

# 2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

## 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. 作答时，务必将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷及草稿纸上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 第一部分 听力

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 第一节

听下面 5 短对话，每段对话后有一个小题，从题中给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19.15.      B. £ 9.18.      C. £ 9.15.

1. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What does John find difficult in learning German?

- A. Pronunciation.                      B. Vocabulary.                      C. Grammar.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】Text 1 W: So, how is your German class going, John? M: Well, not bad. The pronunciation is fine with me, and its vocabulary is similar to English. But I'm finding the grammar awful. W: Well, it takes a while to get it right.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues.  
B. Brother and sister.









those years, I found that dance was gradually becoming something that felt like more of a burden than a joy. I found myself increasingly unwilling to drag myself to dance performances, so I quit. I do miss dance, often. But it makes me happy think that I'll never have to go to another training session again.

## 第二部分 阅读理解

### 第一节

#### Summer Activities

Students should read the list with their parents/careers, and select two activities they would like to do. Forms will be available in school and online for them to indicate their choices and return to school. Before choices are finalised, parents/careers will be asked to sign to confirm their child's choices.

Activity	Description	Member of staff	Cost
Outdoor Adventure (OUT)	Take yourself out of your comfort zone for a week, discover new personal qualities, and learn new skills. You will be able to take part in a number of activities from canoeing to wild camping on Dartmoor. Learn rock climbing and work as a team, and enjoy the great outdoor environment.	Mr. Clemens	£140
WWI Battlefields and Paris (WBP)	On Monday we travel to London. After staying overnight in London, we travel on Day 2 to northern France to visit the World War I battlefields. On Day 3 we cross into Belgium. Thursday sees us make the short	Mrs. Wilson	£425

	<p>journey to Paris where we will visit Disneyland Paris park, staying until late to see the parade and the fireworks. Our final day, Friday, sees us visit central Paris and tour the main sights.</p>		
<p>Crafty Foxes (CRF)</p>	<p>Four days of product design centred around textiles. Making lovely objects using recycled and made materials. Bags, cushions and decorations...Learn skills and leave with modern and unusual textiles.</p>	<p>Mrs. Goode</p>	<p>£30</p>
<p>Potty about Potter (POT)</p>	<p>Visit Warner Bros Studio, shop stop to buy picnic, stay overnight in an approved Youth Hostel in Streatley-on-Thames, guided tour of Oxford to see the film locations, picnic lunch outside Oxford's Christchurch, boating on the River Cherwell through the University Parks, before heading back to Exeter.</p>	<p>Miss Drake</p>	<p>£150</p>

21. Which activity will you choose if you want to go camping?

A. OUT

B. WBP

C. CRF

D. POT

22. What will the students do on Tuesday with Mrs. Wilson?

A. Travel to London.

B. See a parade and fireworks.

C. Tour central Paris.

D. Visit the WWI battlefields.

23. How long does Potty about Potter last?

A. Two days.

B. Four days.

C. Five days.

D. One week.

【答案】 21. A    22. D    23. A

【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇广告布告类说明文。文中讲述了家长和孩子一起挑选可以参加的活动。文中分别对这些活动的名称，活动内容，活动特色和活动组织工作人员还有活动的价格进行了详细的描述。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据题干中的 go camping，我们可以迅速浏览到第一个活动当中的 wild camping（野外露营）这个关键信息。故选 A。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据题干中的 with Wilson，我们可以锁定第二个活动。根据 On Monday we travel to London. After staying overnight in London, we travel on Day 2 to northern France to visit the World War I battlefields.可知，星期一是一是去往伦敦并在伦敦住一夜，第二天也就是星期二到法国北部去参观一战的战场。故选 D。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据题干中的信息 Potty about Potter last 我们从最后一种活动来寻找答案。关键信息 overnight 意为“一夜的逗留”。故这个活动是持续两天。故选 A。

【点睛】 做广告布告类说明文题型时一定要先看题干，再从文中找答案。我们可以清楚的看到：这三道题是互相之间没有联系的并且都是根据题干中的关键信息就可以锁定某一段落直接找答案的。

Many of us love July because it's the month when nature's berries and stone fruits are in abundance. These colourful and sweet jewels from British Columbia's fields are little powerhouses of nutritional protection.

Of the common berries, strawberries are highest in vitamin C, although, because of their seeds, raspberries contain a little more protein (蛋白质), iron and zinc (not that fruits have much protein). Blueberries are particularly high in antioxidants (抗氧化物质). The yellow and orange stone fruits such as peaches are high in the carotenoids we turn into vitamin A and which are antioxidants. As for cherries (樱桃), they are so delicious who cares?



However, they are rich in vitamin C.

