**绝密★启用前**

2024年高考押题预测卷01【九省新高考卷】

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 woman mean?

A．The man forgot to do his hair.

B．The man forgot to put on a tie.

C．The man is wearing clothes that don’t match.

【答案】C

【原文】W: Have you looked in the mirror today?

M: Ah not since I woke up this morning. Why? Did I forget to do my hair or something?

W: Well, let’s just say that green ties and pink shirts. Don’t really mix.

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．Where does the conversation take place?

A．At a store. B．At a gym. C．At home.

【答案】A

【原文】M: I’m looking for a plain blue sweater.

W: How about this one?

M: Yes, that’s nice. Could I try it on?

W: Certainly. The fitting rooms are over there.

5．When will the woman leave?

A．In the morning. B．In the afternoon. C．In the evening.

【答案】A

【原文】W: Could you help me make a plane reservation?

M: I would be happy to help you. Where do you plan on going?

W: I am going to go to Hawaii and would rather leave in the evening.

 M: Sorry, there are no tickets available for the evening. Would you prefer a morning or afternoon departure?

W: Okay. I need to depart in the morning but prefer to return in the afternoon.

**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 are the speakers mainly talking about?

A．Buying a present. B．Attending a concert. C．Planning a birthday party.

7．What will the speakers do later?

A．See a movie. B．Read a novel. C．Meet up with Jane.

【答案】6．A 7．C

【原文】W: I have been trying hard to choose a gift for Kate for her birthday.

M: That’s been hard for me, too.

W: Would you like to go in with me and choose something together?

M: Yes, two heads are better than one. So, what does Kate like doing? That might help us choose something.

W: She seems to enjoy listening to music, reading novels and going to the movies.

M: Maybe we could get her a concert ticket. What do you think?

W: That’s a good idea. But we don’t know what concert she likes.

M: Jane can help us. She knows Kate very well.

W: You’re right. Let’s see Jane this afternoon after class.

M: Okay.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8．Where are the speakers?

A．In a car. B．On a boat. C．On a motorcycle.

9．What is the woman doing?

A．Looking at a paper map. B．Trying to find a website. C．Using a phone to give directions.

【答案】8．A 9．C

【原文】M: Can you see how close we are on the map?

W: It looks like we’re pretty close but these smartphone maps are hard to read.

M: Yeah, I always prefer to look at a paper map. I think I still have some in the pocket of the right door if you want to grab one.

W: No, I’d probably be even worse of that. Oh, I think you were supposed to turn left back there.

M: You mean that you were supposed to tell me to turn left back there.

W: Yeah, I’m sorry. I don’t have one of these kinds of phones, so I’m afraid I don’t really know what I am doing. Do you want to pull over and take a look?

M: No, it’s okay. Just push that little button on the side of the phone to turn on the sound. That will allow us to hear the directions out loud.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

10．What is the woman’s job?

A．A teacher. B．A writer. C．A trainee.

11．What is the course intended to do?

A．Assess students’ reading difficulty.

B．Enhance teachers’ reading techniques.

C．Improve teachers’ ability to teach reading.

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

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

【答案】10．A 11．C 12．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。

13．What is the man doing?

A．Attending a course.

B．Conducting an interview.

C．Hosting a talent show.

14．Why does Kate gather close friends when setting goals?

A．To compete with them.

B．To lose weight together.

C．To share her problems with them.

15．What does Kate believe is the benefit of involving others in goal-setting?

A．It helps keep one honest.

B．It allows for friendly competition.

C．It ensures complete secrecy of goals.

16．Why do most people struggle to reach their goals?

A．They lack determination.

B．They set unrealistic goals.

C．They lose focus due to busy lives.

【答案】13．B 14．C 15．A 16．C

【原文】M: Good morning. Today we’ll talk about goal-setting and we have a special guest here, Kate Warwick. Welcome to our program, Mrs. Warwick.

W: Thank you!

M: So Mrs. Warwick, can you tell us about your work in goal-setting?

W: Well. When it comes to goal-setting, I’m really focused. For example, if I want to lose weight, I will get a group of close friends around me and tell them I want to lose weight and increase my health. Then I’ll take action to achieve this goal by stopping eating unhealthy foods, etc.

M: Why do you gather some close friends together?

W: It is important for me because I need support. I know I can’t do it on my own. Also it helps, because I am able to share my problems with them. And by telling other people “I really want to do this and I seek your help”, they can keep you honest, I suppose.

M: And why is it that most people do so badly at reaching goals?

W: They lose focus. Everybody’s life is busy. There is so much happening in everybody’s life that what happens is that they might have a goal, and then something will get in the road of that.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17．How much does it cost a grown-up to visit the Sea Life Centre?

A．£2. B．£4. C．£10.

18．When do the hourly feeding times for the fish begin?

A．At 8:30 am. B．At 9:30 am. C．At 10:30 am.

19．What can children do in the Sea Life Theatre?

A．Perform in a play. B．Talk with an actor. C．Watch a short film.

20．What is the latest attraction at the Sea Life Theatre?

A．An open-air swimming pool.

B．An underwater glass passage.

C．An outside children’s play area.

