

2024年高考英语二模试题分类汇编（新高考专用）

专题 02 阅读理解（记叙文）

（2024·浙江宁波·二模）The day I met Hani Irmawati, she stood alone in the parking lot of the International school, a shy seventeen-year-old in worn clothing. Despite the school's policy against Indonesian students, she approached me, begging to improve her English. When I inquired about her motivation, expecting a local job search, she quietly expressed her dream of attending an American university.

Moved by her determination, I volunteered to help her after school. Each day, Hani woke at dawn, studying on the bus to her public high school, then joining me in the afternoon, exhausted but eager to learn. Despite her struggles with college-level English, her perseverance amazed me.

Hani's family lived modestly, her parents working as a custodian and a maid. Their income couldn't support her American university aspirations, dampening my initial optimism.

In December 1998, a scholarship opportunity arose, but upon reviewing the requirements, I despaired. Hani lacked the extracurricular experience and standardized test scores typical of applicants. Despite my discouragement, she remained resolute, asking me to submit her application. Unable to refuse, I completed the application, highlighting her courage and perseverance. I warned her of slim acceptance odds, but she remained steadfast.

In the following weeks, Hani intensified her English studies, and I arranged for her to take the Test of English Fluency. The computerized test posed a significant challenge for her. Just before departing for the test, she received a letter from the scholarship association. I began reading the letter with her, only to discover she'd been accepted.

Overjoyed, I celebrated while Hani stood quietly, perhaps bewildered by my shock. In that moment, I realized what Hani had known all along: success requires not just intelligence, but also the drive to persevere and the courage to believe in oneself.

1. What motivated Hani to improve her English?

- A. Pressure from family members. B. Curiosity about foreign languages.
C. Job prospects in the local community. D. Ambition of entering an American university.

2. What can we infer about the difficulties that Hani had?

- A. Hani's parents were unsupportive of her dream.
B. Hani was uninterested in extracurricular activities.
C. Hani's application form was not submitted on time.
D. Hani was not academically qualified for the scholarship.

3. How did the author likely feel upon discovering Hani's acceptance to the scholarship?

- A. Surprised and proud. B. Relieved but envious.
C. Touched and honored. D. Shocked but concerned.

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

- A. From Shyness to Success B. A Scholar's Journey
C. The Power of Perseverance D. Hani's Unrealistic Dream

【答案】1. D 2. D 3. A 4. C

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 17 岁女孩 Hani Irmawati 为了自己上大学的梦想，努力学习英语，最终获得了奖学金被大学录取的故事。

1. 细节理解题。根据第一段“*When I inquired about her motivation, expecting a local job search, she quietly expressed her dream of attending an American university.*(当我询问她的动机时，她希望在当地找工作，她平静地表达了她的上美国大学的梦想)”可知，进入美国大学这一抱负促使哈尼提高她的英语水平。故选 D。

2. 推理判断题。根据第四段“*Hani lacked the extracurricular experience and standardized test scores typical of applicants.*(哈尼缺乏申请者典型的课外经验和标准化考试成绩)”可知，哈尼在学术上不符合获得奖学金的条件。故选 D。

3. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“*Overjoyed, I celebrated while Hani stood quietly, perhaps bewildered by my shock. In that moment, I realized what Hani had known all along: success requires not just intelligence, but also the drive to persevere and the courage to believe in oneself.*(我喜出望外地庆祝，而哈尼静静地站在那里，也许被我的震惊弄糊涂了。在那一刻，我意识到哈尼一直都知道的事情：成功不仅需要智慧，还需要坚持不懈的动力和相信自己的勇气)”可知，当作者得知哈尼获得奖学金时，他感到惊讶和自豪。故选 A。

4. 主旨大意题。根据最后一段“*Overjoyed, I celebrated while Hani stood quietly, perhaps bewildered by my shock. In that moment, I realized what Hani had known all along: success requires not just intelligence, but also the drive to persevere and the courage to believe in oneself.*(我喜出望外地庆祝，而哈尼静静地站在那里，也许被我的震惊弄糊涂了。在那一刻，我意识到哈尼一直都知道的事情：成功不仅需要智慧，还需要坚持不懈的动力和相信自己的勇气)”结合文章主要讲述了 17 岁女孩 Hani Irmawati 为了自己上大学的梦想，努力学习英语，最终获得了奖学金被大学录取的故事。可知，C 选项“毅力的力量”最符合文章标题。故选 C。

(2024·浙江嘉兴·二模) I have always been proud of my handwriting, a skill I was taught in grade school. The teacher was teaching us the Palmer Penmanship Method, drilling into us the importance of forming big flowing lines when we wrote g's and s's as well as beautiful f's that in my mind were like fairy tale princesses wearing fancy hats while extending their right foot. We were strictly prohibited from using block letters on our homework, as they lack the beauty.