When combined with berries or slices of other fruits, frozen bananas make an excellent base for thick, cooling fruit shakes and low fat “ice cream”. For this purpose, select ripe bananas for freezing as they are much sweeter. Remove the skin and place them in plastic bags or containers and freeze. If you like, a squeeze of fresh lemon juice on the bananas will prevent them turning brown. Frozen bananas will last several weeks, depending on their ripeness and the temperature of the freezer.

If you have a juicer, you can simply feed in frozen bananas and some berries or sliced fruit. Out comes a “soft-serve” creamy dessert, to be eaten right away. This makes a fun activity for a children’s party; they love feeding the fruit and frozen bananas into the top of the machine and watching the ice cream come out below.

24. What does the author seem to like about cherries?

- A. They contain protein.
- B. They are high in vitamin A.
- C. They have a pleasant taste.
- D. They are rich in antioxidants.

25. Why is fresh lemon juice used in freezing bananas?

- A. To make them smell better.
- B. To keep their colour.
- C. To speed up their ripening.
- D. To improve their nutrition.

26. What is “a juicer” in the last paragraph?

- A. A dessert.
- B. A drink.
- C. A container.
- D. A machine.

27. From which is the text probably taken?

- A. A biology textbook.
- B. A health magazine.
- C. A research paper.
- D. A travel brochure.

【答案】 24. C    25. B    26. D    27. B

【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇日常生活类说明文。文中讲述了人们热爱水果丰盛的 7 月，这时候各种水果营养丰富且含有对人体有益的微量元素，尤其是香蕉。我们可以利用它做一些孩子喜欢的甜点或冰淇淋。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。题干问的是，作者喜欢樱桃什么。根据第二段中 As for cherries (樱桃), they are so delicious who cares? (至于樱桃，因为它们很好吃谁在乎呢?) 可知，作者在乎的是它的美味。故选 C。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的 If you like, a squeeze of fresh lemon juice on the bananas will prevent them turning brown. 可知，往香蕉上滴新鲜的柠檬汁是为了防止香蕉变成褐色，故新鲜的柠檬汁是被用来保持香蕉的颜色

的。故选 B。

【26 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据最后一段中 they love feeding the fruit and frozen bananas into the top of the machine and watching the ice cream come out below 可知，孩子们喜欢把一些水果和冷冻的香蕉放入到这台机器的上部，然后看到冰激凌从下面出来。故可以推出 a juicer 就是一台机器。故选 D。

【27 题详解】

文章出处题。文章首先指出七月是水果盛产的季节，并指出各种水果富含的营养，最后一段指出我们可以用 a juicer 为孩子们做一些甜点和冰激凌，故最可能是从健康杂志上摘取的文章。A 项意为：生物教科书；B 项意为：一本健康杂志；C 项意为：一篇研究论文；D 项意为：一本旅游手册。故选 B。

点睛：做词义猜测题时我们要注意观察，划线单词的构成结构。如本题背划线的单词是 juicer，我们都知道“er”是单词的后缀。它既可以表示人，又可以表示物。如：cleaner 既可以表示清洁工，又可以表示清洁工具。根据下文中的意思，可以判断出本题中的 a juicer 是表示物。

Teens and younger children are reading a lot less for fun, according to a Common Sense Media report published Monday.

While the decline over the past decade is steep for teen readers, some data in the report shows that reading remains a big part of many children's lives, and indicates how parents might help encourage more reading.

According to the report's key findings, "the proportion (比例) who say they 'hardly ever' read for fun has gone from 8 percent of 13-year-olds and 9 percent of 17-year-olds in 1984 to 22 percent and 27 percent respectively today."

The report data shows that pleasure reading levels for younger children, ages 2—8, remain largely the same. But the amount of time spent in reading each session has declined, from closer to an hour or more to closer to a half hour per session.

When it comes to technology and reading, the report does little to counsel(建议) parents looking for data about the effect of e-readers and tablets on reading. It does point out that many parents still limit electronic reading, mainly due to concerns about increased screen time.

The most hopeful data shared in the report shows clear evidence of parents serving as examples and important guides for their kids when it comes to reading. Data shows that kids and teens who do read frequently, compared to infrequent readers, have more books in the home, more books purchased for them, parents who read more often, and parents who set aside time for them to read.

As the end of school approaches, and school vacation reading lists loom(逼近) ahead, parents might take this chance to step in and make their own summer reading list and plan a family trip to the library or bookstore.

28. What is the Common Sense Media report probably about?

- A. Children's reading habits.
- B. Quality of children's books.
- C. Children's after-class activities.
- D. Parent-child relationships.

29. Where can you find the data that best supports "children are reading a lot less for fun"?

- A. In paragraph 2.
- B. In paragraph 3.
- C. In paragraph 4.
- D. In paragraph 5.