【答案】17．B 18．B 19．C 20．B

【原文】W: Hi, everybody. Welcome to the sea life center. This is an extremely exciting place with so many things to see. It costs four pounds with grown-ups and two pounds for children. It opens at eight thirty A M every day of the year except the twenty fifth and twenty sixth of December when the center is closed. Special attractions to the children include the hourly feeding times for all the different fish.

    Starting at nine thirty A M, you can see everything here from the biggest fish to the smallest every morning from ten o’clock. There are short films for children in the sea life theatre. Some one is always there to answer questions about what she’s seen. The latest attraction of the center is a big glass passage you can walk through all around you. You’ll see fish swimming, sometimes even over your head. You certainly have a fierce possible view of the underwater world children like. It’s really amazing for grown-ups too. I’m sure you have a good time here.

**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

We have designed four different courses for people with a passion for learning Chinese. The following is the basic information of these courses.

★Course A is designed for those who have basic knowledge of the Chinese language. (May 28 to September 7)

Learning Objectives:

A variety of activities such as songs, games, etc., are carefully designed to motivate the students to learn. Each lesson has a song using all the new words and sentences. Upon completion of this course, you will be able to conduct conversations in Chinese, talk about your will and ability, and express an unhealthy condition when seeing a doctor.

★Course B is a 1-on-1 course with a live teacher, whose aim is to help total beginners. (June 5 to August 20)

Learning Objectives:

The series of courses is designed to emphasize the development of communication skills in listening and speaking. Recognizing characters and writing characters are also the focus of the courses.

Learning Content:

Master the pronunciation of nearly 60 frequently used Chinese words. You’ll be able to count numbers, and say hello and family members correctly. You’ll be able to tell names and ages, and introduce yourself briefly.

★Course C provides a 40-period entry level program of business Chinese, which is designed for beginners of business Chinese. (June 17 to September 16)

Learning Objectives:

This course contains 20 unites of business situation modules to describe the entire process and each phrase of business activities. Upon completion of this course, you will learn to greet people, introduce yourself and make schedules.

★Course D is for learners who have a weak foundation of Chinese learning but plan or hope to travel to China. (July 28 to October 7)

Learning Objectives:

Grasp the required communication skills when traveling in China; get to know related culture knowledge for communication with Chinese people; learn the possible emergencies and solutions when traveling in China.

Learning Content:

The possible scenes to be encountered during a travel are included in the course, including asking directions, ordering food, asking for help, shopping, etc. The course consists of the basic words and grammar.

21．Which of the four courses begins the earliest?

A．Course A． B．Course B． C．Course C． D．Course D．

22．What is special about Course B?

A．It provides a tutor. B．The teacher does a full-time job.

C．It focuses on teaching methods. D．It improves communication skills.

23．For which course will a man most probably go if he plans a tour to China?

A．Course A． B．Course B． C．Course C． D．Course D．

【答案】21．A 22．A 23．D

【导语】这是一篇应用文。本文主要介绍了四款汉语学习的课程及其特点。

21．细节理解题。根据四个课程的开课时间可知，课程开始最早的是在5月28日开始的Course A；Course B、Course C和Course D的开课时间分别是六月、六月和七月。故选A项。

22．细节理解题。根据Course B部分中“★Course B is a 1-on-1 course with a live teacher, whose aim is to help total beginners.(课程B是一门一对一的课程，有一位现场老师，目的是帮助初学者)”可知，该课程有一对一的教师现场辅导，即私人教师，而其他课程均未提及。故选A项。

23．细节理解题。根据Course D部分中“★Course D is for learners who have a weak foundation of Chinese learning but plan or hope to travel to China.(★课程D是为汉语基础薄弱但计划或希望到中国旅游的学习者开设的)”可知，该课程针对计划或想要到中国旅游的人群。故选D项。

B

Even now, I have vivid memories of my last day of high school. In my mind’s eye, I’m cleaning out my locker, and then staring at the emptiness for a few extra beats before slamming it shut for the last time. I’m roaming the halls with my best friend, blissfullyignoring the bells going off every 50 minutes on schedule because, just today, we’re allowed to break the rules. I’m sitting on my desk, swinging my feet, and shooting the breeze (闲聊) with my English teacher, Mr. Carr, in a way that makes me feel almost grown up.

It was maybe my favorite day of the whole year. Like the final layer of watercolor, the freedom and lightness I feel seeps (渗透) into the rest of my memories of that day and turns them just a shade rosier.

If the school year hasn’t yet ended for you, consider what you can do to make the finale count. Why? Because when it comes to human memory, not all moments are created equal. Instead, our remembered experiences are disproportionately (不成比例地) influenced by peaks(the best moments as well as the worst)and endings (the last moments). Nobel Prize winner Danny Kahneman, who discovered this phenomenon, called this the peak-end rule. It suggests that our judgment of a past experience is largely based on its most extreme point and its endpoint.

I took advantage of the peak-end rule years ago, when my girls were young enough to want a bedtime story each night. I remember thinking that whatever strife (冲突) and stress had occurred that day, I could make the last moments count. I could end on a note of calm and act like the patient mom I hadn’t quite managed to be just hours before.

Don’t mistake all moments as equal in significance. There’s a reason why yoga classes end with savasana (挺卧式). There’s a reason we eat dessert last. Do orchestrate (精心安排) endings. As Seattle Seahawks coach Pete Carroll might say: Finish strong. Last impressions are especially lasting.

