

绝密★启用前

## 2018 年下半年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

### 英 语

姓名\_\_\_\_\_

准考证号\_\_\_\_\_

本试题卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。全卷共 12 页，选择题部分 1 至 9 页，非选择题部分 10 至 12 页。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

考生注意：

1. 答题前，请务必将自己的姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔分别填写在试题卷和答题纸规定的位置上。
2. 答题时，请按照答题纸上“注意事项”的要求，在答题纸相应的位置上规范作答在本试题卷上的作答一律无效。

### 选择题部分

#### 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纸上。

##### 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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. £ 9.15.

B. £ 9.18.

C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C

1. What does the woman want to do?

A. Watch TV.

B. Go for a walk.

C. Access the Internet.

2. Why would the woman like to have a Chinese name?

A. She is taking a Chinese class.

B. She will be working in China.

C. She has made some Chinese friends.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A travel plan.

B. An exam result.

C. A sports game.

4. What has the man been doing?

A. Writing something.

B. Repairing his pen.

C. Shopping.

5. What does John suggest the woman do?

A. Meet his friend.

B. Ask Harry for help.

C. Go to the airport with him.

##### 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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a bank. B. In a hotel. C. In a restaurant.

7. How much does the man need to pay?

- A. \$68. B. \$136. C. \$204.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Whose birthday is it?

- A. Sarah's B. Michael's. C. Rebecca's.

9. When will the birthday party begin?

- A. At 6:15. B. At 6:30. C. At 7:00.

10. What does the man want to know?

- A. What to buy. B. Who to call. C. Where to park.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why was Julia absent from the class?

- A. She was ill. B. She got up late. C. She went to a party.

12. What has Robert got for Julia?

- A. Textbooks. B. Oil paintings. C. Lecture notes.

13. Where will the speakers meet on Saturday?

- A. At Robert's home. B. At a bar. C. At a shop.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the woman doing?

- A. Attending a seminar. B. Giving some advice. C. Doing an interview.

15. How often does the man travel by bus?

- A. Twice a day. B. Every other day. C. Once a week.

16. How does the man feel about the bus service?

- A. It's good. B. It's fair. C. It's poor.

17. What improvement should the bus company make?

- A. Buses should be more punctual.  
B. Drivers should be more polite.  
C. Seats should be more comfortable.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Who is Pierre?

- A. A doctor from Senegal.  
B. A university researcher.  
C. A United Nations official.

19. What does Pierre mainly talk about?

- A. Food supplies in the world.  
B. The role that the UN plays.

C. The purpose of his study.

20. What is the expected outcome of Pierre's work?

A. A new medicine.

B. A new type of rice.

C. A new farming method.

【听力答案】 1. CAB CAB      6. BA ACC      11. AC BCA      16. BA BCB

【听力原文】

Text 1

**W:** The Internet is down again. Oh, what can I do?

**M:** You can read a book, watch TV, take a walk... There are a lot of things to do.

**W:** I don't mean that. I mean, how can I reconnect to it?

Text 2

**W:** Brad, I've got this list of Chinese names here. Could you help me pick one?

**M:** So you are serious about having a Chinese name for your job in China?

**W:** Yes, two of my friends in the team have already got theirs.

Text 3

**W:** What's the score now?

**M:** It's 3-2 at the moment in England's favor. But Spain seems to be taking the upper hand on the field.

Text 4

**M:** Oops! My pen is out of ink. I haven't finished it yet.

**W:** You can borrow mine.

**M:** Thank you. I'll buy a new one tomorrow.

Text 5

**W:** John, could you give me a lift home this evening? My car's at the garage.

**M:** I'd love to help you. But I promised to meet someone at the airport after work. Harry goes your way, though. Why don't you ask him?

Text 6

**W:** Good afternoon, sir. Can I help you?

**M:** Yes, we need a room for the night. Have you got any rooms available?

**W:** Yes, would you like a single room or a double room?

**M:** A double room.

**W:** How many nights would you like to stay?

**M:** We are only staying overnight. We'll check out tomorrow morning. How much is it?

**W:** It's \$68 per night.

**M:** OK. Do you accept credit cards?

**W:** Yes, we do. Now your room number is 204. Here is the key.

**M:** Thanks.

Text 7

**W:** Michael, what time is it? We are going to be late for the party.

**M:** It's 6:15 (a quarter past six). Don't worry, Rebecca. We will be fine.

**W:** But we have to be at Sarah's house by 6:30 for her surprise birthday party. The traffic is getting heavier.

**M:** Relax. The party begins at 7:00. We're not far from her house now. But I do need help with finding a place to park the car. So Sarah doesn't see it. Can you phone her husband and ask him where it is best to park our car.