30. Why do many parents limit electronic reading?

- A. E-books are of poor quality.
- B. It could be a waste of time.
- C. It may harm children's health.
- D. E-readers are expensive.

31. How should parents encourage their children to read more?

- A. Act as role models for them.
- B. Ask them to write book reports.
- C. Set up reading groups for them.
- D. Talk with their reading class teachers.

【答案】28. A    29. B    30. C    31. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。据本周一公布的 a Common Sense Media report 报告显示，青少年和年幼的孩子们读书的乐趣大大减少。文中从阅读的乐趣，阅读的时间，阅读方式和父母对孩子阅读的影响等角度展示了该报告的内容。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。题干问的是这篇报道可能是关于什么内容。根据整篇文章，我们可以看出这篇报道讲述了孩子们阅读的乐趣，孩子们阅读的时间，孩子们阅读方式和父母对孩子阅读的影响。A 项意为：孩子们的阅读习惯；B 项意为：孩子们所读书籍的质量；C 项意为：孩子们的课后活动；D 项意为：父母与孩子的关系。故选 A。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中的 the proportion (比例) who say they 'hardly ever' read for fun has gone from 8 percent of 13-year-olds and 9 percent of 17-year-olds in 1984 to 22 percent and 27 percent respectively today.可知，

很少为乐趣而阅读的人的比例已经分别从 1984 年的 13 岁的 8%和 17 岁的 9%上升到现在的 22%和 27%。也就是说，为乐趣而读书的人越来越少了。故选 B。

### 【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第三段最后一句 many parents still limit electronic reading, mainly due to concerns about increased screen time 可知，许多家长仍然限制电子阅读，主要是由于担心看一些电子屏幕的时间越来越多，也即是担心会伤害孩子们的健康。故选 C。

### 【31 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 The most hopeful data shared in the report shows clear evidence of parents serving as examples and important guides for their kids when it comes to reading.可知，有明显的证据表明，父母为孩子们做榜样并为孩子们作重要指导能培养孩子的阅读习惯。也即是说，父母可以通过给孩子们作榜样来鼓励孩子们阅读的。故选 A。

【点睛】作此类型的题时，一定要读懂第一段。第一段读懂了，整篇文章大意也就迎刃而解了。明白了大意，第 28 题我们也不难看出答案，本文讲的肯定不是质量，不是活动也不是关系。而是习惯，即孩子们的阅读习惯。

We've all been there: in a lift, in line at the bank or on an airplane, surrounded by people who are, like us, deeply focused on their smartphones or, worse, struggling with the uncomfortable silence.

What's the problem? It's possible that we all have compromised conversational intelligence. It's more likely that none of us start a conversation because it's awkward and challenging, or we think it's annoying and unnecessary. But the next time you find yourself among strangers, consider that small talk is worth the trouble. Experts say it's an invaluable social practice that results in big benefits.

Dismissing small talk as unimportant is easy, but we can't forget that deep relationships wouldn't even exist if it weren't for casual conversation. Small talk is the grease(润滑剂) for social communication, says Bernardo Carducci, director of the Shyness Research Institute at Indiana University Southeast. " Almost every great love story and each big business deal begins with small talk, " he explains. " The key to successful small talk is learning how to connect with others, not just communicate with them. "

In a 2014 study, Elizabeth Dunn, associate professor of psychology at UBC, invited people on their way into a coffee shop. One group was asked to seek out an interaction(互动) with its waiter; the other, to speak only when necessary. The results showed that those who chatted with their server reported significantly higher positive feelings and a better coffee shop experience. " It's not that talking to the waiter is better than talking to your husband, " says Dunn. " But interactions with peripheral(边缘的) members of our social network matter for our well-being also. "

Dunn believes that people who reach out to strangers feel a significantly greater sense of belonging, a bond with others. Carducci believes developing such a sense of belonging starts with small talk. " Small talk is the basis of good manners, " he says.

32. What phenomenon is described in the first paragraph?

- A. Addiction to smartphones.
- B. Inappropriate behaviours in public places.
- C. Absence of communication between strangers.
- D. Impatience with slow service.

33. What is important for successful small talk according to Carducci?

- A. Showing good manners.
- B. Relating to other people.
- C. Focusing on a topic.
- D. Making business deals.