24．What does the underlined word in paragraph 1 mean?

A．Calmly. B．Surprisingly.

C．Happily. D．Curiously.

25．Which statement is true about the peak-end rule?

A．Peaks in life can be remembered better than endings.

B．The last moments matter the most in our memories.

C．Our judgment of the past is determined by first impressions.

D．The peaks and ends of experiences are easier to remember.

26．What is paragraph 4 mainly about?

A．How the author applied the rule to daily life.

B．How the author treated her daughters.

C．What struggles the author had in life.

D．Why the author read stories to her kids.

27．Why is Pete Carroll mentioned in the last paragraph?

A．To prove the peak-end rule can be used in sports.

B．To encourage readers to value the last moments of an experience.

C．To explain why last impressions are lasting.

D．To show the importance of doing sports.

【答案】24．C 25．D 26．A 27．B

【导语】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者通过自己高中最后一天的鲜活记忆和坚持给女儿讲睡前故事的经历讲述了“峰终定律”（peak-end rule），它表明我们对一段经历的判断很大程度上取决于这段经历的巅峰和结尾，并建议人们珍惜结尾。

24．词句猜测题。根据画线词所在句中的“because, just today, we’re allowed to break the rules”可知，在这一天，他们不需要遵守学校里的规则，由此可推测出，作者忽略每50分钟定期响一次的铃声时是感到非常高兴的，blissfully意为“高兴地”，与happily意思相近。故选C。

25．推理判断题。根据第三段中的“Nobel Prize winner Danny Kahneman, who discovered this phenomenon, called this the peak-end rule. It suggests that our judgment of a past experience is largely based on its most extreme point and its endpoint.(诺贝尔奖获得者丹尼尔·卡尼曼发现了这一现象，称之为峰终定律。这表明，我们对过去经历的判断很大程度上是基于其最极端的点和终点。)”可知，峰终定律表明，我们在很大程度上是根据一段经历最极端的点和终点来进行判断的，由此可推测出，一段经历的巅峰和结尾最容易被记住。故选D。

26．主旨大意题。根据第四段“I took advantage of the peak-end rule years ago, when my girls were young enough to want a bedtime story each night. I remember thinking that whatever strife(冲突) and stress had occurred that day, I could make the last moments count. I could end on a note of calm and act like the patient mom I hadn’t quite managed to be just hours before.(几年前，当我的女儿们还很小，每天晚上都想听一个睡前故事时，我就利用了这条峰终定律。我记得当时我在想，无论那天发生了什么冲突和压力，我都能让最后的时刻变得重要。我可以平静地结束，表现得像一个几个小时前我还没能做到的耐心妈妈。)”可知，本段主要讲述了作者在生活中运用了峰终定律，每天坚持给女儿们讲睡前故事，无论这一天发生了什么，她都会耐心平静地用故事结束女儿们的一天。故选A。

27．推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“Do orchestrate(精心安排) endings. As Seattle Seahawks coach Pete Carroll might say: Finish strong. Last impressions are especially lasting.(一定要精心安排结尾。正如西雅图海鹰队教练皮特·卡罗尔可能会说的那样：强势结尾。最后的印象尤其持久。)”可知，作者引用皮特·卡罗尔的话想要说明结尾很重要，要精心安排结尾，目的是鼓励读者珍惜一段经历的最后时刻。故选B。

C

I recently found myself agonizing over a financial decision. So when I saw a financially savvy acquaintance at a party, I decided to ask for her advice. As the conversation deepened, however, I felt my stomach tighten in frustration. While I’m sure my friend wanted to help, her advice was immediately off the mark. She didn’t ask me questions or consider how my goals might differ from hers. She simply told me what she would do, and I quickly found myself tuning off her speech. The exchange left me feeling discouraged.

To help head off bad advice, get clear on your needs. Are you asking someone to help think through options you might take to resolve a problem? Are you asking someone to provide advice as your friend or as an objective observer? Communicating both your problem and your expectations will help your advice-giver approach your questions thoughtfully and with a goal of their own in mind.

David Eddie was an advice columnist for nearly two decades. At that time, he learned that good advice-givers ask questions that help them better understand where you’re coming from and what your goals are. They don’t assume they know the answer—or that you have the time, resources or ability to approach the challenge in the same way they would. “You want someone who’s going to drill down into the problem with you and take the time to understand the shape of it,” he says.

Personally motivated advice is usually pretty easy to spot. A friend may advise their secret crush to leave their current partner. That’s why Eddie often gathers a range of perspectives. He calls his group of advice-givers The Panel, and it’s made up of his wife, mom and some friends and colleagues. Their advice helps him see different sides of sticky issues—pushing him to consider different angles and outcomes. But in the end, he’s the one who makes the decision. He says, “I believe in the saying, ‘Seek the advice of many, but follow your own counsel.’” After all, everyone is an expert on their own life.

28．What should one do to avoid terrible advice?

A．Ask the advice-giver to help think through options.

B．Be specific about your needs.

C．Make sure the advice-giver is an objective observer.

D．Choose one of your friend as the advice-giver.

29．What can be inferred from David Eddie?

A．Good advice-givers have great experience.

