

2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（新课标 III 卷）

英语

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，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答案。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.

C. Teacher and student.

【答案】 A

【解析】

【原文】 Text 2 W: I hope you can come to the party on Saturday. M: I didn't know I was invited. W: Sure you are. Everyone in our office is invited.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a bank. B. At a ticket office. C. On a train.

【答案】 B

【解析】

【原文】 Text 3 W: May I help you? M: Yes. When is the next train to London? W: Oh, let me check. It leaves in twenty minutes. M: One ticket, please.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

What are the speakers talking about?

A. A restaurant. B. A street. C. A dish.

【答案】 A

【解析】

【原文】 Text 4 W: Charlie, do you know a restaurant called Bravo? M: Bravo...I know the name. But I'm not sure where it is. W: It's on George Street. The food there is excellent.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

What does the woman think of her interview?

A. It was tough. B. It was interesting. C. It was successful.

【答案】 C

【解析】

【原文】 Text 5 W: Brian, I just had an interview. They said they would make a decision soon. M: What are your chances of getting the job? W: Quite good. I think the interview went very well.

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。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。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

6. When will Judy go to a party?

A. On Monday. B. On Tuesday. C. On Wednesday.

7. What will Max do next?

A. Fly a kite. B. Read a magazine. C. Do his homework.

【答案】 6. B 7. B

【解析】

【原文】 Text 6 M: Let's go kite flying, Judy. It's such a lovely day. W: Okay, but let me finish my chemistry homework first. Would you mind waiting for half an hour, Max? There are a few sports magazines on the table. M: Isn't the chemistry homework due next Wednesday? W: Yeah, but I have a full day of classes on Monday and a birthday party to attend on Tuesday. M: All right, then. You go ahead, and I'll catch up on some sports news while waiting.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. What does the man suggest doing at first?

A. Going to a concert.
B. Watching a movie.
C. Playing a computer game.

9. What do the speakers decide to do?

A. Visit Mike. B. Go boating. C. Take a walk.

【答案】 8. A 9. C

【解析】

【原文】 Text 7 W: We've been on the computer all the time lately. Why don't we do something different Sunday afternoon? M: Well, we could go to a concert. W: But I don't think we can get the tickets this late. M: Then what about playing a computer game? There's a really cool new one we could download. W: Hmm, I don't know. I feel like I need to do some exercise. We could probably just walk by the lake, and I'll ask Mike to join us. W: That sounds like fun. Let's do it!

【解析】

【原文】 Text 9 W: How is little Ed doing at the kindergarten, Jack? M: Oh, he's doing fairly well. It's been three weeks since he first started going, so Macy and I are pretty used to it now. You should have seen Macy cry when Ed was about to set off on the first day, though. W: I think that's a normal reaction for mothers. You live quite close to the kindergarten, don't you? How does he get there? M: Macy walks there with him every morning unless the weather is bad. When it rains, they'll drive. W: And is Ed enjoying kindergarten? M: Yeah, he loves to have other kids to play with. He keeps telling us things they do together. W: What do the teachers at the kindergarten say about him? M: They said he's bright, and that he's starting to learn how to tell time. Isn't that fantastic? W: That is fantastic. It sounds like everything goes well.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

17. At what age did Emily start learning ballet?

A. Five. B. Six. C. Nine.

18. Why did Emily move to Toronto?

A. To work for a dance school.
B. To perform at a dance theater.
C. To learn contemporary dance.

19. Why did Emily quit dancing?

A. She was too old to dance.
B. She failed to get a scholarship.
C. She lost interest in it.

20. How does Emily feel about stopping training?

A. She's pleased. B. She's regretful. C. She's upset

【答案】 17. B 18. C 19. C 20. A

【解析】

【原文】 Text 10 My name is Emily. I had been a dancer for quite a long time. I started studying ballet when I was six years old. By the time I was nine, I was dancing five days a week. When I was eighteen, I decided that I really preferred contemporary dance and that I wanted to do it professionally. So I applied successfully for the training program at the school of Toronto Dance Theatre, and moved to Toronto to attend the program. That was the period of time I enjoyed most in Toronto. I graduated on scholarship and danced professionally for ten years. But after all 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(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 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

Welcome to Holker Hall & Gardens

Visitor Information

How to Get to Holker

By Car: Follow brown signs an A590 from JB6, M6. Approximate travel times: Windermere-20 minutes, Kendal-25 minutes, Lancaster-45 minutes, Manchester-1 hour 30 minutes.

By Rail: The nearest station is Cark-in-Cartmel with trains to Carnforth, Lancaster Preston for connections to major cities & airports.

Opening Times

Sunday-Friday (closed on Saturday)11:00 am-4:00pm,30 March-2nd November.

