

2018 年 6 月普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（浙江卷）

英 语

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。

1. What will James do tomorrow?

A. Watch a TV program.

B. Give a talk.

C. Write a report.

2. What can we say about the woman?

A. She's generous.

B. She's curious.

C. She's helpful.

3. When does the train leave?

A. At 6:30.

B. At 8:30.

C. At 10:30.

4. How does the woman go to work?

A. By car.

B. On foot.

C. By bike.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Doctor and patient.

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. What does the woman regret?

A. Giving up her research.

B. Dropping out of college.

C. Changing her major.

7. What is the woman interested in studying now?

A. Ecology.

B. Education.

C. Chemistry.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the man?

A. A hotel manager.

B. A tour guide

C. A taxi driver.

9. What is the man doing for the woman?

A. Looking for some local foods.

B. Showing her around the seaside.

C. Offering information about a hotel.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In an office.

B. At home.

C. At a restaurant.

11. What will the speakers do tomorrow evening?

A. Go to a concert.

B. Visit a friend.

C. Work extra hours.

12. Who is Alice going to call?

A. Mike.

B. Joan.

C. Catherine.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why does the woman meet the man?

A. To look at an apartment.

B. To deliver some furniture.

C. To have a meal together.

14. What does the woman like about the carpet?

A. Its color.

B. Its design.

C. Its quality.

15. What does the man say about the kitchen?

A. It's a good size.

B. It's newly painted.

C. It's adequately equipped.

16. What will the woman most probably do next?

A. Go downtown.

B. Talk with her friend.

C. Make payment.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker probably talking to?

A. Movie fans.

B. News reporters.

C. College students.

18. When did the speaker take English classes?

A. Before he left his hometown,

B. After he came to America.

C. When he was 15 years old.

19. How does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. He's proud.

B. He's sympathetic.

C. He's grateful.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. How education shaped his life.

B. How his language skills improved.

C. How he managed his business well.

**【参考答案】**

1.B

2.C

3.C

4.B

5.A

6.B

7.A

8.B

9.C

10.C

11.A

12.B

13.A

14.A

15.C

16.B

17.C

18.B

19.C

20.A

**【听力原文】**

2018 年 6 月听力原文:

(Text 1)

W: James, you' ve been watching TV for the whole evening. What' s on?

M: It' s a science program on the origin of the universe. I' ll give a presentation on it in my class tomorrow.

(Text 2)

M: Hello, do you have The Best of Mozart?

W: Um, sorry. We' ve just sold out, but we can order one for you. If you give us your number, we' ll call you when the CD arrives.

(Text 3)

W: We' d better be going now, or we' ll be late for the train.

M: No rush. It' s 8:30 now. We still have two hours.

(Text 4)

M: I am so tired of driving all those hours to work.

W: Yeah, I know what you mean. I used to drive two hours to work each way. But now I live within walking distance of my office. I don't even need a bike.

(Text 5)

W: Hi Andy. I didn't see you in Professor Smith's class yesterday. What happened?

M: Well, I had a headache, so I called him and asked for sick leave.

(Text 6)

W: The biggest mistake I made, uh, was leaving college in my last year, and not completing my education. So I'm thinking of going back to school.

M: School? To study what?

W: Ecology. I'm interested in the relationship between humans and nature.

M: Cool! Is it what you studied years ago?

W: No, I majored in chemistry then.

(Text 7)

M: Good morning, madam. I'm your guide for this trip.

W: How lovely! Could you tell me about the hotel I'm going to stay at?

M: Yes, of course. The Grand Hotel opened in 1990 and it sits on the seaside along the South Coast Highway. It is the most beautiful hotel here.

W: That sounds great!

M: And there are some restaurants outside. So at dinner time, you'd have a lot of choices.

W: That's really nice. I like to have some local foods while traveling. What about the scenery around it?

M: The hotel has the best views of the Pacific Ocean.

W: Oh, I think I will love this hotel.

(Text 8)

W: Hi, Mike.

M: Hi, Alice. Nice to see you. You don't often come here.

W: I usually have fast food delivered to my office. Just came here for a change today.

M: The environment here is good, clean and relatively quiet.

W: Yeah, and I heard the food is tasty. By the way, are you going to the concert tomorrow evening?

M: Yes. Are you?

W: Yeah, Catherine was supposed to go with me, but she may have to work extra hours tomorrow. Do you know anyone who might like to go?

M: No. But if you like, I can ask around. Er, Joan might want to go.

W: Oh, yes, she is a great fan of classical music. I' ll give her a ring after lunch.