B．Good advice-givers solve the problem personally for clients.

C．Good advice-givers tend to listen to clients.

D．Good advice-givers offer advice in clients’ shoes.

30．What is the suggestion given in Paragraph 4?

A．Trying suggestions from a range of perspectives.

B．Choosing a personally motivated suggestion.

C．Making your own decision after hearing extensive suggestions.

D．Trying to be an expert on your own life.

31．What can be a suitable title for the text?

A．Learning to Give Advice B．Asking Advice From Your Panel

C．Being a Friendly Advice-giver D．Avoiding Bad Advice

【答案】28．B 29．D 30．C 31．D

【导语】这是一篇说明文。本文介绍了如何避免他人给出糟糕建议的方法。

28．细节理解题。根据第二段“To help head off bad advice, get clear on your needs.(为了避免坏的建议，弄清楚你的需求)”可知，为了避免糟糕的建议，一定要明确自己的需求。故选B项。

29．推理判断题。根据第三段“At that time, he learned that good advice-givers ask questions that help them better understand where you’re coming from and what your goals are.(那时，他了解到，好的建议提供者会问一些问题，帮助他们更好地理解你从哪里来，你的目标是什么)”可知，好的建议者会设身处地地为客户提供建议。故选D项。

30．细节理解题。根据第四段“Their advice helps him see different sides of sticky issues—pushing him to consider different angles and outcomes. But in the end, he’s the one who makes the decision. He says, “I believe in the saying, ‘Seek the advice of many, but follow your own counsel.’” After all, everyone is an expert on their own life.(他们的建议帮助他看到棘手问题的不同方面，促使他考虑不同的角度和结果。但最终，他是做决定的人。他说：“我相信这句话:‘征求众人的意见，但听从自己的忠告。毕竟，每个人都是自己生活的专家)”可知，第四段给出的建议是征求众人的建议，但遵循自己的决策，即在广泛听取建议后做出自己的决定。故选C项。

31．主旨大意题。通读全文可知，作者在第一段以自己的经历为例，引出“如何避免糟糕的建议”这一话题；第二段给出第一个建议——明确自己的需求；第三段给出第二个建议——寻找一个能和你一起深入研究问题的人；第四段给出第三个建议——征求众人的建议，但自己做决定。故D选项“避免坏建议”最符合文章标题。故选D项。

D

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.

32．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.

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

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

34．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.

35．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】32．B 33．D 34．A 35．C

【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。

32．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。

33．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。

34．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。

35．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。

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。

When people first come across the Law of Attraction (吸引力法则), their hearts and minds often immediately think of one specific thing that they’d love to achieve in their lives. However, the next thought is often “But I can’t do that”. You may come up with all kinds of excuses. 36 Here are the reasons why you should believe you can use the Law of Attraction to obtain whatever you want.

Small steps create big changes. One of the most common reasons for abandoning dreams is that they simply seem too huge to realize. Usually it’s manageable to think of following your dream as taking a series of significant but small steps. 37 Then look at each of them. Not so unrealistic now, is it?

 38 When people are interviewed on their deathbeds or write about their lives in autobiographies (自传), it is often observed that major regrets tend to relate to things that were not done. In older age, it’s likely that you will be uncomfortable with the idea that you didn’t even try to do the thing that you loved or attempt to obtain what you truly wanted. 39 But you don’t ever need to feel this way! Make today the first day of your new journey towards avoiding regret.

Steps towards your dream are never backwards steps. Another common worry is that if you follow your dreams, you’ll be “taking steps back”. 40 However, what looks like backward steps in your old life can more productively and accurately be seen as forwarding steps in the brand new life you’re creating.

A．You can avoid regret.

B．It makes sense to move forward confidently.

C．Luckily, the truth is that it’s never too late to follow your dream.

D．It often comes up when people are at the top of careers they hate.

E．It is painful to feel like you haven’t ever found your true purpose.

F．For example, challenge yourself to write down the path to success in ten stages.

G．You have enough life experience and knowledge to make changes to pursue your dream.

【答案】36．C 37．F 38．A 39．E 40．D

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了几种可以让你保持追逐梦想的方法和建议。

36．根据上文“You may come up with all kinds of excuses. (你可能会想出各种各样的借口。)”提到不想付诸行动的各种借口，可知本空要谈到解决这一问题的方案。下文“Here are the reasons why you should believe you can use the Law of Attraction to obtain whatever you want. (下面是为什么你应该相信你可以利用吸引力法则得到你想要的任何东西的原因。)”提到建议和方法，可知本空是对下文的概括。选项C项“Luckily, the truth is that it’s never too late to follow your dream. (幸运的是，事实是，追逐梦想永远不会太晚。)”起到承上启下作用。故选C项。

37．上文“Usually it’s manageable to think of following your dream as taking a series of significant but small steps. (通常情况下，你可以把追求梦想看成是一系列重要而又小的步骤。)”说明可以把追求梦想看成重要而又小的步骤。F项“For example, challenge yourself to write down the path to success in ten stages. (例如，挑战自己，把通往成功的道路分为十个阶段。)”为具体举例解释这一方法，和上文内容意思一致，为上文内容的语意递进。故选F项。