Admission Charges

	Hall & Gardens	Gardens
Adults:	£12.00	£8.00
Groups	£9	£5.5

Special Events

Producers: Market 13th April

Join us to taste a variety of fresh local food and drinks. Meet the producers and get some excellent recipe ideas.

Holker Garden Festival 30th May

The event celebrate its 22nd anniversary with a great show of the very best of gardening, making it one of the most popular events in gardening.

National Garden Day 28th August

Holker once again opens is gardens in aid of the disadvantaged. For just a small donation you can take a tour with our garden guide.

Winter Market 8th November

This is an event for all the family. Wander among a variety of shops selling gifts while enjoying a live music show and nice street entertainment.

21. How long does it probably take a tourist to drive to Holker from Manchester?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. 20 minutes. | B. 25 minutes. |
| C. 45 minutes. | D. 90 minutes. |

22. How much should a member of a tour group pay to visit to Hall & Cardens?

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A. £12.00. | B. £9.00. |
| C. £8.0 | D. £5.50 |

23. Which event will you go to if you want to see a live music show?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Producers' Market. | B. Holker Garden Festival. |
| C. National Garden Day. | D. Winter Market. |

【答案】21. D 22. B 23. D

【解析】

【分析】文章为旅游指南。文章主要介绍了去 Holker Hall & Garden 旅游的相关信息，如：出行方式，开放时间，旅行费用以及主要活动等。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 How to Get to Holker 中 By car 里 Approximate travel times 后面内容可知，从 Manchester 到 Holker 要用 1 hour and 30 minutes，即 90 分钟，故选 D。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Admission Charges 可知，团体中的一员去 Hall & Gardens 需要支付 9 英镑。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段 Winter Market 中最后一句 Wander among a variety of shops selling gifts while enjoying a live music show and nice street entertainment. 可知，如果去看现场表演需要去 Winter Market。故选 D。

【点睛】文章主题和中心思想的阐述往往需要大量细节信息的支持，这些细节对于理解全文内容至关重要，同时也是归纳和概括文章中心思想的基础。命题人往往会要求考生根据不同的要求阅读文章，以获得某些特定的信息，或准确地寻求所需的细节，并对细节进行直接或间接辨认和理解。文章细节的理解可以细化为：(1) 一一对应型。(2) 语言转述型。(3) 语意理解型。(4) 是非辨别型。(5) 事实排序型。

此题中的三题全为细节理解题。细节理解题首先要根据题干准确定位信息句，其次要对信息句进行准确的理解和判断，如第一题为转述型，1 hour and 30 minutes，即 90 分钟。第二题和第三题则为简单的一一对应型，只要找到信息句即可得出答案。

B

Cities usually have a good reason for being where they are, like a nearby port or river. People settle in these places because they are easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade. New York City, for example, is near a large harbour at the mouth of the Hudson River. Over 300 years its population grew gradually from 800 people to 8 million. But not all cities develop slowly over a long period of time. Boom towns grow from nothing almost overnight. In 1896, Dawson, Canada, was unmapped wilderness(荒野). But gold was discovered there in 1897, and two years later, it was one of the largest cities in the West, with a population of 30,000.

Dawson did not have any of the natural conveniences of cities like London or Paris. People went there for gold. They travelled over snow-covered mountains and sailed hundreds of miles up icy rivers. The path to Dawson was covered with thirty feet of wet snow that could fall without warming. An avalanche(雪崩) once closed the path, killing 63 people. For many who made it to Dawson, however, the rewards were worth the difficult trip. Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold, 4,000 got rich. About 100 of these stayed rich men for the rest of their lives.

But no matter how rich they were, Dawson was never comfortable. Necessities like food and wood were very expensive. But soon, the gold that Dawson depended on had all been found. The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down, and when they heard there were new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come. Today, people still come and go — to see where the Canadian gold rush happened. Tourism is now the chief industry of Dawson City — its present population is 762.

24. What attracted the early settlers to New York City?

- A. Its business culture.
- B. Its small population.
- C. Its geographical position.
- D. Its favourable climate.

25. What do we know about those who first dug for gold in Dawson?

- A. Two-thirds of them stayed there.
- B. One out of five people got rich.
- C. Almost everyone gave up.
- D. Half of them died.

26. What was the main reason for many people to leave Dawson?

- A. They found the city too crowded.
- B. They wanted to try their luck elsewhere.
- C. They were unable to stand the winter.

