



试卷整体分析

2024 年普通高等院校招生全国统一考试(天津卷)抢分卷

英语笔试(3-信心卷)

本试卷分为第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分,共 130 分,考试用时 100 分钟。第 I 卷 1 至 10 页,第 II 卷 11 至 12 页。

答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在答题卡上,并在规定位置粘贴考试用条形码。答卷时,考生务必将答案涂写在答题卡上,答在试卷上的无效。考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

祝各位考生考试顺利!

第 I 卷

注意事项:

- 每小题选出答案后,用铅笔将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。
- 本卷共 55 小题,共 95 分。

第一部分:英语知识运用

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- These dresses are really nice and I can't decide which one to buy.
—Well, try them on and see how they look on you. _____. There's no hurry.
A. Take your time B. It kills time
C. It's your time D. Have a good time
- I was wondering if I could use your cell phone to check a message.
—You _____ have my phone if you promise you won't see my personal information.
A. shall B. will C. must D. ought to
- Humor could not only entertain but also _____ sensitive or emotive issues.
A. fix one's eyes on B. throw new light on
C. put much stress on D. cast a shadow on
- What are you going to do this weekend?
—I'm going to an exhibition of photographs which _____ these days.
A. will be held B. is holding C. will hold D. is being held

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视频讲解

- The visiting scholar's humorous speech really amused most of the listeners, _____ the topic was rather serious.
A. though B. as long as C. as though D. as soon as
- You seem to be fond of classical music.
—_____. As a matter of fact, I like jazz music better.
A. I don't agree B. No doubt
C. Not really D. I couldn't agree more
- As we can see, emojis have a _____ to pop up all over the place. Users of emojis say that they facilitate the way they express themselves.
A. tendency B. access
C. agency D. licence
- You could see the runners very well from _____ we stood.
A. which B. where C. that D. when
- Visitors could not only enjoy looking at the robot, they could also interact with it _____.
A. rarely B. literally C. essentially D. nevertheless
- Young people should be inspired to think outside the box and innovate, breaking free from _____ methods.
A. contradictory B. dynamic C. conventional D. distinguished
- James made a number of appearances on television to argue _____ the defence of the Great Barrier Reef.
A. in favor of B. in the course of C. in view of D. in the form of
- The beach is a place _____ I have been familiar since childhood.
A. in which B. on which C. with which D. to which
- After Darwin had spent some time in South America, his room in the ship was crowded with samples of the plants and animals he _____.
A. had collected B. collected C. was collecting D. would collect
- _____ the Southern and Northern Dynasties, paper-cutting works have decorated windows across China to celebrate the Spring Festival for generations.
A. Originated in B. Originating in
C. Originate in D. To originate in
- Professor Li, how can my son develop his interest in literature?
—You may first _____ him to classical literary works.
A. devote B. apply C. assign D. expose



视频讲解

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 16~35 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Sometimes, a simple act of sympathy can light up the darkness and make a big difference to others. Let's look at an incident that happened abroad.

An old man made his way to the bus station, his steps shaky and slow. Time had taken its toll on him, and his body 16 with every step he took. He breathed 17, and his face showed the signs of a long, challenging life.

As he 18 the bus station, he saw his bus waiting at the stop. A glimmer of hope sparkled in his eyes, but his 19 was painfully slow, burdened by his age and weakness. He used all the strength he had to speed up, 20 the bus that stood just a few feet away. 21, just as he was about to reach it, the bus pulled away. The old man's heart 22, and he felt helpless.

From a distance, a motorcyclist observed the 23. He thought he should come to his 24, so he 25 to him, and then asked what he could do for him. The old man told him that he needed to meet his wife who was in hospital in another city, but he had 26 the only bus today to that city.

Hearing this, without 27, the motorcyclist started his motorcycle and rushed after the bus. Soon, he forced the bus to stop. His heart was 28, but he knew he must do something for the old man.

At first, the bus driver was 29 and a little angry. He opened the door. "Why did you stop me?" he asked. The motorcyclist 30 the situation in detail. But after learning the whole story, the bus driver's eyes 31. He had not noticed the old man struggling to reach the bus in time. He knew he needed to do something.