Now it becomes apparent that young people no longer learn cursive(草书). They type everything, mostly on their phones. Beautiful handwriting is a thing of the past. This has become a source of great sadness among traditionalists.

But recently something happened that shook my faith in cursive. To my complete disbelief, not one but two of my close friends complained about the handwriting on my postcards. They were grateful for the beautiful postcards I regularly sent, but they said they honestly couldn't read a thing I had written. One friend went so far as to ask if I could use block letters next time so that she could understand what I was writing.

Initially, I was angry. I had made the effort to cover an entire postcard with what I viewed as not just handwriting but calligraphy. But then I showed an English friend a postcard I'd just written, and he said that the only thing that was readily understandable was the letters “U. S. A. ” The rest of it, he politely suggested, looked like “chicken scrawl”.

Looking at the postcard dispassionately, I unwillingly admit that he has a point. All the m's and n's run together, and the l's look like l's. The a's are indistinguishable from the q's. So, from now on, I'm taking their advice and using block letters to communicate.

In fact, I just now sent an old friend a postcard. But this time, I simply wrote—in big block letters:

DEAR

ALICE:

HI.

JOE.

I hope she gets the message.

5. What do we know about the Palmer Penmanship Method?
- A. It is characterized by big flowing lines. B. It is rarely appreciated by traditionalists.
C. It was not allowed in students' homework. D. It is viewed as a trend in handwriting styles.
6. What weakened the writer's belief in cursive?
- A. The popularity of block letters in recent times.
B. The younger generation's disinterest in cursive.
C. His friends' failure to comprehend his postcards.
D. His English friend's suggestion on postcard design.
7. Why did the writer switch to block letters for communication?
- A. To deliver his message clearly. B. To improve his handwriting skills.
C. To win praise from his friends. D. To show his passion for calligraphy.
8. What is the text mainly about?
- A. The wide use of cursive. B. The sad decline of cursive.
C. The value of preserving cursive. D. The technique of writing in cursive.

【答案】5. A 6. C 7. A 8. B

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者从小学时对自己的草书书法感到自豪，到意识到现代趋势使草书变得不那么实用和容易理解的历程。尽管作者的朋友们很欣赏草书的美丽，但看不懂他们手写的明信片，所以为了清晰起见，他决定改用印刷体。这一转变象征着一个更广泛的社会转变，从手写交流向打字交流转变，显示了传统美感与实际易读性之间的斗争。

5. 细节理解题。根据第一段中“The teacher was teaching us the Palmer Penmanship Method, drilling into us the importance of forming big flowing lines when we wrote g’s and s’s as well as beautiful f’s that in my mind were like fairy tale princesses wearing fancy hats while extending their right foot.”（老师正在教我们帕尔默书法，在我们写 g 和 s 以及美丽的 f 时，向我们灌输形成大而流畅的线条的重要性，在我的脑海中，f 就像童话故事

中的公主戴着华丽的帽子，同时伸出右脚）可知，帕尔默书法它的特点是线条大而流畅。故选 A 项。

6. 细节理解题。根据第三段中“But recently something happened that shook my faith in cursive. To my complete disbelief, not one but two of my close friends complained about the handwriting on my postcards. They were grateful for the beautiful postcards I regularly sent, but they said they honestly couldn't read a thing I had written.”（但最近发生的一件事动摇了我对草书的信心。让我完全难以置信的是，我的两个好朋友竟然抱怨我明信片上的字迹。他们很感激我定期寄给他们的漂亮明信片，但他们说他们真的看不懂我写的东西）可知，作者朋友们无法理解他的明信片削弱了作者对草书的信念。故选 C 项。

7. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“Looking at the postcard dispassionately, I unwillingly admit that he has a point. All the m’s and n’s run together, and the l’s look like l’s. The a’s are indistinguishable from the q’s. So, from now on, I'm taking their advice and using block letters to communicate.”（冷静地看着明信片，我不情愿

地承认他说得有道理。所有的 m 和 n 连在一起，l 看起来像 l。a 和 q 是无法区分的。所以，从现在开始，我接受他们的建议，用大写字母交流）可知，作者改用大写字母来交流是为了清楚地传达他的信息。故选 A 项。

8. 主旨大意题。根据文章大意以及第二段“Now it becomes apparent that young people no longer learn cursive. They type everything, mostly on their phones. Beautiful handwriting is a thing of the past. This has become a source of great sadness among traditionalists.”（现在很明显，年轻人不再学草书了。他们用手机打字。漂亮的书法是过去的事了。这已经成为传统主义者巨大悲伤的来源）可知，文章主要讲的是草书可悲的衰落。故选 B 项。

（2024·浙江台州·二模）In the early 19th century, New England farmers, tired of wrestling with their poor land, journeyed to the Midwest. In states like Illinois and Iowa, they found rich, black soil. Unfortunately, many soon felt like thirsty sailors in the middle of the ocean—water everywhere but not a drop to drink. They were surrounded by fertile soil, but had to stop every few seconds to remove the sticky dirt off their iron plows (犁) with large wooden paddles. This dilemma caught the attention of John Deere, a blacksmith who moved to Illinois in 1836.

Deere decided to look into the problem. From his previous work on plows, he knew that dirt was less likely to stick to highly polished metal. That thought was in the back of his mind when he visited a sawmill (锯木厂) in 1837 and noticed a broken saw made of steel. Deere brought it home and began making a better plow. The plow he wanted would have to cut deep into the soil at a sharp angle so that dirt would fall off, yet it could not put too much burden on the horses pulling it. After several experiments, Deere constructed a new plow that featured wood handles. It proved a success. Unlike the old iron plows, Deere's not only had a blade from which dirt fell away cleanly, but it also turned the soil more efficiently and quickly.

Demand for Deere's plows increased sharply, but production was limited by the shortage of polished steel. Initially, Deere could only produce a few plows each year. However, Deere's persistence paid off as he sourced cheaper steel from Pittsburgh. Amazingly, in 1857, his company manufactured and sold 10,000 plows!

Deere, a perfectionist, continually improved his plows, introducing multiple new versions in a single year. While this slowed down his production ability, it ensured Deere a solid reputation among his customers. Deere plows became world famous in the 1870s when they outshone the competition in a demonstration in France. That same decade, his company built its first riding plow and designed the leaping deer as its trademark.

9. What was the main problem the newly settled farmers met?

- A. A shortage of fresh water.
- B. A lack of rich farming land.
- C. The trouble in handling the soil on plows.
- D. The difficulty of growing plants in season.

10. Which aspect of the new plow does paragraph 2 focus on?

- A. Its unique features.
- B. Its operating method.
- C. Its invention process.
- D. Its working efficiency.

11. The last paragraph is mainly about Deere plows' ____.

- A. wide recognition
- B. marketing strategy
- C. technical standards
- D. production challenges

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

- A. A Famed Farmer
- B. A Successful Company
- C. A Sticky Problem
- D. A Historical Experiment

【答案】9. C 10. C 11. A 12. C

【导语】本文是记叙文。文章讲述了 19 世纪初期，新英格兰的农民迁移到中西部地区寻找肥沃的土地进行耕作，但遇到了土壤粘附铁犁的问题，铁匠约翰·迪尔发明了一种新犁来解决这一难题。

9. 细节理解题。根据第一段“Unfortunately, many soon felt like thirsty sailors in the middle of the ocean—water everywhere but not a drop to drink. They were surrounded by fertile soil, but had to stop every few seconds to remove the sticky dirt off their iron plows (犁) with large wooden paddles.(不幸的是，许多人很快就觉得自己像站在海洋中央的口渴的水手——到处都是水，却没有一滴可喝的。他们周围都是肥沃的土壤，但每隔几秒钟就得停下来，用大木桨清除铁犁上的粘性泥土)”可知，新定居的农民遇到的主要问题是处理犁上的泥土很麻烦。故选 C 项。