D. They were short of food.

27. What is the text mainly about?

A. The rise and fall of a city.

B. The gold rush in Canada.

C. Journeys into the wilderness.

D. Tourism in Dawson.

【答案】 24. C 25. B 26. B 27. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 Dawson 这座城市的发展原因、过程与现状。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段中 Cities usually have a good reason for being where they are, like a nearby port or river. People settle in these places because they are easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade. New York City, for example, is near a large harbour at the mouth of the Hudson River.可知，人们选择在河边或港口设城是因为交通方便，便于做生意。而纽约就是在哈德森河口附近的一个大港口，故纽约吸引早期移民的原因是它的地理位置，故 C 正确。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段最后一句 Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold, 4,000 got rich. About 100 of these stayed rich men for the rest of their lives.可知，在最初挖黄金的两万人中有 4000 人变富有，所以是五分之一的人变富了，故 B 正确。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中 and when they heard there were new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come.可知，人们离开 Dawson 的主要原因是听说在 Alaska 发现了黄金，也就是他们要去别的地方寻找发财的机会。故 B 正确。

【27 题详解】

主旨大意题。第一段简要介绍城市发展的原因，引出 Dawson 这一城市的兴起，第二段介绍了该城市兴起的原因，第三段介绍人们选择离开该城市的原因及现在的状况，所以全文围绕 Dawson 这个城市的发展起伏。故 A 正确。

【点睛】主旨大意题的解题技巧：一篇文章都是围绕着一个中心思想或一个话题展开的，因此，有的文章中最明显的特点之一是有一个反复出现的中心词，即高频词，也叫做主题词。抓住了它，便容易抓住文章的中心。通读全文可知，文章主要围绕 Dawson 的发展展开，Dawson 反复出现，再根据每一段的段首句可以总结出，文章第一段通过城市发展的原因引出 Dawson，第二段介绍 Dawson 发展的原因，第三段介绍人

们选择离开该城市的原因及现在的状况，从而总结出文章的主旨大意。

C

While famous foreign architects are invited to lead the designs of landmark buildings in China such as the new CCTV tower and the National Center for the Performing Arts, many excellent Chinese architects are making great efforts to take the center stage.

Their efforts have been proven fruitful. Wang Shu, a 49-year-old Chinese architect, won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize — which is often referred to as the Nobel Prize in architecture — on February 28. He is the first Chinese citizen to win this award.

Wang serves as head of the Architecture Department at the China Academy of Art (CAA). His office is located at the Xiangshan campus(校园) of the university in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. Many buildings on the campus are his original creations.

The style of the campus is quite different from that of most Chinese universities. Many visitors were amazed by the complex architectural space and abundant building types. The curves(曲线) of the buildings perfectly match the rise and fall of hills, forming a unique view.

Wang collected more than 7 million abandoned bricks of different ages. He asked the workers to use traditional techniques to make the bricks into walls, roofs and corridors. This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements(元素).

Wang's works show a deep understanding of modern architecture and a good knowledge of traditions. Through such a balance, he had created a new type of Chinese architecture, said Tadao Ando, the winner of the 1995 Pritzker Prize.

Wang believes traditions should not be sealed in glass boxes at museums. "That is only evidence that traditions once existed," he said.

"Many Chinese people have a misunderstanding of traditions. They think tradition means old things from the past. In fact, tradition also refers to the things that have been developing and that are still being created," he said.

"Today, many Chinese people are learning Western styles and theories rather than focusing on Chinese traditions. Many people tend to talk about traditions without knowing what they really are," said Wang.

The study of traditions should be combined with practice. Otherwise, the recreation of traditions would be artificial and empty, he said.

28. Wang's winning of the prize means that Chinese architects are _____.

- A. following the latest world trend
- B. getting international recognition

C. working harder than ever before

D. relying on foreign architects

29. What impressed visitors to the CAA Xiangshan campus most?

A. Its hilly environment.

B. Its large size.

C. Its unique style.

D. Its diverse functions.

30. What made Wang's architectural design a success?

A. The mixture of different shapes.

B. The balance of East and West.

C. The use of popular techniques.

D. The harmony of old and new.

31. What should we do about Chinese traditions according to Wang?

A. Spread them to the world.

B. Preserve them at museums.

C. Teach them in universities.

D. Recreate them in practice.

【答案】 28. B 29. C 30. D 31. D

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇新闻报道。文章主要报道了中国建筑设计师王澍在其作品中融合中国传统建筑文化，获得了建筑界的诺贝尔奖——普利策奖，这让中国建筑现在得到了国际认可。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段的内容可知，王澍获得 2012 年普利策奖，而普利策奖相当于建筑界的诺贝尔奖，他是第一个获此奖的中国人，故推知中国建筑现在得到了国际认可。故 B 项正确。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段对 CAA 校园的描述可知，它的设计风格独特，与大多数中国大学的校园很不同，许多游客感对复杂的建筑空间和丰富的建筑类型感到吃惊，故 C 正确。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第六段 1995 年普利策奖的获得者 Tadao Ando 的评语可知，王澍设计的成功之处是把中国传统元素融入现代设计，并保持两者的和谐，故 D 正确。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段和倒数第三段中 In fact, tradition also refers to the things that have been

developing and that are still being created 可知，传统的研究要与实践相结合，在实践中进行再创造，否则就会是人工的和空的，故 D 正确。