He asked the passengers whether they would mind him turning to 32 the old man. To his great relief, all of them agreed. Eventually, the old man climbed aboard, and his heart was filled with 33. The motorcyclist rode away with a heart full of warmth.

The bus continued its journey with the old man on it. The passengers talked and laughed. Some even told some jokes to lift the old man's 34, creating a warm and 35 atmosphere inside and making the journey enjoyable.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| 16. A. struggled | B. marched | C. walked | D. dashed |
| 17. A. freely | B. heavily | C. easily | D. hardly |
| 18. A. reached | B. approached | C. passed | D. witnessed |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 19. A. feet | B. voice | C. pace | D. body |
| 20. A. taking on | B. putting on | C. catching on | D. focusing on |
| 21. A. Otherwise | B. Therefore | C. Nonetheless | D. Instead |
| 22. A. beat | B. smiled | C. sank | D. lifted |
| 23. A. scene | B. crisis | C. threat | D. failure |
| 24. A. rescue | B. mind | C. sense | D. assistance |
| 25. A. raced | B. talked | C. laughed | D. looked |
| 26. A. caught | B. missed | C. forgotten | D. abandoned |
| 27. A. hesitation | B. invitation | C. exception | D. instruction |
| 28. A. going | B. running | C. breaking | D. pounding |
| 29. A. ashamed | B. puzzled | C. interested | D. delighted |
| 30. A. made for | B. waited for | C. accounted for | D. asked for |
| 31. A. softened | B. hardened | C. widened | D. brightened |
| 32. A. take up | B. put up | C. bring up | D. pick up |
| 33. A. gratitude | B. attitude | C. regret | D. worry |
| 34. A. head | B. eyes | C. mood | D. hand |
| 35. A. compassionate | B. passionate | C. romantic | D. secure |

第二部分:阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 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 International Visiting Undergraduate Exchange Program welcomes applicants who wish to enroll in undergraduate-level academic work during the fall or spring semesters. Applications for the International Visiting Undergraduate Exchange program are now open for Fall 2024 and Full Year 2024—2025.

* Eligibility(资格)

Current undergraduate students enrolled in a full-time, degree-granting program at one of Brown University's Exchange Partner Institutions are eligible for the International Visiting Undergraduate Exchange Program.

Current Exchange Partner Institutions:

- Chinese University of Hong Kong
- École Polytechnique
- Humboldt Universität, Germany
- Stockholm School of Economics, Sweden

* The Application Process

Step 1—Request Official Nomination from Home Institution

Notify(通知) the exchange coordinator at your home institution of your interest in applying to the Brown International Visiting Undergraduate Exchange Program. Prospective visiting students must request that their home institutions submit an official nomination to Brown's Office of Global Engagement prior to initiating their online application to Brown.

Step 2—Submit Online Brown Visiting Student Application

Once nominated by your home institution, submit the online Brown Visiting Student Application in ViaTRM. This will include biographical information, academic records, and an essay to describe your motivation to participate in the International Visiting Undergraduate Exchange Program at Brown University.

Step 3—Confirm Your Participation

If you are admitted to the program, you must confirm your participation in the program in ViaTRM and attend a mandatory pre-arrival orientation for visiting international exchange students.

* Admission Criteria

In selecting visiting exchange students, we are particularly interested in your motivation for seeking visiting student status. You should demonstrate a strong record in all college work to date and must be able to present a specific academic reason for studying at Brown. You should be familiar with the offerings of the University and must indicate on your application the specific courses of study in which you would like to enroll.

* Tuition, Fees and Housing

Please consult the Bursar's website for information on tuition and required fees. Visiting students are expected to live in on-campus housing.

36. Who is eligible to apply for the International Visiting Undergraduate Exchange Program?

- A. College students enrolled in the program at Harvard University.
- B. Postgraduates taking part in the program at Humboldt Universität, Germany.
- C. Current undergraduate students studying at Chinese University of Hong Kong.
- D. Students participating in the program at Cambridge University.