**W:** OK. I'm calling him now.

Text 8

**M:** Hi, Julia. It's Robert. How are you? I didn't see you in class today and I wondered if you were alright.

**W:** Oh, yes. I'm better now, but I decided to **take the day off** as I woke up with a **slight cold**. It's really so nice you called.

**M:** Julia, I've got you a copy of the main points of the lecture. It was just an introduction to French **impressionist** paintings.

**W:** I see. I can read it then before the next class.

**M:** Err, Julia, I'm calling as I wonder if you are free on Saturday night. My friend Max is having a party and I'd like to know if you want to go.

**W:** That would be really nice. I'll be free then. What time shall we go?

**M:** How about meeting in **the Student Union Bar** at 7:00?

**W:** That'll be fine. But shouldn't we buy a present for Max?

**M:** Well, we can stop at the gift shop on the way.

**W:** Fine, I'll see you then.

Text 9

**W:** Excuse me. I'm doing research on bus service. Could I **get you to answer a few questions**? It won't take long.

**M:** OK. I'd like to help.

**W:** Thanks. How often do you take a bus, every day, less than once a week or somewhere **in between**?

**M:** I go to school by bus. So it's usually twice daily, Line Four.

**W:** I see. Could you **rate its service**? If 1 is poor, 2 is **fair**, and 3 is good, which number would you choose?

**M:** I would say 2. The drivers are nice. The buses are clean and the seats are comfortable, but it's sometimes **unreliable**. There should be a bus every ten minutes. But yesterday morning I waited almost twenty minutes before the bus came and was almost late for school.

**W:** Oh, that's too bad. Do you have some suggestions for the bus company?

**M:** Try to **have the buses arrive on time**, of course, and um, there can be a map on the bus. You know some passengers can not use the guidebook very well.

**W:** Thank you very much for your help.

**M:** You are welcome.

Text 10

Hello, everyone. It is indeed a great pleasure to have this chance to **address** such a large audience this evening. I'm **Pierre Chabrol** from the **University of Marseille**. At the moment I'm **carrying out a research** in **Senegal** for the United Nations as a part of project to increase the world food production. Before I **get on to** what exactly we did in our research, I would like to explain briefly the

purpose behind it. Quite simply my subject is rice. As you all know, rice is the main food for millions of people in the world. So if the rice crops fail, millions of people starve and die. And they do fail, very often through disease. Now what my colleagues and I have been doing out in the field in Senegal as well as in the university **laboratories** is to try to produce a **disease-resisting** variety of rice, a particular kind of rice, which will resist disease, in other words, a stronger type of rice.

## 第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分 35 分)

### 第一节(共 10 小题；每小题 25 分，满分 25 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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

#### A

The most welcome sight on a cold, wet winter night in London is the familiar shape of a London taxi cab approaching with its yellow "for hire" sign shining brightly. That shows it is ready to pick you up. Travelling by taxi in London is not just a way of going from one place to another. It is an experience to be enjoyed and remembered.

The main reason for this is the drivers, who are called "cabbies. " Many of them are true Cockneys. This means they were born in the heart of London and speak their own special dialect (方言) of English. All of them know every street and famous building in the city, and all of them love to talk. A simple twenty- minute journey across town can become very interesting. You may have a discussion about the government and its leaders or a friendly talk about the driver's Auntie Nellie! One thing is for sure, it will never be boring. Cabbies know all the latest news about film stars, the Royal Family, government leaders, and popular singers or actors and actresses.

They also know the best places to eat, shop and relax. And they can take you straight to any large hotel, department store, theatre or museum. They know the shortest way possible without even looking at a map, because everyone who wants to become a taxi driver must pass a very difficult examination in order to get a license to drive a taxi. The exam is called "The Knowledge." It is a written test, and in it drivers are asked the shortest way from one place to another. They must take into account the time of day - in rush hour, a longer route(路线) may be quicker - and describe the best way. Moreover, they must never forget the one-way streets!