【点睛】根据事实细节，推断合理信息。推理题要求在理解原文表面文字信息的基础上，作出一定判断和推论，从而得到文章的隐含意义和深层意义。推理题所涉及的内容可能是文中某一句话，也可能是某几句话，但做题的指导思想都是以文字信息为依据，既不能做出在原文中找不到文字根据的推理，也不能根据表面文字信息做多步推理。也就是说，要做到判断有据，推论有理，忠实原文。切忌用自己的观点代替作者的本意，切忌片面思考，得出片面结论。

此题的第一小题和第四小题为推理判断题。第 1 题根据第二段第二句可知 Wang Shu 获得 2012 年普利策奖，相当于建筑界的诺贝尔奖，再根据第三句他是第一个获此奖的中国人可知，中国建筑现在得到了国际认可，因得到认可才能获奖。此题的解题关键时根据原文的两个信息句进行的判断，而 ACD 原文中没有提及。

D

Adults understand what it feels like to be flooded with objects. Why do we often assume that more is more when it comes to kids and their belongings? The good news is that I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less.

I found the pre-holidays a good time to encourage young children to donate less-used things, and it worked. Because of our efforts, our daughter Georgia did decide to donate a large bag of toys to a little girl whose mother was unable to pay for her holiday due to illness. She chose to sell a few larger objects that were less often used when we promised to put the money into her school fund(基金) (our kindergarten daughter is serious about becoming a doctor)

For weeks, I've been thinking of bigger, deeper questions: How do we make it a habit for them? And how do we train ourselves to help them live with, need, and use less? Yesterday, I sat with my son, Shepherd, determined to test my own theory on this. I decided to play with him with only one toy for as long as it would keep his interest. I expected that one toy would keep his attention for about five minutes, ten minutes, max. I chose a red rubber ball-simple, universally available. We passed it, he tried to put it in his mouth, he tried bouncing it, rolling it, sitting on it, throwing it. It was totally, completely enough for him. Before I knew it an hour had passed and it was time to move on to lunch.

We both became absorbed in the simplicity of playing together. He had my full attention and I had his. My little experiment to find joy in a single object worked for both of us.

32. What do the words “more is more” in paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. The more, the better.
- B. Enough is enough.
- C. More money, more worries.
- D. Earn more and spend more.

33. What made Georgia agree to sell some of her objects?
- A. Saving up for her holiday
B. Raising money for a poor girl
C. Adding the money to her fund
D. Giving the money to a sick mother
34. Why did the author play the ball with Shepherd?
- A. To try out an idea
B. To show a parent's love
C. To train his attention
D. To help him start a hobby
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Take It or Leave It
B. A Lesson from Kids
C. Live More with Less
D. The Pleasure of Giving

【答案】 32. A 33. C 34. A 35. C

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章讲述作者引导孩子主动捐献玩具，并从玩耍简单玩具中获得快乐的做法。

【32 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据文章第一段最后一句...I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less 可以推断出，人们通常认为越多越好。故选 A。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段中 She chose to sell a few larger objects that were less often used when we promised to put the money into her school fund(基金)可知，当我们承诺给她把卖玩具的钱放到她的教育基金里时，她同意卖玩具。故选 C。

【34 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段最后一句 My little experiment to find joy in a single object worked for both of us. 表明，跟 Shepherd 玩球是为了测试自己的一种想法是否可行。故选 A。

【35 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一段可知，作者想要教会孩子 how to live more with less，而二三段是作者的尝试，故 C 作标题适合。

【点睛】 高考中词义推断可以是一个单词的意义推断，也可以是一个短语或句子的意义推断，既可以是生词意义，也可以是熟词新意；还可以是对替代词所替代内容的判断。在阅读理解题中，所考查的词或短语的意义往往不停留在字面上，要根据短文提供的语境，通过阅读上下文，根据已知的信息或常识来推测尚

不熟悉的词或词组的含义。词义猜测主要的解题策略有：语境猜词、语法猜词和常识猜词。

语境既上下文。由于上下文中的生词不是孤立存在的，其词义与句中其它词的词义或具体的语境有着密切的联系。因此在阅读过程中，许多生词的词义可以利用上下文中相关的词汇，短语并结合具体的语境来推测。此题中第一题为词义猜测题。根据文章第一段的第三句 the good news is that I can ...可以推断出，前后语义相反，后句中是 live more with less，所以前句应该是“越多越好”的意思。

第二节 (共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Before there was the written word, there was the language of dance. Dance expresses love and hate, joy and sorrow, life and death, and everything else in between.