37. If you would like to apply for the program, you must ask your home university to _____.

- A. submit the final list of the names after online application
- B. hand in an official nomination before online application

C. present your academic records before online application

D. submit your certificates of language test after online application

38. Once applicants are admitted, they must _____.

- A. attend a compulsory training activity
- B. consult the Bursar's website
- C. pay a visit to Brown University
- D. confirm their participation on the phone

39. _____ counts a lot when the university chooses visiting exchange students.

- A. The academic performance in college
- B. The specific courses of study they like to enroll
- C. The familiarity with the offerings of the university
- D. The intention of applying for the program

40. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

- A. To attract potential students to apply for Brown University.
- B. To introduce some information of the International Exchange Program.
- C. To highlight some rules for students staying in Brown University.
- D. To promote the communication among several universities.

B

"The Chinese started eating lamb kebab about 2,000 years ago. The invention of instant noodle was a fluke(意外) by a calligrapher in Qing Dynasty (1644—1912). Deep-fried dough sticks have something to do with a chancellor(大臣) from the Song Dynasty (960—1279)." These are some of the inspiring remarks from a Chinese professor who endeavors to impart historical and archaeological knowledge to the public through food vlogs.



His short videos have taken China's social media by storm as netizens applaud the professor's distinctive approach to sharing the seemingly mundane information in an interesting way that allows viewers to experience various cuisines as inroads into history.

Zhang Liangren, a professor at the department of archaeology and cultural relics at the School of History in Nanjing University told the *Global Times* that the motivation behind his food vlogs is to raise funds for his overseas archaeological projects while sharing culinary history knowledge with the public in the hopes of arousing young people's interests in archaeology.

Giving a lecture about archaeology on social media is complicated. But combining archaeology with cuisine makes it accessible to the public. "I'm not only a professor who produces knowledge. I have the obligation to share knowledge with the public and I can also learn from the public," said the 54-year-old professor.

Zhang started shooting videos in July and began to combine food tasting with relevant

history, transforming dull knowledge into interesting topics allowing his informative vlogs to attract a large number of netizens.

He has since shared his video clips on China's major short video platforms including Douyin to his 470,000 followers. From selecting restaurants and writing scripts, to shooting and editing, it takes about three days for Zhang and his team to produce an episode. Zhang has posted 48 episodes, covering a diverse range of foods mostly found in Nanjing, such as crispy duck, steamed buns stuffed with juicy pork, and boiled fish with Sichuan pickles.

Zhang, whose expertise is prehistoric archeology in Northwest China and Eurasia told the *Global Times* that posting the food vlogs helped him clear up public misconceptions about archaeologists and expressed his wish to bring China's advanced archaeology technology to the world.

41. What can you learn from Paragraph 1?

- A. Eating lamb kebab was quite popular 2,000 years ago.
- B. A calligrapher invented instant noodles with constant efforts.
- C. Zhang exposes the public to historical knowledge in an interesting way.
- D. Deep-fried dough sticks was invented in the Qing Dynasty.

42. What do we know about Zhang Liangren?

- A. He is keen on eating delicious food.
- B. He makes his living by sharing videos online.
- C. He teaches cooking in Nanjing University.
- D. He hopes to raise money for his archaeological projects.

43. Which of the following best explains the underlined word "mundane" in Paragraph 2?

- A. Dull.
- B. Complicated.
- C. Interesting.
- D. Common.

44. What can we learn from Zhang's experience in making vlog clips?

- A. Zhang made the video clip all by himself in his spare time.
- B. Zhang's video covers a wide range of food from all over China.
- C. Zhang often shares his video clips on Douyin to his followers.
- D. Zhang tries to clear up public misunderstanding about food.

45. From which is the text probably taken?

- A. A newspaper.
- B. A brochure.
- C. A textbook.
- D. A research paper.

C

When we're little, many of us speak in third person; "Adam wants Elmo" or "Adam is hungry". Many parents adopt *illeism*—the fancy term for referring to yourself in third person—

when talking to their kids, too; "Mommy's going to help you with that in just a second, but she's on the phone right now."