21. From what can we tell that someone is a Cockney?

- A. Their interest.
- B. Their manners.
- C. Their speech.
- D. Their appearance.

22. What does the author suggest by mentioning "Auntie Nellie" in paragraph 2?

- A. Passengers are full of curiosity.
- B. Cabbies' topics are wide-ranging.
- C. Auntie Nellie is popular in London.
- D. Londoners are friendly to each other.

23. What is the purpose of "The Knowledge"?

- A. To qualify one to drive a taxi.
- B. To assess one's driving skills.
- C. To test drivers' ability to write.
- D. To check taxi drivers' memory.

【答案】21.C 22.B 23.A

【解析】 【文章大意】文章主要介绍了伦敦的出租车司机，介绍了他们为什么被叫做 Cockney，以及他们的特点及如何才能做伦敦的出租车司机。

21. From what can we tell that someone is a Cockney?

- A. Their interest.      B. Their manners.      C. Their speech.      D. Their appearance.

【答案】C 细节判断题

【解析】从第二段的第三句话的末尾“they speak their own special dialect of English”与选项中的 speech 意思相符.

22. What does the author suggest by mentioning “Auntie Nellie” in paragraph 2?

- A. Passengers are full of curiosity.
- B. Cabbies' topics are wide-ranging.
- C. Auntie Nellie is popular in London.
- D. Londoners are friendly to each other.

【答案】B 推理判断题

【解析】从“you may have a discussion about the government and its leaders or a friendly talk about the driver's Aunt Nellie”可知道司机可以和你讨论的东西很多，及话题很广。

23.What is the purpose of “ The Knowledge” ?

- A. To qualify one to drive a taxi.  
B. To assess one's driving skills.  
C. To test drivers' ability to write.  
D. To check taxi drivers' memory.

【答案】 A 推理判断题

【解析】从最后一段 the exam is called “the knowledge” it is a written test, and in it drivers are asked the shortest way from one place to another. They must.....one-way street! 可以看出来, 伦敦的司机必须要知道很多知识, 不仅仅是开车的技巧。

## B

This month millions of American kids can forget about classroom bells and set off for grandparents' homes, sleep-away camps and lifeguard stands. But summer vacation hasn't always been a birthright of U.S. schoolchildren. Before the Civil War, schools operated on one of two calendars(日历), neither of which included a summer vacation. Rural(农村的) schooling was divided into summer and winter terms, leaving kids free to help with the farm work in the spring planting and fall harvest seasons. Urban students, meanwhile, regularly had as many as 48 weeks of study a year, with one break per quarter.

In the 1840s, however, educational reformers like Horace Mann moved to combine the two calendars out of concern that rural schooling was not enough and that overusing of young minds could lead to nervous disorders. Summer appeared as the obvious time for a break: it offered a rest for teachers, fit in the farming calendar and reduced doctors' concern that packing students into hot classrooms would promote the spread of disease.

But people's opinion about the modem U.S. school year, which averages 180 days, is still divided. Some experts say its pleasant but lazy summer break, which took hold in the early 20th century, is one of the reasons math skills and graduation rates of U.S. high schoolers ranked well below average in two international education reports published in 2007. Others insist that with children under increasing pressure to devote their downtime to internships(实习) or study, there's still room for an institution that protects the lazy days of childhood.

24. What did the rural school calendar before the Civil War allow children to do?

- A. Enjoy a summer vacation.
- B. Take a break each quarter.
- C. Have 48 weeks of study a year.
- D. Assist their parents with farm work.

25. What did the educational reformers do in the 1840s?

- A. They introduced summer vacation.
- B. They shortened rural school terms

C. They promoted the study of farming.

D. They advocated higher pay for teachers.

26. Why are some people unhappy about the modern U.S. school year?

A. It pushes the teachers too hard.

B. It reduces the quality of education.

C. It ignores science instruction.

D. It includes no time for internships.

【参考答案】 24.D 25.A 26.B

【解析】 【文章大意】 文章主要介绍了美国孩子在内战之前存在城市和农村两个不同的学习日历表，后面在 1840 之后教育的先驱者进行了改革，将两种日历结合，让学生有更多的休息时间。但同时不同的人对此有不同的观点。