10. 细节理解题。根据第二段“Deere decided to look into the problem. From his previous work on plows, he knew that dirt was less likely to stick to highly polished metal. That thought was in the back of his mind when he visited a sawmill (锯木厂) in 1837 and noticed a broken saw made of steel. Deere brought it home and began making a better plow. The plow he wanted would have to cut deep into the soil at a sharp angle so that dirt would fall off, yet it could not put too much burden on the horses pulling it. After several experiments, Deere constructed a new plow that featured wood handles. It proved a success. Unlike the old iron plows, Deere’s not only had a blade from which dirt fell away cleanly, but it also turned the soil more efficiently and quickly.(迪尔决定调查这个问题。从他之前对犁的研究中，他知道泥土不太可能粘在高度抛光的金属上。当他在 1837 年参观一家锯木厂时，注意到一把断了的钢锯时，这种想法就在他的脑海里。迪尔把它带回家，开始制作更好的犁。他想要的犁必须以一个尖锐的角度深深地切入土壤，这样泥土才能掉下来，但它不能给拉它的马带来太大的负担。经过几次实验，迪尔制造了一种以木柄为特色的新犁。它被证明是成功的。与老式的铁制犁不同，迪尔的犁不仅有一个可以干净地清除泥土的刀片，而且还能更有效、更迅速地翻土)”可知，本段关注的是新犁的发明过程。故选 C 项。

11. 细节理解题。根据最后一段“Deere, a perfectionist, continually improved his plows, introducing multiple new versions in a single year. While this slowed down his production ability, it ensured Deere a solid reputation among his customers. Deere plows became world famous in the 1870s when they outshone the competition in a demonstration in France. That same decade, his company built its first riding plow and designed the leaping deer as its trademark.(迪尔是个追求完美的人，他不断改进自己的犁，一年之内就推出了多个新版本。虽然这降低了他的生产能力，但却确保了迪尔在客户中树立了良好的声誉。19 世纪 70 年代，迪尔的犁在法国的一次演示中脱颖而出，从此名扬世界。在同一十年里，他的公司制造了第一辆乘坐式犁，并设计了跳跃的鹿作为其商标)”可知，本段主要讲述了迪尔犁获得广泛的认可。故选 A 项。

12. 主旨大意题。根据第一段“In the early 19th century, New England farmers, tired of wrestling with their poor land, journeyed to the Midwest. In states like Illinois and Iowa, they found rich, black soil. Unfortunately, many soon felt like thirsty sailors in the middle of the ocean—water everywhere but not a drop to drink. They were surrounded by fertile soil, but had to stop every few seconds to remove the sticky dirt off their iron plows (犁) with large wooden paddles. This dilemma caught the attention of John Deere, a blacksmith who moved to Illinois in 1836.(19 世纪初，新英格兰的农民厌倦了与贫瘠的土地作斗争，来到中西部。

在伊利诺斯州和爱荷华州，他们发现了肥沃的黑土。不幸的是，许多人很快就觉得自己像站在海洋中央的口渴的水手——到处都是水，却没有一滴可喝的。他们周围都是肥沃的土壤，但每隔几秒钟就得停下来，用大木桨清除铁犁上的粘性泥土。这种困境引起了1836年搬到伊利诺斯州的铁匠约翰·迪尔的注意”以及纵观全文可知，本文讲述了19世纪初期，新英格兰的农民迁移到中西部地区寻找肥沃的土地进行耕作，但遇到了土壤粘附铁犁的问题，铁匠约翰·迪尔发明了一种新犁来解决这一难题，所以C项“A Sticky Problem(棘手的问题)”是本文最好的标题。故选C项。

(2024·广东广州·二模) Occasionally, doctors become patients too. While I wouldn't wish ill-health on anyone, it can be an inspiring lesson for medical professionals to suddenly be on the other side.

This happened to me a few months ago when I had a kidney stone, which had decided to make its unwelcome presence known in a rather romantic fashion just as I was going out for dinner. The pain came from absolutely nowhere but within minutes I was incapacitated. I was quite taken aback by how astonishingly painful it was.