While it may feel awkward and a little exaggerate to use, there's actually research supporting the advantages of talking in the third person, at least in your internal self-talk. In a study published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, Ethan Kross and a research team dug into how people use different styles of self-talk during stressful tasks. The team asked two groups to deliver a five-minute speech. They told one group to silently refer to themselves in the second or third person while preparing for their talk: "Ben is about to give a big speech in front of some people he hasn't met before." The other group used the standard first person: "I have to give a big speech in front of a bunch of strangers."

What they found was that the third-person group were calmer, more confident and delivered their speech more effortlessly compared to those who referred to themselves using "I" or "me". What's more, "People who had used non-first-person pronouns or their names felt more positively about their performance on the speech once it was over," Kross said. "They also experienced less shame about it and ruminating (反复思考) about it less," he wrote. Those are big pluses—ruminating endlessly over past experiences can hurt not only your psychological well-being but also your physical health. Using the third person helps people get some emotional distance from their problems and make more neutral assessments about how they come across in public.

Britt Frank, a psychotherapist and author of "The Science of Stuck", believes internal third-person is one of the most powerful mechanisms for improving mood and reducing anxiety out there. "While admittedly it can feel strange to speak in third person at first, there is a level of healthy detachment (超然) during third-person self-talk that allows us to be present with our feelings rather than being flooded by them," she said.

"Most of us speak with more kindness to the people we care about than we do to ourselves," Frank said. Third-person self-talk is a way to direct some of that compassion and tenderness inward for once. "It's free. It doesn't take a lot of time, and with a bit of practice, it's a powerful way to be with your experiences instead of feeling overwhelmed by them," she said.

46. What do we know about the study mentioned in Paragraph 2?

- A. Talking in the third person is beneficial to most children and adults.
- B. Talking in the third person in daily conversation is highly recommended.
- C. It focus on how people use various self-talk when they are in stress.
- D. It focus on why people talk in the third person in daily life.

47. What do we know about the two groups of people in the survey?
- The third-person group felt shameful and nervous before giving a speech.
 - The first-person group were required to use the first person in their speech.
 - The third-person group performed much better when giving a speech.
 - The first-person group felt more positively about their performance.
48. According to Paragraph 3, when people always thought about the speech which was over, they tend to ____.
- suffer a negative influence mentally
 - reflect on their speech positively
 - practice it again and again
 - improve their performance next time
49. How can third-person self-talk benefit people?
- It makes people stay healthy.
 - It make people ignore their nervousness.
 - It makes people easily fool other people in the speech.
 - It makes people feel better and relieved.
50. What does Britt Frank's attitude to third person self-talk?
- Unclear.
 - Approving.
 - Doubtful.
 - Dismissive.

D

All too often some statistics indicate that we are supposed to be realistic and to stand on solid ground. Sometimes, thinking a bit unrealistically, however, helps us reach our goals sooner. I don't mean you should cut ties with reality, but to have a point of view that is a bit more optimistic than what statistics and data suggest.

External reality is something you cannot change. It's out of your control that only 20% of people in any field achieve 80% of the results. However, overthinking about numbers can make you disheartened because data always show a low percentage for our odds of success.

Some might think of what I'm discussing here as an illusion; others might call it optimism, and others might deem it craziness. I don't care what it's called; what matters to me is that believing slightly unrealistic narrative is better than not believing at all.

Whenever I go mountain climbing with my dad, we have two different and opposite views. I think of reaching the mountain's summit as daunting and tedious, while my father considers it an exciting and fun challenge.

Do our views change the mountain and the path we should take to reach the summit? It doesn't even care about our opinion. However, our mindsets change how we approach the task of

climbing. And that's why I always tell myself this is the last time I'm doing this, while my father sings a song and remains happy along the way.

You probably know the concept of a growth mindset by Carol Dweck, which shows how our beliefs can transform our results. A person with a growth mindset doesn't care much about the probabilities and sees success as a result of their dedication and hard work.