24. What did the rural school calendar before the Civil War allow children to do?

A. Enjoy a summer vacation.

B. Take a break each quarter.

C. Have 48 weeks of study a year.

D. Assist their parents with farm work.

【答案】 D 细节理解题

【解析】 D 选项与第一段中的 “Rural schooling was divided into summer and....., leaving kids free to help with the farm work in the spring planting and fall harvest seasons” 意思意思相符合。

25. What did the educational reformers do in the 1840s?

A. They introduced summer vacation.

B. They shortened rural school terms.

C. They promoted the study of farming.

D. They advocated higher pay for teachers.

【答案】 A 细节理解题

【解析】 从文中第二段可以看出正式由于教育学家的改革出现了 summer vacation，从 summer appeared as the obvious time for a break，也可以看出。

26. Why are some people unhappy about the modern U.S. school year?

A. It pushes the teachers too hard. B. It reduces the quality of education.

C. It ignores science instruction. D. It includes no time for internships.

【答案】 B 推理判断题

【解析】 从最后一段中的 “some experts say it's pleasant but lazy summer break..... graduation rates of U.S. high schoolers ranked well below average in two international education reports published in 2007.” 可以看出。

## C

I start every summer with the best of intentions: to attack one big book from the past, a classic that I was supposed to have read when young and ambitious. Often the pairings of books and settings have been purely accidental: "Moby Dick" on a three-day cross-country train trip; "The Magic Mountain" in a New England beachside cottage with no locks on the doors, no telephones or televisions in the rooms, and little to do beyond row on the salt pond. Attempting "The Man Without Qualities" on a return to Hawaii, my native state, however, was less fruitful: I made it through one and a quarter volumes (册), then decided that I'd got the point and went swimming instead.

But this summer I find myself at a loss. I'm not quite interested in Balzac, say, or "Tristram Shandy." There's always "War and Peace", which I've covered some distance several times, only to get bogged down in the "War" part, set it aside for a while, and realize that I have to start over from the beginning again, having forgotten everyone's name and social rank. How appealing to simply fall back on a favorite - once more into "The Waves" or "Justine," which feels almost like cheating, too exciting and too much fun to, properly belong in serious literature.

And then there's Stendhals "The Red and the Black," which happens to be the name of my favorite cocktail (鸡尾酒) of the summer, created by Michael Cecconi at Savoy and Back Forty. It is easy to drink, and knocking back three or four seems like such a delightful idea. Cecconi's theory: "I take whatever's fresh at the greenmarket and tum it into liquid." The result is a pure shot of afternoon in the park, making one feel cheerful and peaceful all at once, lying on uncut grass with eyes shut, sun beating through the lids...

27. What can we infer about the author from the first paragraph?

- A. He has a cottage in New England.
- B. He shows talents for literature.
- C. He enjoys reading when traveling.
- D. He admires a lot of great writers.

28. What do the underlined words "get bogged down" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Get confused.
- B. Be carried away.
- C. Be interrupted.
- D. Make no progress.

29. Why does the author say reading his favorite books feels like cheating?

- A. He finishes them quickly.
- B. He should read something serious.
- C. He barely understands them.
- D. He has read them many times before.

30. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. The Books of Summer.
- B. My Summer Holidays.
- C. To Read or Not to Read.
- D. It's Never Too Late to read.

【参考答案】 27.C    28.D    29.B    30.A

【解析】 【文章大意】 本文主要讲述了作者关于夏天读书的一些所感所思。作者在每个夏天都会阅读经典书籍，并且时常看的书恰好和当时旅途背景一致，但是今年夏天作者对于读什么经典感到很迷茫。

27. What can we infer about the author from the first paragraph?

- A. He has a cottage in New England.
- B. He shows talents for literature.
- C. He enjoys reading when traveling.
- D. He admires a lot of great writers.

【答案】 C    推理判断题

【解析】 第一段中作者声称 "the pairings of books and settings have been purely accidental", 并提到了三本书和三段旅途，因此可推出作者在旅途中喜欢读书，并且旅途背景和读的书常常很搭。文中没有提到作者在 New England 拥有一个 cottage，选项 A 排除；选项 B 和选项 D 都属于过度推断。

28. What do the underlined words "get bogged down" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Get confused
- B. Be carried away
- C. Be interrupted
- D. Make no progress

【答案】 D    词义猜测题

【解析】 作者在第二段声称 "this summer I find myself at a loss", 不想看巴尔扎克或《项狄传》，对《战争与和平》也是兴趣平平，常常看了一些就 "set it aside for a while", 因此答案为 D

29. Why does the author say reading his favorite books feels like cheating?

- A. He finishes them quickly
- B. He should read something serious.
- C. He barely understands them.
- D. He has read them many times before.