38．该空为段首，总结该段内容。根据下文“When people are interviewed on their deathbeds or write about their lives in autobiographies (自传), it is often observed that major regrets tend to relate to things that were not done. In older age, it’s likely that you will be uncomfortable with the idea that you didn’t even try to do the thing that you loved or attempt to obtain what you truly wanted. (当人们在弥留之际接受采访，或在自传中讲述他们的生活时，我们常常发现，主要的遗憾往往与没有做过的事情有关。在年老的时候，你很可能会因为你甚至没有尝试做你喜欢的事情或试图获得你真正想要的东西而感到不舒服。)”可知，遗憾往往与没有做过的事情有关。A项“You can avoid regret. (你可以避免后悔。)”总结下文内容，引出下文中讲到的人们往往会因为什么而后悔。故选A项。

39．上文“In older age, it’s likely that you will be uncomfortable with the idea that you didn’t even try to do the thing that you loved or attempt to obtain what you truly wanted. (在年老的时候，你很可能会因为你甚至没有尝试做你喜欢的事情或试图获得你真正想要的东西而感到不舒服。)”提到没有尝试做你喜欢的事情或试图获得你真正想要的东西会使自己感到遗憾。下文“But you don’t ever need to feel this way! (但是你不需要有这种感觉！)”说明空处提到了某种感觉。E项“It is painful to feel like you haven’t ever found your true purpose. (感觉自己还没有找到自己真正的目标是很痛苦的。)”为对上文内容的语意递进，同时引起下文，下文中提到的“feel this way (这种感觉)”指的就是该句中的内容。故选E项。

40．上文“Another common worry is that if you follow your dreams, you’ll be “taking steps back”. (另一个常见的担忧是，如果你追随梦想，你会“倒退”。)”提到追随梦想，你会有“倒退”的这种担忧。下文“However, what looks like backward steps in your old life can more productively and accurately be seen as forwarding steps in the brand new life you’re creating. (然而，在你的旧生活中，那些看起来像是倒退的步骤，可以更有效、更准确地被视为你正在创造的全新生活中的前进步骤。)”为转折，说明这些担忧可能是创造的全新生活中的前进步骤。D项“It often comes up when people are at the top of careers they hate. (当人们处于自己讨厌的职业巅峰时，这种情况就会出现。)”起到承上启下作用，说明上文提到的情况。故选D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。

People believe that having pets is overall a good thing for children. But does this belief hold up to 41 ? The new field of human-animal interaction aims to find out.

Ten years ago, when psychologist Joan Smith reviewed the literature on child-animal relationships, she reported that interacting with animals led young children to better understand biology than pet-less children. Kindergartners who had cared for goldfish were more 42 when responding to questions like “does a goldfish have a heart?” They also more easily 43 biological information from one species to another, inferring that baby frogs get bigger just like goldfish do. She also reports that those kids who turned to their pets for emotional support were less 44 than these who didn’t.

The past ten years have seen some advances, but literature on the topic is still rather 45 . A recent paper by researcher Meg Brown at Lakeside University 46 some important information to the discussion.

She turned to a data-set that includes information from 7, 000 kids, ranging in 47 from thirteen to nineteen years. For the study, both pet owning and other types of 48 activities, like horseback riding, were considered as human-animal interaction experience.

She found that adolescents with animal experience were more likely to see themselves as important 49 to their communities, such as doing community service. She also found that the higher the level of 50 between a teenager and animals, the higher they scored on measurements of emotional connectedness in general. While causality (因果关系) cannot be determined, Brown says that it is at least 51 that children and adolescents can learn about healthy social relationships from their experiences of interacting with animals. “If a connection exists between the skills required for these relationships, then it might be useful to make use of animal relationships as a way to 52 the development of social skills,” she says.

Brown is aware of the limitations of her study. It can’t reach any conclusions about the causal role of animals in kids’ lives, and it’s limited to 53 nationwide. Besides, the study was not designed to 54 any potential negative effects of human-animal interaction experiences. Some other studies, for example, have shown that pet owners have higher levels of 55 , like depression, than non-pet owners.

41．A．common sense B．scientific evidence C．universal assumptions D．natural tendencies

42．A．enthusiastic B．curious C．accurate D．serious

43．A．transferred B．collected C．judged D．spread

44．A．cautious B．vigorous C．ambitious D．anxious

45．A．limited B．reliable C．varied D．fascinating

46．A．owes B．adds C．restricts D．adapts

47．A．status B．age C．height D．performance

48．A．animal-watching B．animal-led C．animal-friendly D．animal-related

49．A．donators B．delegates C．contributors D．witnesses

50．A．difference B．isolation C．attachment D．disapproval

51．A．possible B．questionable C．misleading D．uncertain

52．A．block B．stress C．involve D．promote

53．A．teenagers B．researchers C．pet-less children D．pet owners

54．A．do away with B．throw light on C．take advantage of D．make up for

55．A．needs B．tests C．explanations D．disorders

【答案】

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

【导语】

本文为一篇说明文，研究表明，建立良好的青少年和动物关系有利于孩子们的成长。

41．

考查短语词义辨析。句意：但这种观点经得起科学证据的检验吗？A. common sense常识；B. scientific evidence科学证据；C. universal assumptions普遍假设；D. natural tendencies自然趋势。根据“The new field of human-animal interaction aims to find out.”及第二段心理学家Joan Smith的研究结论可知，这里引出问题，询问“养宠物对孩子有好处”这个观点是否经得起科学证据的检验。故选B项。