Many of the people we praise today as the most influential were among those who got laughed by their peers because of their "delusional" (妄想的) beliefs and ideas. Their teases might have been realistic, but realism always presents you with disappointing statistics, so you most likely never see a realist aim for an ambitious goal.

For breaking the norm and succeeding against the odds and expectations, you should believe in something a logical person might think of as an illusion. What matters isn't how others think of your ambitions but how intensely you are attached to them.

51. What does the underlined phrase in Paragraph 1 mean?
- Lose touch with reality.
 - Believe in unrealistic ambitions.
 - Break the traditional principles.
 - Follow what the statistics suggest.

52. What can be learned from Paragraphs 2 and 3?

- Changing external reality facilitates success.
- Thinking about numbers weakens our belief.
- Holding an optimistic attitude counts a lot.
- Believing the unrealistic contributes to growth.

53. What is the aim of the example in Paragraphs 4 and 5?

- To demonstrate their different views.
- To prove the power of our mindsets.
- To explain the concept of mindset.
- To clarify what is the real mindset.

54. Which of the following would the author encourage you to do?

- Break the tradition and fight against the odds.
- Make a resolution to avoid setting an unrealistic goal.
- Occasionally tease those holding the unrealistic aims.
- Pursue a relatively bigger ambition than the reality.

55. What could be the best title for the passage?

- The Challenge of Dreaming Big
- The Power of Positive Illusion
- Illusion Leads to Winning at Life
- Having Illusions; Occasional or Always

2024 年普通高等院校招生全国统一考试(天津卷)抢分卷

英语笔试(3-信心卷)

第 II 卷

注意事项:

1. 用黑色墨水的钢笔或签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。
2. 本卷共 6 小题,共 35 分。

第三部分:写作

第一节:阅读表达(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

阅读短文,按照题目要求用英语回答问题。

One of the hardest things about learning anything is figuring out how to practice. Or even what it means to practice. Repetition is often the key. But you don't want something that sucks all the joy out.

I've been teaching myself to draw for a few years. I had improved a lot but for a long while was going nowhere. I'd tried lots of books and courses and filled endless pages with boxes, parallel lines and figures.

But something clicked when I started sketchbooking(素描) this year. The sketchbooks led to a shift in mindset. Rather than trying to practice, I was engaging in a practice-scribbling(乱涂乱画). Whiling away(消磨时间) the hours with the books became something in its own right rather than a means to an end.

I started carrying sketchbooks everywhere. The simple act of capturing scenes and moments in my sketchbook became an essential part of my experiences. The books also became a way for me to work through stuff, such as when my wife had a health scare and was in the hospital for a weekend. As we waited endlessly to find out what was happening, it was a safe space where I could just be.

I spoke to Danny Gregory, a writer who blogs and makes videos about sketchbooking, to try to figure out why I had become so taken by my new practice.

"We think about practice in drawing like practice in piano, where you have to do things like playing scales(音阶) and completing exercises," Gregory said. "I've always hated that. It feels really academic. It's not expressive."

I have since filled two sketchbooks solely with portraits, not as studies for future work, but as individual expressions. Similarly, Gregory recounted how he filled a sketchbook with drawings of his morning tea cup, emphasizing the value of repetitive, focused practice.

My latest sketchbook will tackle the biggest challenge of all my drawings-hands. I've always had problems drawing hands. It's early days, but I'm not fearing it as I did before because drawing a bunch of hands isn't just practice anymore; it's the practice of practice.

56. What does the underlined phrase mean in Paragraph 1? (no more than 5 words)

57. How did sketchbooking shift the author's mindset? (no more than 15 words)

58. What is the main idea of Paragraph 4? (no more than 8 words)

59. Why was the author attracted by sketchbooking? (no more than 15 words)

60. How do you understand practice? Please explain. (no more than 20 words)

第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

61. 假设你是晨光中学高三学生李津。你的英国朋友 Jim 想了解你心中的中国榜样人物,请你给他写一封回信,内容包括:

- (1)该榜样人物的介绍;
- (2)成为榜样人物的原因。

注意:开头和结尾已给出,词数 100 左右,可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Jin