【答案】 B    推理判断题



【解析】根据文章第一句“I start every summer with the best of intentions: to attack one big book from the past, a classic that I was supposed to have read when young and ambitious.”可知，作者想要自己读的是经典书；从第二段可知，作者这个夏天之所以很迷茫是因为没有找到合适又感兴趣的经典书，然而自己爱看的书又是“too exciting and too much fun to properly belong in serious literature”，因此答案为B。

30. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. The Books of Summer
- B. My Summer Holidays
- C. To Read or Not to Read
- D. It's Never Too Late to Read

【答案】A 主旨大意题

【解析】整篇文章都在讲述作者关于夏天读书的一些所思所想，“summer”和“reading”都应作为关键词，因此只有选项A符合。

## 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。

Some people are so rude. Who sends an e-mail or a text message that just says "Thank you"? Who leaves a voice mail message rather than texts you? Who asks for a fact easily found on the Internet? 31

Maybe I'm the rude one for not appreciating life's little courtesies (礼节). But many social norms(规范) just don't make sense to people drowning in digital communication.

Take the thank-you note. Daniel Post Senning, a coauthor of Emily Post's Etiquette asked, "At what point does showing appreciation outweigh the cost?"

32 Think of how long it takes to listen to one of those messages. In texts, you don't have to declare who you are or even say hello. E-mail, too, is slower than a text. The worst are those who leave a voice mail and then send an e-mail message to tell you they left a voice mail.

This isn't the first time technology has changed our manners. 33 Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor, suggested that people say, "Ahoy!" Finally, hello won out, and the victory sped up the greeting's use in face-to-face communications.

In the age of the smart phone, there is no reason to ask once-acceptable questions about the weather forecast, a business's phone number, or directions to a house, a restaurant, or an office, which can be easily found on a digital map. 34 And when you answer, they respond with a thank-you e-mail.

How to handle these differing standards? Easy: Consider your audience. Some people, especially older ones, appreciate a thank-you message. 35 In traditional societies, the young learn from the old. But in modern societies, the old can also learn from the young. Here's hoping that politeness never goes out of fashion but that time-wasting forms of communication do

- A. Then there is voice mail.
- B. Others, like me, want no reply.
- C. But people still ask these things.
- D. Don't these people realize that they're wasting your time?
- E. Won't new technology bring about changes in our daily life?
- E. Face-to-face communication makes comprehension much easier.
- G. When the telephone was invented, people didn't know how to greet a caller.

【参考答案】31.D 32.A 33.G 34.C 35.B

【解析】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。

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了在当代社会，发邮件表达感谢，用语音留言等行为都被视为浪费时间，尽管在以前，或在年纪大一些的人看来，这些行为是礼节的表现。作者也在文章最后提出：礼貌永远不要过时，但是一些浪费时间的交流方式可以淘汰。

【答案】31. D

【解析】在第二段中，作者提出有些人很粗鲁，他们“仅仅为了说句谢谢发邮件或短信”，“可以发短信却用语音留言”以及“问别人网上能轻易搜到的事实”，并且根据下文克制，原因是作者认为这些都是繁文缛节，故选择D。

【答案】32. A

【解析】第三段中作者说明了“thank-you note”是浪费时间，且本空后整段都在解释“voice mail”浪费时间，因此可得出三、四段都是“But many social norms just don't make sense to people drowning in digital communication.”

【答案】33. G

【解析】第五段中作者提出“科技改变行为”，并且以贝尔发明电话为例，只有选项G符合上下文。

【答案】34. C

【解析】本空前提到智能手机的出现让很多问题都能通过手机解答，而后文说到“当你回答问题时，他们会发邮件说感谢”，因此可知“they”指的是那些依然会问这些问题而不自己用手机查的人，故选择C。

【答案】35. B

【解析】本空前提到不同的人会有不同的标准，处理的关键在于考虑对方是什么人。有些人觉得“thank-you note”很好，有些人不这么认为，B选项中的others与上文的some people相对应。

### 第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分45分)

#### 第一节(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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

I had a student today who got his finger stuck inside a test tube in science class. It was really quite stuck. This young man's finger 36 to get whiter and whiter right before my eyes.