_____36_____ We dance from Florida to Alaska, from north to south and sea to sea. We dance at weddings, birthdays, office parties and just to fill the time.

“I adore dancing,” says Lester Bridges, the owner of a dance studio in Iowa. “I can’t imagine doing anything else with my life.” Bridges runs dance classes for all ages. “Teaching dance is wonderful. _____37_____ It’s great to watch them. For many of them, it’s a way of meeting people and having a social life.”

_____38_____ “I can tell you about one young couple,” says Bridges. “They’re learning to do traditional dances. They arrive at the class in low spirits and they leave with a smile. _____39_____”

So, do we dance in order to make ourselves feel better, calmer, healthier? Andrea Hillier says, “Dance, like the pattern of a beating heart, is life. Even after all these years, I want to get better and better. _____40_____ I find it hard to stop! Dancing reminds me I’m alive.”

- A. So why do we dance?
- B. Dance in the U.S. is everywhere.
- C. If you like dancing outdoors, come to America.
- D. My older students say it makes them feel young.
- E. I keep practicing even when I’m extremely tired.
- F. Dancing seems to change their feeling completely.
- G. They stayed up all night long singing and dancing.

【答案】 36. B 37. D 38. A 39. F 40. E

【解析】

【分析】 本文为说明文。文章主要介绍了跳舞的好处。

【36 题详解】

根据后文 We dance from Florida to Alaska, from north to south and sea to sea. We dance at weddings, birthdays,

office parties and just to fill the time. 等可知，这里是说在美国到处有人跳舞，从佛罗里达到阿拉斯加，从北到南等，故选 B。

【37 题详解】

根据前文舞蹈课为各个年龄阶段的人架起了桥梁，教跳舞是非常好的，再根据后句 it's great to watch them, 根据人称可知是在谈论他们，所以 D 和 F 符合，再根据本段最后一句可知，此段主要介绍了跳舞对他们的好处，故选 D。

【38 题详解】

根据第四段后句，是通过举例介绍人们跳舞的原因，故选 A。

【39 题详解】

根据前句 they arrive at the class in low spirits and they leave with a smile, 所以他们的心情彻底改变，故选 F。

【40 题详解】

根据文章前后句可知，此处人称为第一人称，所以 E 符合语境，作者结合自己的跳舞经历介绍了跳舞给自己带来的好处。

【点睛】七选五的解题技巧之一是根据上下文词汇来锁定线索。即：要关注空白前后的名词和动词，然后在选项中查找它们的近义词、反义词、同义词、同类词等。其次是一些专有名词，比如说数词、代词、时间、年代、地点/名称等。在本文中，第 2 小题中的“them”，第 5 小题中的“I”，第 1 小题中的 from Florida to Alaska，均与上下文或选项中有相呼应的词语。

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When most of us get a text message on our cell phone from an unknown person, we usually say " sorry, _____41_____ number! " and move on. But when Dennis Williams _____42_____ a text that clearly wasn't intended for him, he did something _____43_____.

On March 19, Dennis got a group text _____44_____ him that a couple he didn't know were at the hospital, waiting for the _____45_____ of a baby.

" Congratulations! But I think someone was mistaken, " Dennis _____46_____. The baby was born and update texts were _____47_____ quickly from the overjoyed grandmother, Teresa. In her _____48_____, she didn't seem to realize that she was _____49_____ the baby's photos with a complete stranger. " Well, I don't _____50_____ you all but I will get there to take pictures with the baby, " replied Dennis before asking which room the new _____51_____ were in.

Much to the family's surprise, Dennis stuck to his 52! He turned up at the hospital 53 gifts for the new mother Lindsey and her baby boy. Lindsey's husband was totally 54 by the unexpected visit. " I don't think we would have randomly invited him over but we 55 it and the gifts. "

