

## 2018年高考英语试卷（新课标III卷）

### 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.

答案是C.

1. What does John find difficult in learning German?

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

2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Colleagues.    B. Brother and sister.    C. Teacher and student.

3. Where does the conversation probably take place?

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

4. What are the speakers talking about?

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

5. How does the woman think of her interview?

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

#### 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。

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.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

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. Talk a walk.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Which color do cats see better than humans?

A. Red.    B. Green.    C. Blue.

11. Why do cats bring dead birds home?

A. To eat them in a safe place.

B. To show off their hunting skills.

C. To make their owners happy.

12. How does the man sound at the end of the conversation?

A. Grateful.    B. Humorous.    C. Curious.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Who is Macy?

A. Ed's mother.    B. Ed's teacher.    C. Ed's friend.

14. How does Ed usually go to kindergarten?

A. By car.    B. On foot.    C. By bus.

15. What does Ed enjoy doing at the kindergarten?

A. Telling stories.    B. Singing songs.    C. Playing with others.

16. What do the teachers say about Ed?

A. He's clever.    B. He's quiet.    C. He's brave.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

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 teacher.

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.

## 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 on A590 from J36, 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, 30th March—2nd  
November.

### Admission Charges

	Hall & Gardens	Gardens
Adults:	£12.00	£8.00
Groups	£9	£5.50

### **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 its 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. 20minutes.      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. £8.00.      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.

### **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 warning. 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.

## 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.

## 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

## 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.

### 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

## 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。

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.

## 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)

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 (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。

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 leaning from textbooks, and mistake as well." Immediate, I raised my hand.

## 第二节 书面表达（满分25分）

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。