Remaining 37, I suggested he carefully rotate(转动)the tube. It wouldn't move a bit. He 38 soap and cold water. Still stuck. Meanwhile 39 was breaking out in the class. Finally, I 40 the young man to our secretary, who was a miracle(奇迹) worker 41 three kids of her own. With her in charge, I was 42 all would be OK.

To get the students back in order, I 43 my own story of getting my 44 stuck between the rails of a balcony. Same kind of curiosity, I remembered 45 then how far I could thrust(塞) my knee between the rails. Inch by inch, I kept 46 and before I knew it, my knee was stuck and 47 before my eyes and in front of lots of 48 at a popular Las Vegas hotel!

Hearing my story, many students followed with their own 49 of heads, arms, fingers stuck in places they shouldn't 50. A few minutes later, the young man came back, test tube unbroken and finger 51 to a lovely shade of pink.

I just couldn't 52 this kid. He's only twelve. I too got my knee unstuck, but not without great 53. The excuse for me, however, was not 54 but plain stupidity. I was 55 fifty years old when this happened.

36. A. used

B. needed

C. happened

D. continued

- |                       |                   |                  |                |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 37. A. calm           | B. silent         | C. cheerful      | D. active      |
| 38. A. lost           | B. fetched        | C. tried         | D. accepted    |
| 39. A. fire           | B. chaos          | C. violence      | D. argument    |
| 40. A. described      | B. carried        | C. introduced    | D. sent        |
| 41. A. raising        | B. observing      | C. saving        | D. teaching    |
| 42. A. happy          | B. doubtful       | C. surprised     | D. confident   |
| 43. A. shared         | B. wrote          | C. read          | D. heard       |
| 44. A. head           | B. knee           | C. arm           | D. foot        |
| 45. A. calculating    | B. explaining     | C. wondering     | D. reporting   |
| 46. A pushing         | B. climbing       | C. walking       | D. kicking     |
| 47. A. shaking        | B. lifting        | C. resting       | D. swelling    |
| 48. A. doctors        | B. strangers      | C. managers      | D. students    |
| 49. A. findings       | B. conclusions    | C. stories       | D. news        |
| 50. A. be             | B. exist          | C. stay          | D. stop        |
| 51. A. pointing       | B. returning      | C. belonging     | D. growing     |
| 52. A. get along with | B. get rid of     | C. get used to   | D. get mad at  |
| 53. A. encouragement  | B. disappointment | C. embarrassment | D. achievement |
| 54. A. ambition       | B. youth          | C. bravery       | D. experiment  |
| 55. A. in the end     | B. in total       | C. after all     | D. at any rate |

【参考答案】36-40 DACBD      41-45 ADABC      46-50 ADBCA      51-55 BDCBC

【解析】

本文是一篇记叙文，主要内容是在科学课上，一位学生的手指被卡在试管里了。试了几次都不奏效后作者安排他去找秘书帮忙。随后作者讲述了自己膝盖被卡住的经历。

题号	答案	考查点	解析
36	D	动词辨析	根据下文 get whiter and whiter 可知这个学生手指变得越来越白，continued 符合语境
37	A	形容词辨析	学生手指卡在试管里，作者建议学生转动试管，说明面对这一突发状况，作者比较冷静，所以选 calm
38	C	动词辨析	下文 soap and water. Still stuck. 得知这个学生尝试用肥皂和冷水，tried 表示“尝试；试做”
39	B	名词辨析	根据第三段第一句 To get the students back in order 可知教室吵闹起来，chaos 吵闹喧哗
40	D	动词辨析	根据下文“A few minutes later, the young man came back”得知作者让学生去秘书那里，sent “安排去…”符合
41	A	动词辨析	根据空白处后面 three kids of her own 可知 raising 养育/抚养
42	D	形容词辨析	根据上句 who was a miracle worker 知晓作者相信秘书一定有办法，所以对秘书有信心 confident
43	A	动词辨析	根据 my own story 以及第四段 hearing my story 可知作者分享自