Teresa 56 a photo of the chance meeting on a social networking website 57 by the touching words: " What a 58 this young man was to our family! He was so 59 and kind to do this. " The post has since gained the 60 of social media users all over the world, receiving more than 184,000 shares and 61,500 likes in just three days.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. unlucky | B. secret | C. new | D. wrong |
| 42. A. received | B. translated | C. copied | D. printed |
| 43. A. reasonable | B. special | C. necessary | D. practical |
| 44. A. convincing | B. reminding | C. informing | D. warning |
| 45. A. wake-up | B. recovery | C. growth | D. arrival |
| 46. A. responded | B. interrupted | C. predicted | D. repeated |
| 47. A. coming in | B. setting out | C. passing down | D. moving around |
| 48. A. opinion | B. anxiety | C. excitement | D. effort |
| 49. A. comparing | B. exchanging | C. discussing | D. sharing |
| 50. A. accept | B. know | C. believe | D. bother |
| 51. A. parents | B. doctors | C. patients | D. visitors |
| 52. A. dream | B. promise | C. agenda | D. principle |
| 53. A. bearing | B. collecting | C. opening | D. making |
| 54. A. discouraged | B. relaxed | C. astonished | D. defeated |
| 55. A. admit | B. need | C. appreciate | D. expect |
| 56. A. found | B. selected | C. developed | D. posted |
| 57. A. confirmed | B. simplified | C. clarified | D. accompanied |
| 58. A. pity | B. blessing | C. relief | D. problem |
| 59. A. smart | B. calm | C. sweet | D. fair |
| 60. A. sympathy | B. attention | C. control | D. trust |

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

【解析】

【分析】本文为记叙文。文章主要讲述了 Dennis Williams 认真对待陌生人的信息，使陌生人倍受感动的事。

【41 题详解】

考查形容词。根据后文 But when Dennis Williams 42 a text that clearly wasn't intended for him, he did something 43 以及后文他所做的事情可以得知，大部分人会回应拨错号了。A. unlucky 不幸的；B. secret 秘密的；C. new 新的；D. wrong 错误的。故选 D。

【42 题详解】

考查动词。根据文章第一句 When most of us get a text message on our cell phone from an unknown person 可以推知，他接到了电话。A. received 收到；B. translated 翻译；C. copied 复制；D. printed 印刷。故选 A。

【43 题详解】

考查形容词。根据后文内容可知，他做了与众不同的事情，所以用 special 合适。A. reasonable 合理的；B. special 特别的；C. necessary 必要的；D. practical 现实可行的。

【44 题详解】

考查动词。根据后句 a couple he didn't know were at the hospital, waiting for the ____ of a baby.可知，这对陌生夫妇是在告诉他这个消息。A. convincing 让人信服的；B. reminding 提醒；C. informing 通知；D. warning 警告。故选 C。

【45 题详解】

考查名词。根据下文 The baby was born 可知，他们在等候新生儿的到来。A. wake-up 醒来；B. recovery 恢复；C. growth 成长；D. arrival 到来。故选 D。

【46 题详解】

考查动词。根据前句内容可知，这是 Dennis 的回复。A. responded 回复；B. interrupted 打断；C. predicted 预料；D. repeated 重复。故选 A。

【47 题详解】

考查动词短语。根据本句 The baby was born and update texts were 47 quickly from the overjoyed grandmother, Teresa.可知，消息很快再次进来。A. coming in 进来；B. setting out 着手；C. passing down 使流传；D. moving around 走来走去。故选 A。

【48 题详解】

考查名词。根据本句 In her 48 , she didn't seem to realize that she was 49 the baby's photos with a complete stranger.可知，这位妈妈太兴奋，没有意识到把照片分享给了陌生人。A. opinion 观点；B. anxiety 焦虑；C. excitement 兴奋；D. effort 努力。故选 C。

【49 题详解】

考查动词。根据后文 I will get there to take pictures with the baby replied Dennis before asking which room the new 51 were in 可知，Dennis 收到了 Teresa 发来的照片，所以是她跟陌生人分享了照片。A. comparing 比较；B. exchanging 交换；C. discussing 讨论；D. sharing 分享。故选 D。

【50 题详解】

考查动词。根据前文 Dennis got a group text 44 him that a couple he didn't know 可知，Dennis 不认识他们。A. accept 接受；B. know 认识，了解；C. believe 相信；D. bother 打扰，麻烦。故选 B。

【51 题详解】

考查名词。根据前文可以推知，这对夫妇为新父母。A. parents 父母；B. doctors 医生；C. patients 病人；D. visitors 游客。故选 A。

【52 题详解】

考查名词。根据后文 He turned up at the hospital 53 gifts for the new mother Lindsey and her baby boy. 可知，他坚守了自己对于新妈妈 Lindsey 和她的孩子礼物的承诺。A. dream 梦想；B. promise 承诺；C. agenda 会议议程；D. principle 原则。故选 B。

【53 题详解】

考查动词。根据语境可知，他是拿着礼物来的。A. bearing 携带，拿；B. collecting 收集；C. opening 打开；D. making 制造。故选 A。

【54 题详解】

考查形容词。根据 unexpected 可知，她丈夫是十分惊讶。A. discouraged 沮丧；B. relaxed 放松的；C. astonished 吃惊的；D. defeated 打败的。故选 C。

【55 题详解】

考查动词。根据语境以及后文往网上发帖可知，Teresa 夫妇十分感激 Dennis 的到来以及带来的礼物。A. admit 承认；B. need 需要；C. appreciate 感激；D. expect 期望。故选 C。