42．

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在回答“金鱼有心脏吗？”这样的问题时，照顾过金鱼的幼儿园孩子的回答更为准确。A. enthusiastic热情的；B. curious好奇的；C. accurate准确的；D. serious严肃的。根据前文“interacting with animals led young children to better understand biology than pet-less children”可知，与动物互动的小朋友会表示出对于生物更好的理解，因此，他们的回答也就更准确。故选C项。

43．

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他们还更容易将生物信息从一个物种传递到另一个物种，推断出小青蛙会像金鱼一样变大。A. transferred转移；B. collected收集；C. judged判断；D. spread传播。根据“inferring that baby frogs get bigger just like goldfish do”可知，这些小朋友还能将生物信息在物种间类似性转移和传递。故选A项。

44．

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她还报告说，那些向宠物寻求情感支持的孩子比那些不向宠物寻求情感支持的孩子更少焦虑。A. cautious谨慎的；B. vigorous充满活力的；C. ambitious有抱负的；D. anxious焦虑的。根据“those kids who turned to their pets for emotional support”可知，有宠物作情感支持的孩子会比没有宠物的孩子负面情绪更少，此处表示“更少焦虑”。故选D项。

45．

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在过去的十年中已经取得了一些进展，但关于这一主题的文献仍然相当有限。A. limited有限的；B. reliable可靠的；C. varied各种各样的；D. fascinating令人着迷的。根据“The past ten years have seen some advances”及“but”和“ still”可知，虽然有一定进展，但是关于研究这一主题的文献还是有限的。故选A项。

46．

考查动词词义辨析。句意：湖边大学研究员梅格·布朗最近发表的一篇论文为这一讨论提供了一些重要信息。A. owes亏欠；B. adds添加；C. restricts限制；D. adapts适应，调整。根据文章第五段“She found that…”及“She also found that…”可知，此处表示梅格·布朗最近发表的一篇论文给这一讨论添加了新的信息。故选B项。

47．

考查名词词义辨析。句意：她转向了一个数据集，其中包括7000名13岁到19岁的孩子的信息。A. status身份；B. age年龄；C. height身高；D. performance表演。根据“from thirteen to nineteen years”可知，实验中的变量是年龄。故选B项。

48．

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在这项研究中，养宠物和其他类型的动物相关活动，如骑马，都被认为是人类与动物的互动体验。A. animal-watching观赏动物的；B. animal-led动物主导的；C. animal-friendly动物友好的；D. animal-related动物相关的。根据“like horseback riding, were considered as human-animal interaction experience.”可知，这些举例活动都是与动物有关的活动。故选D项。

49．

考查名词词义辨析。句意：她发现，有动物经历的青少年更有可能将自己视为社区的重要贡献者，比如做社区服务。A. donators捐赠者；B. delegates代表；C. contributors贡献者；D. witnesses目击者。根据“such as doing community service”可知，有动物经历的青少年更容易对社区做出贡献，成为贡献者。故选C项。

50．

考查名词词义辨析。句意：她还发现，青少年与动物之间的依恋程度越高，他们在情感联系方面的总体得分就越高。A. difference不同；B. isolation隔离；C. attachment依恋；D. disapproval不同意。根据“the higher they scored on measurements of emotional connectedness in general”可知，人和动物之间的依恋程度越高，情感联系方面的分值就越高。故选C项。

51．

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：虽然因果关系无法确定，但布朗说，儿童和青少年至少有可能从他们与动物互动的经历中学习到健康的社会关系。A. possible可能的；B. questionable可疑的；C. misleading误导的；D. uncertain不确定的。根据“that children and adolescents can learn about healthy social relationships from their experiences of interacting with animals.”及前文“While causality (因果关系) cannot be determined”可知，尽管人与动物之间关系的因果关系并不是确定的，但是孩子们能从经历中学到一些知识，这是可能的。故选A项。

52．

考查动词词义辨析。句意：“如果这些关系所需的技能之间存在联系，那么利用动物关系作为促进社会技能发展的一种方式可能是有用的，”她说。A. block阻塞，堵住；B. stress强调；C. involve涉及；D. promote提升，促进。根据“make use of animal relationships as a way”及“social skills”可知，可以利用与动物之间的关系促进社会技能发展。故选D项。

53．

考查名词词义辨析。句意：它无法得出任何关于动物在儿童生活中的因果作用的结论，而且仅限于全国的青少年。A. teenagers青少年；B. researchers研究者；C. pet-less children无宠物的孩子；D. pet owners宠物主人。根据上文“between a teenager and animals”及“children and adolescents can learn about healthy social relationships”可知，这项研究目前仅限于青少年。故选A项。

54．

考查动词短语辨析。句意：此外，这项研究并不是为了揭示人类与动物互动体验的任何潜在负面影响。A. do away with废除；B. throw light on揭示，阐明；C. take advantage of利用；D. make up for弥补，补偿。根据“Some other studies, for example, have shown that pet owners have higher levels of \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ , like depression, than non-pet owners.”可知，此段讲到了研究的限制性，研究并不是用来揭示人类与动物的任何负面的影响。故选B项。