34. What does the coffee-shop study suggest about small talk?

- A. It improves family relationships.
- B. It raises people's confidence.
- C. It matters as much as a formal talk.
- D. It makes people feel good.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Conversation Counts
- B. Ways of Making Small Talk
- C. Benefits of Small Talk
- D. Uncomfortable Silence

【答案】 32. C    33. B    34. D    35. C

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇议论文。在当今社会，人们在公共场合或沉迷于智能手机，或与不舒服的沉默抗争，陌生人之间缺乏沟通。但人与人之间是需要适当的交谈闲聊的，闲聊是人际关系社会交往必不可少的部分，而且也有很多好处。

【32 题详解】

主旨大意题。题干问的是：第一段描述了什么现象。在公共场合（比如在电梯里，在银行排队，或在飞机上）人们深深地专注于他们的智能手机，或者更糟糕的是，与不舒服的沉默抗争。有此可知，陌生人之间缺乏沟通。A 项意为：沉迷于智能手机。B 项意为：在公共场所不适当的行为。C 项意为：陌生人之间缺乏沟通。D 项意为：对缓慢的服务不耐烦。故选 C 项。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。题干问得是对于 Carducci 来说，成功的闲聊中重要的是什么。根据第三段最后一句 “The key to successful small talk is learning how to connect with others, not just communicate with them” （成功闲聊的关键

是学习如何与他们交流，而不仅仅是与他们沟通。)由此推断 C 符合题意。A 项意为：表现出良好的礼貌。B 项意为：与他人有关的。C 项意为：专注于一个话题。D 项意为：做商业交易。故选 B 项。

### 【34 题详解】

推理判断题。题干问的是：咖啡店的研究对闲聊有什么建议。根据第四段的调查结果可知，那些与服务员聊天的人，有显著的积极情绪和更好的咖啡店体验。由此可知，D 项符合题意。A 项意为：闲聊改善了家庭关系。B 项意为：闲聊提高了人们的信心。C 项意为：闲聊和正式谈话一样重要。D 项意为：闲聊让人感觉很好。故选 D 项。

### 【35 题详解】

主旨大意题。整篇文章刚开始介绍了社会的现象（公共场合人们沉迷于智能手机，陌生人之间缺乏沟通交流），接着分析了这一问题的原因，接下来有专家对闲聊进行了研究，最后得出结论，闲聊都有什么样的好处。A 项意为：谈话很重要。B 项意为：闲聊的方法。C 项意为：闲聊的好处。D 项意为：不舒服的沉默。故选 C 项。

【点睛】我们在做阅读理解时，尽量找出每段的主讲内容（可能是一句话或是一个短语），这样有利于整篇文章的把握，有利于做文章大意题。如 35 题，很显然本文讲的不是重要性也不是方法更不是沉默，所以 ABD 都可以轻松排除。

If you are already making the time to exercise, it is good indeed! With such busy lives, it can be hard to try and find the time to work out. 36 Working out in the morning provides additional benefits beyond being physically fit.

Your productivity is improved. Exercising makes you more awake and ready to handle whatever is ahead of you for the day. 37

Your metabolism(新陈代谢) gets a head start. 38 If you work out in the mornings, then you will be getting the calorie(卡路里) burning benefits for the whole day, not in your sleep.

39 Studies found that people who woke up early for exercise slept better than those who exercised in the evening. Exercise energizes you, so it is more difficult to relax and have a peaceful sleep when you are very excited.

40 If you work out bright and early in the morning, you will be more likely to stick to healthy food choices throughout the day. Who would want to ruin their good workout by eating junk food? You will want to continue to focus on positive choices.

There are a lot of benefits to working out, especially in the mornings. Set your alarm clock an hour early and push yourself to work out! You will feel energized all day long.

- A. You will stick to your diet.
- B. Your quality of sleep improves.
- C. You prefer healthy food to fast food.
- D. There is no reason you should exercise in the morning.
- E. You can keep your head clear for 4-10 hours after exercise.
- F. After you exercise, you continue to burn calories throughout the day.
- G. If you are planning to do exercise regularly, or you're doing it now, then listen up!

【答案】 36. G    37. E    38. F    39. B    40. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。列举了早晨锻炼对人体的四条好处，号召人们早点起床，进行身体锻炼。

【36 题详解】

根据空前的内容“生活忙碌没有时间锻炼”和空后的内容“晨练除了身体健康之外，还能带来其他好处”，下文接着列举了晨练的其他好处。由此可知，此处缺一个承上启下句。G 项中 then listen up!（那么请仔细听!）很好的起到了承上启下的作用。故选 G。

【37 题详解】

根据上一句 Exercising makes you more awake(锻炼能让你更清醒),E 项(你可以在运动后保持头脑清醒 4-10 个小时。)是对上一句的进一步解释。故选 E。

【38 题详解】

空前句子是本段的主题句，晨练是新陈代谢的开始，空后句子说如果晨练，则你会得到卡路里一整天都在燃烧的益处，F 项（锻炼之后，你一整天都在燃烧卡路里。）是空后句子的根据，空后句子是对 F 项的进一步延伸。故选 F。

