing cacao trees，be动词用is。故填is。

61．考查形容词比较级。句意：种植可可树对农民来说是非常辛苦的工作，因为种植在农场的可可树比野生的可可树更容易受到疾病和昆虫的威胁。根据空前的much和空后的than可知，此处需要使用比较级形式more easily“更容易”。故填more easily。

62．考查名词。句意：“巧克力消费大户”，像比利时、意大利、德国和欧洲其他国家，也有设计师将中国元素融入巧克力造型中。根据句意可知，此处表达“消费者”的含义；而根据后面列举的国家可知，应用consumer的复数。故填consumers。

63．考查固定短语。句意：近些年来，文化创意巧克力以各种方式被推出。此处表示“以……方式”，应用介词in。故填in。

64．考查名词的数。句意：从精美的布币和银锁到国家宝藏和古代建筑，人们可以将它们变成舌尖上的美食，这样人们就能通过时间隧道品尝新芽并体验历史和文化。分析句子结构可知，treasure意为“宝物”时为可数名词，此处“国家宝藏”表示复数概念，应用复数形式。故填treasures。

65．考查连词。句意：从精美的布币和银锁到国家宝藏和古代建筑，人们可以将它们变成舌尖上的美食，这样人们就能通过时间隧道品尝新芽并体验历史和文化。根据句意可知，空后的句子是前面食物造型多种多样的结果，因此用连词so表因果关系。故填so。

**第四部分 写作（共两节, 满分40分）**

第一节（满分15分）

66．同普通话一样，地方方言也是我们中华文化的重要组成部分。请你以“Protect And Pass On Our Dialects”为题写一篇短文向你校英语报文化专栏投稿，内容包括：

1. 地方方言的发展现状;

2. 地方方言的重要作用;

3. 呼吁大家保护地方方言。

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。

参考词汇：普通话 mandarin

**Protect And Pass On Our Dialects**

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【答案】范文

**Protect And Pass On Our Dialects**

Recent years have witnessed that fewer and fewer young people are capable of speaking their dialects. Dialects are facing challenges and losing ground gradually.

While mandarin is crucial for most Chinese people, the significance of local dialects is undeniable. Actually, not only are dialects communication tools, but they also play a very important role in cultural heritage, representing our roots and history. Furthermore, it is dialects that contribute to the diversity of cultures in different regions.

Therefore, it is high time that dialects should be preserved so that they can be heard by the next generations. Let’s embrace and celebrate the diversity of our dialects, ensuring their survival for generations to come.

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生以“Protect And Pass On Our Dialects”为题写一篇短文向你校英语报文化专栏投稿。

【详解】1.词汇积累

重要的：crucial→vital

无可争辩的：undeniable→incontestable

庆祝：celebrate→observe

确保：ensure→make sure

2.句式拓展

合并简单句

原句：Recent years have witnessed that fewer and fewer young people are capable of speaking their dialects. Dialects are facing challenges and losing ground gradually.

拓展句：Dialects are facing challenges and losing ground gradually because recent years have witnessed that fewer and fewer young people are capable of speaking their dialects.

【点睛】[高分句型1] While mandarin is crucial for most Chinese people, the significance of local dialects is undeniable. (运用了while引导让步状语从句)

[高分句型2] Let’s embrace and celebrate the diversity of our dialects, ensuring their survival for generations to come. (运用了现在分词作状语)

第二节（满分25分）

67．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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【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.

【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)