55．

考查名词词义辨析。句意：例如，其他一些研究表明，养宠物的人比不养宠物的人患抑郁症等疾病的程度更高。A. needs需要；B. tests测试；C. explanations解释；D. disorders障碍，疾病。根据“like depression, than non-pet owners.”可知，此处表示一些研究中表明，养宠物的人有更高的患某些疾病障碍的水平。故选D项。

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。

A vast region with beautiful scenery, lush plants, a lot of rivers and lakes dotted around, Hulun Buir Grassland is like a huge, green picture scroll, 56 gives you boundless views. The name *Hulun Buir*, which means “the land of lakes and rivers”, 57 (date) back to a legend long long ago. It is the best-preserved grassland in China 58 recognized as “The Grass Kingdom”.

With the most plentiful and excellent pastures in China, Hulun Buir Grassland also has the name *The Purest Grassland* 59 there is hardly any pollution there. Its animal products, like meat, milk, leather, and wool 60 (favor) by people both at home and abroad. It’s a famous tourist destination now.

With the irrigation of thousands of rivers, the grassland presents 61 (it) as a green carpet underneath the blue sky and white clouds. You can ride on camels and horses, watch wrestling and horse racing, and enjoy a bonfire party—the unique lifestyle of nomads can be 62 (full) appreciated.

The region’s location makes it warm and pleasant in the summer, while cold and 63 (snow)in the winter. During the summer, the meadows are covered with 64 blanket of multicolored wildflowers. Even in ancient times, the beautiful scenery of this place gained 65 (popular)with poets and writers and was described in their literary works.

【答案】

56．which 57．dates 58．and 59．because 60．are favored 61．itself 62．fully 63．snowy 64．a 65．popularity

【导语】这是一篇说明文。本文主要讲述了呼伦贝尔大草原的美丽景色，许多的河流湖泊，绿色的草地，独特的生活方式，在古代受到诗人和作家们的欢迎。

56．考查定语从句。句意：呼伦贝尔草原是一个幅员辽阔的地区，风景秀丽，植物茂盛，周围有许多河流和湖泊，就像一幅巨大的绿色画卷，让你一望无际。分析句子结构可知，空处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词是Hulun Buir Grassland，且从句缺少主语，因此填which，引导非限制性定语从句。故填which。

57．考查时态。句意：呼伦贝尔这个名字的意思是“湖泊和河流之地”，追溯到很久以前的一个传说。结合句意和空前的means可知，本句用一般现在时，且本句主语是The name Hulun Buir，为第三人称单数，因此谓语动词也用第三人称单数形式dates。date back to“追溯到”，为固定短语。故填dates。

58．考查连词。句意：是中国保存最完好的草原，被公认为“草原王国”。本句中的the best-preserved grassland in China和recognized as “The Grass Kingdom是并列关系，故用连词and连接。故填and。

59．考查原因状语从句。句意：呼伦贝尔草原拥有中国最丰富、最优良的牧场，因为那里几乎没有任何污染，所以也被称为“最纯净的草原”。空后there is hardly any pollution there为空前Hulun Buir Grassland also has the name The Purest Grassland的原因，故用because引导原因状语从句。故填because。

60．考查时态和语态。句意：它的动物产品，如肉、奶、皮革和羊毛，深受国内外人民的喜爱。结合句意可知，本句陈述事实，故句子用一般现在时，且本句主语Its animal products和favor是被动关系，故填are favored，构成一般现在时的被动语态。故填are favored。

61．考查反身代词。句意：在成千上万条河流的灌溉下，草原在蓝天白云下呈现出一片绿色的地毯。本句主语是grassland，宾语也是grassland，因此宾语用反身代词itself，意为“它自己”，present oneself as“呈现出……”。故填itself。

62．考查副词。句意：你可以骑骆驼和马，看摔跤和赛马，享受篝火晚会，充分领略游牧民族独特的生活方式。分析句子结构可知，本题用副词fully“充分地”，修饰动词appreciated，作状语。故填fully。

63．考查形容词。句意：该地区的地理位置使其在夏天温暖宜人，而在冬天寒冷多雪。本空和 and前面的形容词pleasant并列，因此本空也用形容词snowy“多雪的”。故填snowy。

64．考查冠词。句意：在夏天，草地被一层五颜六色的野花覆盖。blanket“毯子”，为可数名词，故填冠词a。a blanket of“一层”，固定短语。故填a。

65．考查名词。句意：即使在古代，这个地方的美景也受到诗人和作家的喜爱，并在他们的文学作品中被描述。分析句子结构可知，本空填不可数名词popularity“人气”，作gain的宾语。故填popularity。

**第四部分 写作（共两节, 满分40分）**

第一节（满分15分）

66．假定你是学生会主席李华。请为校英文报写一则招新启事, 欢迎同学们加入到学校英语社团，启事内容包括：

1. 介绍社团的活动；

2.参加社团的好处；

3.加入社团的方式.

注意：

1.写作词数应为80左右；

2.请按如下格式作答。

Welcome to Our English Club

March 28, 2024

Welcome to our English club!

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English Club

【答案】Welcome to Our English Club

March 28, 2024

Welcome to our English Club! It could serve as a platform to show your outstanding abilities and help you develop a range of great skills.