【56 题详解】

考查动词。根据后文 The post has since gained the 60 of social media users all over the world, receiving more than 184,000 shares and 61, 500 likes in just three days. 可知，她把照片贴到了网上。A. found 发现；B. selected 选择；C. developed 发展；D. posted 发帖。故选 D。

【57 题详解】

考查动词。根据语境可知，照片后面附着一段感人的文字。A. confirmed 确定；B. simplified 简化；C. clarified 分类；D. accompanied 伴随着。故选 D。

【58 题详解】

考查名词。根据语境可推知，这位母亲认为这位年轻的陌生人来看望宝宝是上帝的祝福。A. pity 同情，怜悯；B. blessing 祝福；C. relief 放松，如释重负；D. problem 问题。故选 B。

【59 题详解】

考查形容词。根据语境 He was so 59 and kind to do this. 可知，与 kind 并列，所以用 sweet，表甜美善良。A. smart 聪明的；B. calm 冷静的；C. sweet 甜美的；D. fair 公平的。故选 C。

【60 题详解】

考查名词。根据文章最后一句 The post has since gained the 60 of social media users all over the world, receiving more than 184,000 shares and 61,500 likes in just three days. 可知，三天里有 184,000 人分享，61,500 点赞，所以是引起了极大关注。A. sympathy 同情；B. attention 关注；C. control 控制；D. trust 信任。故选 B。

【点睛】完形填空的解题技巧之一就是要根据上下文来学会“推理”出最佳选项。同学们要遵循“上下求索”的原则来查找信息。例如，第 5，11 小题可以判断这对夫妇在等待新生儿的出生，所以这对夫妇是新父母。而第 16，20 题是相互联系的，可以推断出他们是在网上发帖，引起了人们的关注。而根据文章第 1 题和第 3 题可知，Dennis 做的是与众不同的事情，所以完形填空的解答要注重上下文的结合。

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。

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。

I'm not sure _____ 61 _____ is more frightened, me or the female gorilla(大猩猩) that suddenly appears out of nowhere. I'm walking on a path in the forest in the Central African Republic. Unexpectedly, I'm face-to-face with the gorilla, who begins screaming at _____ 62 _____ top of her lungs. That makes her baby scream, and then a 400-pound male appears. He screams the

_____ 63 _____ (loud) of all. The noise shakes the trees as the male beats his chest and charges toward me. I quickly lower myself, ducking my head to avoid _____ 64 _____ (look) directly into his eyes so he doesn't feel _____ 65 _____ (challenge).

My name is Mireya Mayor. I'm a _____ 66 _____ (science) who studies animals such as apes and monkeys. I was searching _____ 67 _____ these three western lowland gorillas I'd been observing. No one had seen them for hours, and my colleagues and I were worried.

When the gorillas and I frightened each other, I was just glad to find _____ 68 _____ (they) alive. True to a gorilla's unaggressive nature, the huge animal _____ 69 _____ (mean) me no real harm. He was just saying: "I'm king of this forest, and here is your reminder!" Once his message was delivered, he allowed me _____ 70 _____ (stay) and watch.

【答案】 61. who

62. the 63. loudest

64. looking

65. challenged

66. scientist

67. for 68. them

69. meant 70. to stay

【解析】

【分析】 本文为记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者在中非偶遇大猩猩，彼此惊恐的经历。

【61 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意：我不确定谁更害怕，我，还是突然出现的雌性大猩猩。此处为宾语从句，空格处表示“谁”，故用 who。

【62 题详解】

考查冠词。此处为固定短语 at the top of，此处表示以最大的肺活量喊叫。

【63 题详解】

考查最高级。根据后面的 of all 可知，他声音最大，所以用最高级 loudest。

【64 题详解】

考查动词。动词 avoid 后要加 doing。此处表示避免直接看他的眼睛。用 looking。

【65 题详解】

考查非谓语。根据语境可知，此处表示不直视他的眼睛，他就不会感到被挑战性。feel 为系动词，表示“被挑战”，用过去分词 challenged。

【66 题详解】

考查名词。根据语境可知，我是一名科学家。scientist 科学家。

【67 题详解】

考查动词短语搭配。search for 是固定搭配，表示“寻找”，表示“我”在寻找“我”研究的三只西部低地大猩猩。

【68 题详解】

考查代词。此处做 find 的宾语，所以用宾格 them。

【69 题详解】

考查谓语动词。分析本句的句子成分可知，本句缺少谓语，再根据总体时态可知要用一般过去时，所以用 meant。

【70 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。固定短语 allow sb to do 允许某人做某事，应该用 to stay。