			己的故事
44	B	名词辨析	根据下文 thrust my knee between rails 和 my knee was stuck 可知是膝盖
45	C	动词辨析	根据 Same kind of curiosity 和 how far I could thrust my knee between the rails 推断作者是好奇, 想知道到底能把膝盖塞进护栏多远, 所以选 wondering
46	A	动词辨析	作者想把膝盖塞进护栏, 应该是一点点推进 pushing 符合语境
47	D	动词辨析	膝盖卡在护栏里出不来, 膝盖经过长时间挤压应该是红肿起来, swelling “肿胀”
48	B	名词辨析	作者这个经历发生在很受欢迎的拉斯维加斯旅店里, 所以应该是很多陌生人目睹了这个过程
49	C	名词辨析	根据 many students followed with their own...heads, arms, fingers stuck in place 可知讲述自己被卡的故事
50	A	动词辨析	空格前面的 they 指代 heads, arms, fingers, 这些部位本来不应该在被卡住的地方, 选 be, 因为主语是身体部位, 不能选 stay
51	B	动词辨析	根据 lovely shade of pink 可知手指恢复粉色, returning to 恢复到...符合
52	D	动词词组	这个学生手指在科学课上被试管卡住, 而且只有 12 岁, 作者不能生他的气。A 与...相处 B 摆脱/去除 C 习惯于 D 生某人的气 选 D
53	C	名词辨析	根据文章最后一句作者被卡住时 50 岁, 而且好多陌生人目睹, 应该是尴尬的, not without 并非没有...
54	B	名词辨析	这个学生才 12 岁, 作者被卡住 50 岁, 经过对比可知选 youth. 作者认为膝盖被卡住的借口不能是因为年轻, 都 50 岁了, 而是愚蠢导致的
55	C	介词短语	作者强调的是愚蠢导致的结果, 特别提到发生在 50 岁 C 毕竟, 终归符合, A 最后 B 总共 D 无论如何

## 非选择题部分

**注意：**将答案写在答题纸上。写在本试卷上无效。

### 第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

#### 第二节(共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

#### The Caffeine Catch

Caffeine, a chemical typically found in coffee, has caused a lot of concern because it is one of the few drugs that show up regularly in our food supply. You probably 56 (use) caffeine since childhood. Caffeine 57

(be)in your first Coke. If you ever enjoyed a chocolate bar, you ate caffeine. Soft drinks are the major source (来源) of caffeine for most children and even some adults. 58 (recent), caffeine has found its way into orange, apple, and other flavored drinks.

Small amounts of caffeine - a cup 59 two of coffee a day - seem safe for most people. However, some people have trouble with even small amounts. One cup of coffee 60 the late afternoon or evening will cause 61 (they) to stay awake almost all night. Larger amounts of caffeine can cause a problem 62 (call) *caffeinism*. You get very nervous and you can't sleep.

It is possible 63 caffeine may cause birth defects(缺陷) in humans, too. One study showed that 64 (woman) who drank a lot of coffee, like eight or more cups per day, while they were pregnant were more likely 65 (have) children with birth defects.

### 【参考答案】

- 56. have been using/have used 由 since 可知用现在完成时或现在完成进行时
- 57. was 根据前后语境，再结合本句你喝的第一杯可乐是存在于过去的动作，用一般过去时
- 58. Recently 考察时间副词作状语，形容词变副词加后缀-ly
- 59. or 此处指一杯或两杯咖啡，用 or 连接
- 60. in in the late afternoon 固搭
- 61. them 动词宾语用宾格
- 62. called problem 和 call 表被动关系，called 做定语
- 63. that 该句是主从复合句，it 形式主语，that 真正主语
- 64. women 后半句中人称代词 they 可知填复数
- 65. to have be likely to do sth. 为固定结构，意为“可能做某事”

## 第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

### 第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华，乘坐 FL753 航班抵达伦敦后发现钱包遗失，请给航空公司写一封邮件说明情况并寻求帮助。内容包括：

1. 行程信息；
2. 钱包特征；
3. 联系方式。

### 【解析】

本次高考应用文为常考题材一求助信。话题也是平时练过的寻物启事类——钱包遗失，比起其他应用文体求助信，学生练的较少，不少学生觉得手生，况且高考中想拿高分还得进行一定内容的扩展，配合使用高级句式和丰富的语法语法结构。以下是具体内容分析：

### 【文章开头段】

## 自我介绍+求助目的

### 1.开门见山交代 求助者姓名，目的。

自我介绍。

由于我们在考场上的身份几乎每年都是李华，李华的个人情况是可以由自己设定。如：I am Li Hua, a 17-year-old boy ...../ I am Li Hua, who ...