【39 题详解】

此处缺一个主题句。空后句子解释了早起锻炼的人比晚上锻炼的人睡得更好。B 项（你的睡眠质量提高了。）是对后面内容的总述。故选 B。

【40 题详解】

根据空后句子 “If you work out bright and early in the morning, you will be more likely to stick to healthy food choices throughout the day.（如果你在早晨锻炼身体，你将更有可能坚持健康的食物选择。）”，A 项（你将坚持你的饮食。）符合本段内容，是主题句，起到统领下文的作用。故选 A。

【点睛】七选五题型，要求考生从整体上把握文章的逻辑结构和内容上的联系，理解句子之间、段落之间的关系，所以懂得整篇文章的基本结构或段落的语篇结构对解题很有用。本篇文章采用总分总的结构，第一段和最后一段是总述，中间是分述，中间每段都是主题句加分述句构成。

### 第三部分 语言知识运用

#### 第一节 完形填空

Two weeks earlier, my son, Ben, had got in touch, he'd moved to England with his mum when he was three and it had been 13 years since I'd \_\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_\_ seen him. So imagine my \_\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_\_ when he emailed me saying he wanted to come to visit me.

I was \_\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_\_! I arrived early at Byron Bay where we were supposed to \_\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_\_. The bay was \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ in sunshine, and there was a group of kayakers around 150m off the shore. Getting a little \_\_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_\_. I realized one kayak (皮划艇) was in \_\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_\_. "Something's not \_\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_\_!" I took off my T-shirt and \_\_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_\_ into the water. I saw there were two instructors on board and a man lying across the middle. He was \_\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_\_ violently. Linking arms with one of the instructors. I helped \_\_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_\_ the young man out of the water. He was unconscious and as I looked at his face, something \_\_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_\_ to me. Those brown eyes were very \_\_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_\_. "What's his name?" I asked the instructor. "Ben," he replied, and immediately I \_\_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_\_. That stranger was my son!

The instructors called for an ambulance. \_\_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_\_, after a brief stay in hospital, Ben was well enough to be allowed to \_\_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_\_ and later the family met up for dinner. We chatted about everything and then Ben \_\_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_\_ to me. "I just want to say thank you," he said, "You \_\_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_\_ my life!"

I still can't believe what a \_\_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_\_ it was. I'm just so glad I was there \_\_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_\_ to help my son.

- |                 |              |               |             |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 41. A. also     | B. often     | C. even       | D. last     |
| 42. A. delight  | B. relief    | C. anger      | D. worry    |
| 43. A. scared   | B. shocked   | C. thrilled   | D. ashamed  |
| 44. A. talk     | B. stay      | C. meet       | D. settle   |
| 45. A. bathed   | B. clean     | C. deep       | D. formed   |
| 46. A. faster   | B. closer    | C. heavier    | D. wiser    |
| 47. A. trouble  | B. advance   | C. question   | D. battle   |
| 48. A. real     | B. right     | C. fair       | D. fit      |
| 49. A. stared   | B. sank      | C. dived      | D. fell     |
| 50. A. arguing  | B. fighting  | C. Shouting   | D. shaking  |
| 51. A. lead     | B. persuade  | C. carry      | D. keep     |
| 52. A. happened | B. occurred  | C. applied    | D. appealed |
| 53. A. sharp    | B. pleasant  | C. attractive | D. familiar |
| 54. A. agreed   | B. hesitated | C. doubted    | D. knew     |



55. A. Fortunately            B. Frankly            C. Sadly            D. Suddenly
56. A. return            B. relax            C. speak            D. leave
57. A. joked            B. turned            C. listened            D. pointed
58. A. created            B. honored            C. saved            D. guided
59. A. coincidence            B. change            C. pity            D. pain
60. A. on board            B. in time            C. for sure            D. on purpose

【答案】41. D    42. A    43. C    44. C    45. A    46. B    47. A    48. B    49. C    50. D    51. C    52. B    53. D    54. D    55. A    56. D    57. B    58. C    59. A    60. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。讲述了作者 13 年后和儿子见面的情景。在和儿子见面的地点，作者救了一个年轻人，没有想到的是，年轻人竟然是自己 13 年未见的儿子。

【41 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。根据空前句中可知，儿子在三岁的时候离开，到现在已经 13 年了。由此可以暗示出是上一次见面。A. also 也；B. often 经常；C. even 甚至；D. last 上一次，故选 D 项切题。

【42 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。根据上下文可知，13 年没有见到自己的儿子，突然收到儿子的电子邮件，并且说要来看自己。由此可以推知，我很快乐、开心。A. delight 高兴，愉快；B. relief (痛苦、忧虑等的)解除，减轻；C. anger 怒，忿怒；D. worry 担心。故选 A 项切题。