【点睛】此题考查固定搭配较多，其中第 2,4,7, 10 都为固定搭配，对于这类题目我们需要熟练掌握动词的固定搭配以及介词短语。而此题的第一题则考查从句，对于从句我们可以通过分析句子成分确定连接词的选择。如本题为宾语从句，宾语从句中缺主语，所以应该从连接代词 who, whom, what, which, whose, 再根据指人做主语可判断用 which。

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

71. 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、删改或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），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。

It was Monday morning, and the writing class had just begin. Everyone was silent, wait to see who would be called upon to read his and her paragraph aloud. Some of us were confident and eager take part in the class activity, others were nervous and anxious. I had done myself homework but I was shy. I was afraid that to speak in front of a larger group of people. At that moment, I remembered that my father once said, "The classroom is a place for learning and that include learning from textbooks, and mistake as well." Immediate, I raised my hand.

It was Monday morning, and the writing class had just $\frac{\text{begin}}{\text{begun}}$. Everyone was silent, $\frac{\text{wait}}{\text{waiting}}$ to see who would be called upon to read his $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ her paragraph aloud. Some of us were confident and eager $\frac{\wedge}{\text{to}}$ take part in the class activity, others were nervous and anxious. I had done $\frac{\text{myself}}{\text{my / the}}$ homework but I was shy. I was afraid

【答案】

~~that~~ to speak in front of a $\frac{\text{larger}}{\text{large}}$ group of people. At that moment, I remembered that my father once said, "The classroom is a place for learning and that $\frac{\text{include}}{\text{includes}}$ leaning from textbooks, and $\frac{\text{mistake}}{\text{mistakes}}$ as well." $\frac{\text{Immediate}}{\text{Immediately}}$, I raised my hand.

【解析】

【详解】本文为记叙文。文章主要介绍了写作课上作者克服恐惧心理主动回答问题的故事。

第一处：考查时态构成。根据语境可知，句子用过去完成时，过去完成时的构成是 had done，所以 begin 要改为 begun。

第二处：考查非谓语动词。根据句子成分分析，本句有谓语为 was，而且没有连词，与主语是主动关系，所以 wait 要用非谓语 waiting，表伴随。

第三处：考查连词。句意：每个人都沉默了，等着看谁会被要求朗读他或她的段落。一次只能叫一个人，男女两者是选择关系，故把 and 改为 or。

第四处：考查固定搭配。be eager to do sth 渴望做某事，故 eager 后加 to。

第五处：考查代词错误。句意：我已经完成了自己的作业。表示“我的”用 my 不用 myself，或改为定冠词 the 也可以。

第六处：考查固定结构。be afraid to do 害怕做某事，所以 that 为多余，删掉。

第七处：考查比较级。句意：我不敢在一大群人面前说话。这里没有比较的意思，故把 larger 改为 large。

第八处：考查主谓一致。that 作主语，谓语动词用第三人称单数 includes。

第九处：考查名词单复数。错误不是一个，所以要用复数。

第十处：考查副词。此处要用副词在句中做状语修饰整个句子，故把 immediate 改为 immediately。

【点睛】此题中的难点为非谓语动词的考查，如第二处错误，第五处错误，第二处解答时要分析句子结构，根据句中是否有谓语，连词来判断使用谓语还是非谓语，再根据句子主语 everyone，与 wait 之间为主动关系，所以要用现在分词。而第五处则主要考查 be afraid to do 这一短语。

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

72. 假定你是李华，你的英国朋友 Peter 来信询问你校学生体育运动情况。请给他回信，内容包括：

1. 学校的体育场馆；
2. 主要的运动项目；
3. 你喜欢的项目。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【答案】 Dear Peter,

I am exceedingly delighted to hear from you. You asked me in your last letter about the physical exercise in our school and the following information may give you a rough sketch.

To begin with, a fabulous new stadium has been built up, which has become the new landmark in our school. Moreover, with the stadium set up, a wide range of sports events are able to be held, of which ping-pong, football as well as running competitions enjoy great popularity. As for me, I'm intoxicated with basketball since it has been giving me strength to confront the challenges in my life.

All in all, I sincerely invite you to come to our school and see for yourself.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【详解】 本题作文为提纲式作文，形式依然是书信，即给英国朋友 Peter 介绍学校体育运动情况，属于学校生活话题。这一话题贴合学生生活的实际，学生并不陌生，有话可说。

首先可以介绍学校的体育场馆，场馆的位置，大小，开放时间等等。然后简要介绍学校主要开设的体育项目有哪些，可挑选一到两个做详细介绍，如学生的活动时间，活动形式，以及此类活动的好处等。再次简要分析自己喜欢的体育项目是什么，并简单分析喜欢的原因，自己从中得到的益处等。文章可主要采用一般现在时态，第一人称的方式来写。