As a doctor, I initially refused to believe that anything was seriously wrong, because I have witnessed countless individuals come to the emergency room convinced they are dying only for nothing more than trapped wind and then creep (蹑手蹑脚) out as they burp (打嗝) loudly and the pain disappears. However, the unbearable pain continued to exist, forcing me to acknowledge that this was indeed more than just a stubborn burp,

I was particularly pleased to read afterwards in a medical textbook that renal colic, as the pain is known, is the “most painful event a person can endure, often described as being worse than childbirth”. It's no wonder chronic (慢性的) pain drives people mad. While doctors talk about pain and its management, it's hard to put into words how exhausting it really is until you've experienced it for yourself.

During my time in hospital, I interacted with numerous doctors, each exhibiting professionalism and kindness but one stuck out in my mind. He was actually the most junior of them all, but something about his manner was incredibly calming and comforting. Whenever he came to my bed to speak to me, he knelt down so he was at my eye level. This simple act rid me of the stress that other healthcare professionals unintentionally projected. Just kneeling down made all the difference.

Experiencing the role reversal of doctor-turned-patient provided me with profound insights into the realities of pain and effective patient care.

13. What does the underlined phrase taken aback in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Shocked. B. Impressed. C. Annoyed. D. Moved.

14. What did the author initially think of those patients in the emergency room?

- A. Pitiful. B. Understandable. C. Embarrassing. D. Ridiculous.

15. What impressed the author most during his stay in hospital?

- A. The intense pain caused by the kidney stone. B. A small gesture bringing ease and relief.
C. Stress caused by the healthcare workers. D. Doctors with professionalism and kindness.

16. What lesson did the author learn from this experience?

- A. Experience must be bought. B. Actions speak louder than words.
C. Put yourself in someone else's shoes. D. Health is not valued till sickness comes.

【答案】13. A 14. D 15. B 16. C

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲述了作者在经历了从医生到病人的角色转变后，对疼痛和有效的病人护理有了深刻的见解。

13. 短语猜测题。根据划线短语后面的“by how astonishingly painful it was”可知，作者意识到了这种痛多么惊人，由此可推测，这里是说作者被这种惊人的痛苦给震惊到了。taken back 意为“震惊”，和 shocked 意思相近。故选 A。

14. 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“As a doctor, I initially refused to believe that anything was seriously wrong, because I have witnessed countless individuals come to the emergency room convinced they are dying only for nothing more than trapped wind and then creep (蹑手蹑脚) out as they burp (打嗝) loudly and the pain disappears.(作为一名医生，我最初拒绝相信有什么严重的问题，因为我目睹了无数人来到急诊室，确信他们会仅仅因肠积气而死，然后当他们大声打了个嗝疼痛消失时就蹑手蹑脚出去了。)”可推知，作者目睹了无数病人因为小病小痛来到急诊室的表现，觉得他们的反应非常荒诞。故选 D。

15. 推理判断题。根据第五段中的“During my time in hospital, I interacted with numerous doctors, each exhibiting professionalism and kindness but one stuck out in my mind.(在住院期间，我与许多医生互动，每一位医生都表现出专业精神和善良，但有一位医生在我脑海中挥之不去。)”和“This simple act rid me of the stress that other healthcare professionals unintentionally projected. Just kneeling down made all the difference.(这个简单的举动让我摆脱了其他医疗专业人员无意中投射出来的压力。只是跪下来就完全不同了。)”可推测出，在住院时，一位医生的简单举动让作者感到放松和宽慰。故选 B。

16. 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“While I wouldn't wish ill-health on anyone, it can be an inspiring lesson for medical professionals to suddenly be on the other side.(虽然我不希望任何人身体不好，但对于医疗专业人员来说，突然站在另一边可能是一个鼓舞人心的教训。)”和最后一段“Experiencing the role reversal of doctor-turned-patient provided me with profound insights into the realities of pain and effective patient care.(经历了医生转变为病人的角色转变，让我对疼痛和有效的病人护理的现实有了深刻的见解。)”可推测出，由医生转变为病人的经历让作者明白了设身处地为病人着想的重要性。故选 C。

(2024·广东韶关·二模) For nearly two decades, a thin, sun-burnt postal worker could frequently be seen carrying packages along a dangerous mountain trail in the Taihang Mountains.

The 10-kilometer-long route, which is between 20 centimeters and 1 meter wide, is known as the “cat road” by locals, meaning that it is so dangerous that only cats could walk on it. Whereas, Zhao Yuefang, a postal worker in Ewu township in Huguan county, Shanxi province, had to walk the route every day to deliver mail.