【43 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。根据第一段可知，作者 13 年没有见到自己的儿子，突然收到儿子要来拜访自己的电子邮件，肯定是欣喜若狂。A. scared 惊恐的；B. shocked 震惊的；C. thrilled 欣喜若狂的；D. ashamed 惭愧的。故选 C 项切题。

【44 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。根据空前可知，我很早就到了拜伦湾，我们应该在那里见面。A. talk 谈话；B. stay 停留；C. meet 见面；D. settle 解决。故选 C 项切题。

【45 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。根据上下文可知，早晨海湾应该是沐浴在阳光里。A. bathed 沐浴；B. clean 清扫；C. deep 深处；D. formed 形成。故选 A 项切题。

【46 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。根据常识和下文儿子出现意外情况可知，只有是离的比较近一点，才能意识到一只皮划艇出现意外。A. faster 迅速的；B. closer 靠近，逼近(其他船只等)；C. heavier 重的，沉重的；D. wiser

有智慧的；聪明的。故选 B 项切题。

**【47 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。根据下文儿子出现意外情况可知，一只皮筏艇处于麻烦之中。A. trouble 麻烦，困难；B. advance 前进，进展；C. question 问题，疑问；D. battle 战斗，战役。故选 A 项切题。

**【48 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。根据上句皮划艇处于麻烦之中可知，某件事不正常。A. real 真实的；B. right 正确的，正常的；C. fair 公平的；D. fit 合适的。故选 B 项切题。

**【49 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。根据上文皮划艇有麻烦和下文我去帮忙救人可知，我脱掉我的 T 恤衫，跳入水中。A. stared 盯着看，目不转睛地看，凝视；B. sank 下沉，沉没；C. dived 潜水，跳水；D. fell 打倒；击倒。故选 C 项切题。

**【50 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。根据上文 a man lying across the middle 和下文 He was unconscious 可知，应该是剧烈的颤抖、摇动。A. arguing 争论，辩论；B. fighting 打架；C. shouting 呼喊；D. shaking 摇动。故选 D 项切题。

**【51 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。我帮助把年轻人带出水面。A. lead 领导，引导，带领；B. persuade 说服，劝服；C. carry 搬运，装运；D. keep 保持；保存，保留；故选 C 项切题。

**【52 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。根据句意可知，当我看着他的脸时，我想到了一些事情。occur 跟 to 短语时，表示“想到”，而不是“发生”，happen 后接不定式，是“碰巧”的意思。故选 B 项切题。

**【53 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。根据下文，“What's his name?”可知，他棕色的眼睛对我来说是很熟悉的。A. sharp 锐利的；锋利的；B. pleasant 愉快的，快乐的，舒适的；C. attractive 有吸引力的；引人注目的；D. familiar 亲密的，熟悉的。故选 D 项切题。

**【54 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。根据下文“*That stranger was my son*”可知，我马上就知道。A. agreed 同意，赞成，承认，答应；B. hesitated 犹豫，踌躇；C. doubted 怀疑；疑惑；D. knew 知道，了解。故选 D 项切题。

**【55 题详解】**

考查副词词义辨析。根据空后句子可知，应该是幸运地。A. Fortunately 幸运地，侥幸地；B. Frankly 率直地，坦白地，真诚地；C. Sadly 悲哀地，悲伤地；D. Suddenly 突然地，忽然地；故选 A 项切题。

**【56 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。根据空前 was well enough 可知，应该是被允许出院。A. return 返回；报答；B. relax 放松，休息；C. speak 说；D. leave 离开。故选 D 项切题。

### 【57 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。根据下文 “I just want to say thank you” 可知，Ben 转向我向我说谢谢。A. joked 开玩笑；B. turned 转向；C. listened 听；D. pointed 指出。故选 B 项切题。

### 【58 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。根据上文 “I helped carry the man out of the water” 可知，应该是挽救了我的生命。A. created 创造；创作；B. honored 尊敬；尊重；给与荣誉；C. saved 救，拯救；D. guided 指导，指挥；故选 C 项切题。

### 【59 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。我没有想到这是多么巧合的一件事呀！A. coincidence 巧合，巧事；B. change 改变，变更，变换；C. pity 怜悯，同情；D. pain 疼痛；痛苦。故选 A 项切题。

### 【60 题详解】

考查介词词组词义辨析。我高兴的是我在那儿及时帮助了我的儿子。A. on board 在船上；B. in time 及时；C. for sure 肯定；D. on purpose 目的。故选 B 项切题。