写信目的。

最常见书信/ 电邮的“写信目的”的最佳表述：

Now, I am writing to ask you for help / to do me a favor.

### 【正文部分】

描述具体需要帮助的事项：

Hopefully you would be so kind as to give me some suggestions / help on the following problems. To begin with, ... (指困难一丢钱包), (机票信息) (联系方式). Finally, ... ...

常用句型：

- ① I have trouble in doing sth.
- ② I find it extremely hard for me to do sth.
- ③ Doing sth. is another terrible headache for me.

### 【结尾部分】

Looking forward to your reply at your earliest convenience.

### 【最后温馨提示| 署名别忘】

### 【写作范文】

Dear Sir or Madam,

I'm Li Hua, an exchange student from China. I took FL753 to London on November 2, 2018, and the moment I stepped off the plane I found my purse gone. It must have been left on the flight. It is a blue leather purse with over \$1000, my ID card and my passport in it.

If you find any clue, please phone my host family at 123456789 or email me at [lihua@hotmail.com](mailto:lihua@hotmail.com). I would greatly appreciate your timely help.

注意：

- 1.词数 80 左右；
- 2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

## 第二节 概要写作(满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

It's a really good idea to visit colleges before you apply because their websites can all start to look and sound the same. Nothing will give you the sense of what it will actually be like to live on a college campus (校园) like visiting and seeing for yourself the dorms, classrooms and athletic equipment and, of course, the students. It seems a little crazy once senior year hits to find the time to visit college campuses, and it can also be pricey if the schools

you are applying to happen to be more than a car ride away. But keep in mind that you are making a decision about the next four years of your life, and do all the research you can to make sure you are making the right one.

There's no excuse not to visit the schools in your local area. In fact, a lot of college applications even ask if you have visited campus, and obviously, if you live across the country that won't be as much of a possibility, but if you live nearby, go check it out!

If campus visits aren't going to happen before you apply, at the very least you should find some time between applying and getting your acceptance letters to visit the schools you'd like to attend. It can save you a lot of headache if you rule out now the things that you don't like about certain campuses, things that you wouldn't know unless you actually visit.

Now, if time and money are making it impossible, then check out the online college fairs at College WeekLive. It's a chance to chat online with admissions officers, students, and college counselors (顾问), and it won't cost you a penny! You can register for its online college fair at [collegeweeklive.com](http://collegeweeklive.com). While visiting an online college fair can't take the place of an actual campus visit, it can be a very useful tool that along with all your other research will help you make an informed decision about which colleges or universities you'd like to attend.

### 【写作思路】

概要写作，就是对所读过的文章简要概括，写出文章的中心大意，也可称之为摘要。写概要时，学生要是把文章的具体信息用一些具有概括功能的词和句表述出来，既不是抄袭文章的原句，也不是把细节性信息作为中心，而是要通过对文章中的单词、词组和句子进行合理转换，对文章的具体信息进行概括，再用合适的语言表述出来。

这一题型主要考查学生对文章主旨大意的概括和准确获取关键词的能力，同时考查学生用简洁的语言概括文章重要信息的能力以及对文章整体结构的把握能力。因此，概要写作是基于阅读理解和书面表达，是二者的有机结合体，是阅读理解和书面表达的沟通桥梁。

### 【核心内容】

本文是一篇议论文，全文共分为4段。第一段主要讲申请大学之前参观所申请学校是非常有必要的；第二段主要讲如果申请学校就在当地，一定是要提前参观的；第三段主要讲如果申请之前没法亲自到访，至少在录取通知书到达之前参观所选学校以避免不与自己匹配的学校。第四段主要讲网上大学博览会也是一种了解大学，从而作出明智选择的有效工具。

### 【可能用到的词汇与句型】

necessary, beneficial, effective tool, a short distance, have got to, without any hesitation, it is necessary for sb. to do sth., there is no chance to have a visit, be expected to do sth., in order to, avoid, an online college fair, a wise decision

### 【概要写作范文】

To decide wisely which colleges to attend, you are advised to pay a visit to colleges before you apply, especially the ones you live close to. At least you should visit the schools you want to go to. If you can't go and check it out for lack of time and money, visit the online college fairs at CollegeWeekLive, where you can get necessary information.