Every day at the crack of dawn, he would start his journey along the “cat road”. From picking up the day's post to delivering it to villagers and returning along the same route, it took Zhao four days. During rainy and snowy seasons, the mountain road, part of which hugs the cliffs, would become slippery and dangerous. One day in the winter of 2003, the “cat road” was covered in thick snow and he slipped off the trail. Fortunately, he was able to stop his sharp descent by grabbing a tree branch and slowly managed to climb to safety.

By 2012, Zhao had walked more than 300,000 km and delivered over 800,000 pieces of mail. Born and raised in the deep mountains, Zhao truly understands the significance of mail deliveries to villagers. “They depend on the mail to keep in touch with the outside world,” he said. “Their sheer joy written on their face while receiving any post struck me,” he added.

In 2012, a 67-km-long tourist highway was built and gone were those days when Zhao risked his life to

年来一直在太行山一条被称为“猫路”的危险山路上投递邮件，他坚持不懈、有奉献精神，即使路线危险也不放弃，因此最能描述他的词语是“Persistent and dedicated(坚持不懈和奉献的)”。故选 A 项。

20. 推理判断题。根据第二段“Born and raised in the deep mountains, Zhao truly understands the significance of mail deliveries to villagers. “They depend on the mail to keep in touch with the outside world,” he said. “Their sheer joy written on their face while receiving any post struck me,” he added.(在深山中出生和长大的赵真正理解给村民送邮件的意义。“他们依靠邮件与外界保持联系，”他说。他补充说：“他们在收到任何邮件时脸上写着的那种纯粹的快乐让我印象深刻。”)”可知，赵出生长大在深山，他真切理解邮件传递对于村民的重要性，所以是邮件传递的价值一直激励着赵对于工作的热情。故选 D 项。

(2024·广东湛江·二模) Lexi is just a little girl from Canada who found herself in a heart-stopping situation. It started off as a normal car trip. Angela Shymanski, Lexi’s mom, was at the wheel, navigating the tricky roads of the Rockies with her daughter Lexi and her baby Peter in the car. An unexpected animal ran into the road. Angela swerved (突然转向) to avoid the animal. Unfortunately, their car was off the road, falling down a steep embankment (路堤).

The crash was nothing short of terrifying. Angela ended up with a broken back. She was unconscious, and unable to help her babies. Meanwhile, baby Peter’s cries echoed in the chaos. But Lexi, only five years old, didn’t freeze. Instead, she showed courage that would leave many grown-ups in awe.

She quickly jumped into action. The little girl, without even shoes on her feet, wrestled free from her seatbelt and climbed the 40-foot embankment. Once she reached the top, Lexi did everything she could to flag down a passing car in order to get help for her mom and brother.

Lexi’s insistence finally paid off. A car stopped, and the people inside didn’t hesitate to help her call for emergency services. When the paramedics (护理人员) arrived, they found Angela in a severe state, and her heart had stopped. Thankfully, they managed to bring her back.

Lexi’s dad, reflecting on the incident, couldn’t help but be amazed by his daughter’s bravery. He stressed how important it is for kids to be prepared for emergencies, shocked at how Lexi remembered and acted on what she had been taught. It’s a powerful reminder of what kids can do when push comes to shove.

And Lexi’s heroism didn’t go unnoticed. She was awarded a Bronze Medal for Bravery by the police. But for the Shymanskis, the real prize was being back in each other’s arms, safe and sound.

21. What caused the accident?

- A. The tough road.
- B. The children’s noise.
- C. A car that suddenly swerved.
- D. An animal appearing suddenly.

22. What was Lexi’s first move after the accident?

- A. Putting on her shoes.
- B. Managing to get out of the car.
- C. Flagging down a passing car.
- D. Scaling the 40-foot embankment.

23. What can we learn about Lexi from paragraph 5?

- A. Her heroic action deserved recognition.
- B. Her dad knew her daughter well enough.
- C. She had learned how to deal with emergencies.
- D. It was important for her to face some emergencies.

24. Which of the following can best describe Lexi?

- A. Brave and honest.
- B. Calm and courageous.
- C. Thoughtful but stubborn.
- D. Caring but naughty.

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