点睛：occur 和 happen 的区别

1. occur 是比较正式的用语，可用于具体或抽象的事物，通常指按计划或规律在较为确定的时间“发生”的事。跟 to 短语时，表示“想到”，而不是“发生”。例如：Something occurred 意思是“某事发生了”。

An idea occurs to me that going to Switzerland for traveling will be marvelous! 我想到去瑞士旅游会很棒！

2. happen 常指具体事件的发生，特别指那些偶然的或未能预见的“发生”，是及物动词。例如：How did the accident happen? 这事故是怎样发生的？

If anything happens, please let me know. 有什么事发生，请告诉我。

如果 happen 后接不定式，是“碰巧”的意思。如：

I happened to meet him on my way home. 我在回家的路上碰巧遇到他。

注意：happen 和 happen to 都是不及物动词或短语，不能用于被动语态。

## 第二节

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。

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。

Diets have changed in China — and so too has its top crop. Since 2011, the country 61 (grow) more corn than rice. Corn production has jumped nearly 125 percent over 62 past 25 years, while rice has increased only 7 percent.

A taste for meat is 63 (actual) behind the change: An important part of its corn is used to feed chickens, pigs, and cattle. Another reason for corn's rise: The government encourages farmers to grow corn instead of rice 64 (improve) water quality. Corn uses less water 65 rice and creates less fertilizer(化肥) runoff. This switch has decreased 66 (pollute) in the country's major lakes and reservoirs and made drinking water safer for people.

According to the World Bank, China accounts for about 30 percent of total 67 (globe)fertilizer consumption. The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture finds that between 2005—when the government 68 (start) a soil-testing program 69 gives specific fertilizer recommendations to farmers - and 2011, fertilizer use dropped by 7.7 million tons. That prevented the emission(排放) of 51.8 million tons of carbon dioxide. China's approach to protecting its environment while 70 (feed) its citizens "offers useful lessons for agriculture and food policymakers worldwide." says the bank's Juergen Voegelé.

**【答案】** 61. has grown

62. the      63. actually

64. to improve

65. than      66. pollution

67. global      68. started

69. that/which

70. feeding

**【解析】**

**【分析】** 本文是一篇说明文。文中讲述了中国为保护环境在农作物种植上做了一些变化并得到了世界上的知名认识的认可。

**【61 题详解】**

考查时态。since 加时间点，主句要用现在完成时。句意：2011 年以来，中国种植的玉米比水稻多。故填 has grown。

**【62 题详解】**

考查冠词。句意：玉米产量在过去 25 年里增长了近 125%，而大米只增长了 7%。故是特指在过去的 25 年里。故填 the。

**【63 题详解】**

考查副词。句意：对肉的需求实际上是这种变化的背后原因。句子结构完整，用副词修饰句子。故填 actually。

**【64 题详解】**

考查非谓语动词。句意：为了改善水质政府鼓励农民种植玉米而不是大米。没有连词可以且谓语动词是

encourages, 故 improve 应该用非谓语动词。此处表示目的, 故用不定式。故填 to improve。

#### 【65 题详解】

考查连词。句意: 玉米比大米使用的水更少。根据关键词 less 可知, 填比较连词。故填 than。

#### 【66 题详解】

考查词性转换。句意: 这一转变减少了中国较大的湖泊和水库的污染, 使人们的饮用水更加安全。has decreased 后跟名词作宾语, 故填 pollution。

#### 【67 题详解】

考查词性转换。句意: 中国约占全球化肥总消费量的 30%。fertilizer consumption 是名词短语, 故应该用形容词修饰。故填 global。

#### 【68 题详解】

考查谓语动词。句意: 在 2005 年政府开始了一项土壤测试项目。本句是 when 引导的定语从句, 由于时间是 2005 年, 故用过去时。故填 started。

#### 【69 题详解】

考查定语从句关系词。根据空后的谓语动词 gives 可知, 该空缺少主语, 指代 program 并且引导后面的句子。指物用 that/which, 故填 that 或者 which。

#### 【70 题详解】

考查省略句。句意: 中国在养活了中国人民的同时又保护了环境。这一做法为全世界的农业和粮食政策制定人提供了很有用的经验。空格处表示正在进行的动作, while 后面省略掉了 China is, 省略句的原则: 在时间状语从句、条件状语从句、让步状语从句中, 如果从句的主语和主句的主语一致且含有 be 动词时, 那么可以把主语和 be 动词一块省略。故填 feeding。

点睛: 两个破折号中间只有一个定语从句, 破折号中间的所有内容起到解释说明作用, 本题中的是状语成分, when 引导的是一个时间状语从句, 状语从句中含有一个含空的定语从句。由于从句中须有一个谓语动词所以小题 9 看句意用过去时。

## 第四部分 写作

### 第一节 短文改错

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文, 文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处, 每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: (1) 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

(2).只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

71. When I was little, Friday's night was our family game night. After supper, we would play card games of all sort in the sitting room. As the kid, I loved to watch cartoons, but no matter how many times I asked to watching them, my parents would not to let me. They would say to us that playing card games would help my brain. Still I unwilling to play the games for them sometimes. I didn't realize how right my parents are until I entered high school. The games my parents taught me where I was a child turned out to be very useful later in my life.