You can participate in a variety of activities including staging musical dramas, holding group discussions, watching Oscar-winning movies, and so on. These after-class activities could offer you abundant opportunities. First, your active participation is helpful in strengthening the sense of responsibility and managing interpersonal relations. Second, various activities organized by us could raise your level of proficiency in English. A good command of English will undoubtedly give you a competitive advantage over your peers.

You can file a written application to our staff office or email us via englishclub@163.com. The deadline for entries is April 9. Come on, and join us now!

English Club

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生为校英文报写一则招新启事, 欢迎同学们加入到学校英语社团。

【详解】1.词汇积累

杰出的：outstanding→remarkable/distinguished

参加：participate in→ take part in

提供：offer→provide

首先：first→ first of all

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：You can participate in a variety of activities including staging musical dramas, holding group discussions, watching Oscar-winning movies, and so on.

拓展句：You can participate in a variety of activities which include staging musical dramas, holding group discussions, watching Oscar-winning movies, and so on.

【点睛】【高分句型1】Second, various activities organized by us could raise your level of proficiency in English.（运用了过去分词作后置定语）

【高分句型2】A good command of English will undoubtedly give you a competitive advantage over your peers.（运用了一般将来时的结构）

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，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

It’s the Saturday, 1:00 am, and Stormy, my dog, and I were going on a pre-dawn bird-watching adventure. The weatherman predicted fog, but as we hit the road, it’s clear. Along our journey, I stopped at a petrol station, ensuring Stormy was safely locked in the truck.

“Stormy, hang tight,” I whispered, stepping out into the night air.

Back on the highway, as we were near the marshlands, a heavy fog began to swallow everything. At a sharp bend, my truck hit soft ground, and I lost control. “Oh, no!” Panic set in as the vehicle slid off the road with a bang, falling down a steep bank and into the water.

In the strange silence that followed, I was floating inside the car, gently carried downstream by the canal. “Come on, door,” I said, switching uselessly at the handle. It won’t move; the electrical system had shorted out due to the water. “I’ve got a glass breaker,” I reminded myself, reaching for the tool in the center part.

With each failed attempt to break the window — the glass bouncing back at me — I felt a growing sense of urgency. Water moved over the floorboards, cooling my feet. “Stormy, stay calm,” I said, lying down to kick at the window with all my strength. But my efforts only met resistance.

As the water level rose threateningly close to the ceiling, fear clawed at my heart. In a last effort, I dived behind the seat for my toolbox. “Got to find something solid.” My hands brushed against the cold metal toolbox, then the fire extinguisher (灭火器). “This might work.”

“Here goes everything,” I thought, holding the extinguisher and hitting it against the window. The impact resounded through the car, but the glass holds firm. “Not yet,” I begged under my breath, as the extinguisher bounced harmlessly away.

The water kept rising, and so did my fear. A voice inside me screamed to give up, but another thought pierced through — Stormy. “For Stormy, I can’t quit.” Just then, I sensed a pause in the water’s rise.

An unspoken sound said, “You have more time. What will you do?”

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。

“I’ll fight harder,” I promised aloud.

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Exhausted, we caught the now flooded vehicle, waiting for daylight.

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【答案】*“I’ll fight harder,” I promised aloud.* I jumped underwater again to swing the extinguisher with renewed energy. Gasping for air, sinking, swinging...the pattern repeated until suddenly, there’s a crack! “Yes! There’s a hole!” I burst through the broken window, swimming to the back door. “Stormy, hold on!” I shouted as I realized it’s locked too. Gathering every bit of strength, I forced the door open, freeing Stormy from the sinking truck.

*Exhausted, we caught the now flooded vehicle, waiting for daylight.* I said, “We need to get out of here, boy.” With dawn’s arrival, I spotted what could be a ladder about 70 yards upstream. Despite the freezing cold and tiredness, I managed to reach the ladder and pulled myself up, Stormy following closely behind. This experience strengthens my belief in the precious gift of time—time to live and time to value the life we’ve been given.

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者和自己的狗Stormy在进行一次观鸟冒险时遇到了大雾天气，作者的卡车滑出了路面，掉入了河里，作者尝试用玻璃破碎器砸破玻璃，每次尝试都失败了，后来作者拿起车里的灭火器砸玻璃，灭火器却被弹回来了，作者没有放弃，就在这时，作者感觉到水的上涨停止了。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容““我会更努力地战斗，”我大声保证。”可知，第一段可描写作者如何利用灭火器从车里出来。

②由第二段首句内容“我们精疲力竭，赶上了被水淹的汽车，等待天亮。”可知，第二段可描写作者和狗从河里逃出以及作者的感悟。

2.续写线索：挥动灭火器——重复挥动——玻璃裂缝——救出狗——发现梯子——爬上梯子——感悟

3.词汇激活

行为类

①挥动：swing/wield

②释放：free/release

③发现：spot/discover

情绪类

①精力充沛地：with energy/energetically

②累：tiredness/exhaustion

【点睛】[高分句型1] I shouted as I realized it’s locked too. (由as引导的时间状语从句)

[高分句型2] With dawn’s arrival, I spotted what could be a ladder about 70 yards upstream. (由what引导的宾语从句)