【答案】 When I was little,  $\frac{Friday's}{Friday}$  night was our family game night. After supper, we would play card games of all  $\frac{sort}{sorts}$  in the sitting room. As  $\frac{the}{a}$  kid, I loved to watch cartoons, but no matter how many times I asked to  $\frac{watching}{watch}$  them, my parents would not ~~to~~ let me. They would say to  $\frac{us}{me}$  that playing card games would help my brain. Still I  $\frac{\wedge}{was}$  unwilling to play the games  $\frac{for}{with}$  them sometimes. I didn't realize how right my parents  $\frac{are}{were}$  until I entered high school. The games my parents taught me  $\frac{where}{when}$  I was a child turned out to be very useful later in my life.

【解析】

【详解】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者的个人经历。小时候周五夜晚家长不允许作者看卡通片，而是让他和他们一块儿玩扑克牌游戏。长大后作者才明白，这些纸牌游戏在后来的生活中很有用。

第一处：考查名词。名词作定语，往往表明被修饰名词的时间、地点、类别、目的或用途、材料或来源等。名词所有格作定语则强调与被修饰的词的所有关系或表示逻辑上的谓语关系。此处表示“星期五晚上”，并不是所有关系，故把 Friday's 改为 Friday。

第二处：考查名词单复数。all 表示三者或三者以上，后用名词复数。故把 sort 改为 sorts。

第三处：考查冠词。这里表示“作为一个孩子”，a 用在表示泛指的单数名词前，the 表示特指。故把 the 改为 a。

第四处：考查动词不定式。句意：无论我要求多少次要去看（卡通片）。用不定式表示目的。故把 watching 改为 watch。

第五处：考查情态动词。would 后跟动词原形，故把 to 删除。

第六处：考查代词。句意：他们会对我说玩纸牌有助于大脑。偷换人称代词，是对“我”说，前面提到的 I，而不是 we。故把 us 改为 me。

第七处：考查固定搭配。be unwilling to do sth.意为“不愿意做某事，不情愿做某事”。本文介绍的是过去

的情况，故用过去时。所以在 unwilling 前加 was。

第八处：考查介词。play the games with sb.表示“和某人一块玩游戏”，故把 for 改为 with。第九处：考查时态。根据上下文语境可知此处要用一般过去时。故把 are 改为 were。

第十处：考查宾语从句的连接词。句意：当我是个孩子的时候我父母教给我的纸牌游戏在我日后的生活中证明非常有用。宾语从句连接词并不是表示地点状语，而是时间状语。故把 where 改为 when。

点睛：名词作定语与名词所有格作定语的区别。一般来说，名词作定语通常说明被修饰的词的性质，而名词所有格作定语则强调对被修饰的词的所有（权）关系或表示逻辑上的谓语关系。“the Party members（党员）”中，名词定语表示 members 的性质；“the Party’s calls（党的号召）”中，Party 具有动作发出者的作用，calls 虽然是名词，却具有动作的含义。a student teacher 实习教师，a student’s teacher 一位学生的老师。

## 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

72. 你受学生会委托为校宣传栏“英语天地”写一则通知，请大家观看一部英语短片 *Growing Together*，内容包括：

- (1)短片内容：学校的发展；
- (2)放映时间、地点；
- (3)欢迎对短片提出意见。

注意：

- (1)词数 100 左右；
- (2)可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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【答案】 One possible version:

Boys and girls,

I have good news for you. The English film *Growing Together* made by our teachers and some senior students will be displayed this weekend. It shows us the whole history of school’s development, which is I think the attraction to us. If you are curious about the history of our school or concerned about its future, you mustn’t miss this excellent opportunity! Besides, all your suggestions and comments about this film will be welcome.

It will be displayed in the School Film Hall, from 9:00 am to 10:00 am, June 9th, Saturday.

That's all. Thank you.

The Students Union

June 8, 2018

**【解析】**

**【详解】**英语书面通知的时态应该以一般将来时为主，多使用被动语态、简单句。在通知中不应当过度的使用较复杂的词语和读起来拗口的句子。

第二个注意点：层次一定要清晰，一个层次要表达一件事情，使人看起来一目了然。