(Text 9)

W: Hi, I' ve only just arrived.

M: Oh, good. Now here are the keys. Let' s go in. There are two apartments. The one for rent is on the right. Do come in.

W: Thank you. I like the carpet. The color is nice, isn' t it?

M: Yes, and this apartment is in good condition. Here is your lounge.

W: Where would we eat?

M: There is this corner here, or you can use your kitchen. Come and see.

W: The kitchen is quite small.

M: Yes, but it has everything, cooker, fridge, even a dishwasher.

W: And there are lots of cupboards.

M: Let me show you the bedrooms. This is the smaller one.

W: It' s a good size, though.

M: Now come into the other bedroom. You can see the bathroom, too.

W: Yes, it is very nice. But I will have to ask my friend first, and we will come together. I understand it is \$800 a month.

M: Yes, but a few blocks downtown would be much more expensive.

W: Well, thank you. I will be in touch.

(Text 10)

M: Thank you very much. Thank you Dr. Johnson. Well, it is really great to be back at university again. The thing that I want to tell you today is this: education is important. When I came to the U.S., I was only thinking about being a carpenter, but I could not read the newspaper and I could not understand the news on television or movies or anything like this, so I entered the city college to take English classes for foreign students. I was very proud that I was going to a college because no one in my family ever went to any college or to any university. You know,

when you are 15 years old in my country, you finish school and then you learn a trade. And that's exactly what I did. When I was 15 years old, I learned how to be a carpenter. A year later, I came to America. Luckily, I met a very good teacher who encouraged me to take some math classes, business classes and history classes and I became a full-time college student. And today when I look back, I'm so happy because you never know where life will take you. All of a sudden, I started making money, because I was really good at math. You know, how to work out everything with math is so important. This is something that I learned when I started my own business, which is doing really well.

## 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 2.5 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

In 1812, the year Charles Dickens was born, there were 66 novels published in Britain. People had been writing novels for a century—most experts date the first novel to Robinson Crusoe in 1719—but nobody wanted to do it professionally. The steam-powered printing press was still in its early stages; the literacy（识字） rate in England was under 50%. Many works of fiction appeared without the names of the authors, often with something like “By a lady.” Novels, for the most part, were looked upon as silly, immoral, or just plain bad.

In 1870, when Dickens died, the world mourned him as its first professional writer and publisher, famous and beloved, who had led an explosion in both the publication of novels and their readership and whose characters—from Oliver Twist to Tiny Tim—were held up as moral touchstones. Today Dickens' greatness is unchallenged. Removing him from the pantheon（名人堂） of English literature would make about as much sense as the Louvre selling off the *Mona Lisa*.

How did Dickens get to the top? For all the feelings readers attach to stories, literature is a numbers game, and the test of time is extremely difficult to pass. Some 60,000 novels were published during the Victorian age, from 1837 to 1901; today a casual reader might be able to name a half-dozen of them. It's partly true that Dickens' style of writing attracted audiences from all walks of life. It's partly that his writings rode a wave of social, political and scientific progress. But it's also that he rewrote the culture of literature and put himself at the center. No one will ever know what mix of talent,

ambition, energy and luck made Dickens such a singular writer. But as the 200th anniversary of his birth approaches, it is possible — and important for our own culture—to understand how he made himself a lasting one.

21. Which of the following best describes British novels in the 18<sup>th</sup> century?

- A. They were difficult to understand.
- B. They were popular among the rich.
- C. They were seen as nearly worthless.
- D. They were written mostly by women.

22. Dickens is compared with the Mona Lisa in the text to stress \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his reputation in France
- B. his interest in modern art
- C. his success in publication
- D. his importance in literature

23. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To remember a great writer.
- B. To introduce an English novel.
- C. To encourage studies on culture.
- D. To promote values of the Victorian age.

**【答案】**

(21) C

(22) D

(23) A

**【解析】**【分析】本文是在纪念狄更斯的诞辰 200 周年到来之际，对狄更斯对英国小说的蓬勃发展的深远影响和在英国文学发展中的重要作用的肯定。

(1)推理判断。由题干中的 in the 18<sup>th</sup> century 将信息定位在第一段的 1719，但是人们当时对英国小说的看法在最后一段 Novels, for the most part, were looked upon as silly, immoral, or just plain bad, 可知当时小说被人们看作是 silly（傻的）, immoral（不道德的）, or just plain bad（完全是不好的），选项 C 中的 worthless 是这些词的总结，故答案为 C。

(2)推理判断。由题干中的 Mona Lisa 可将信息定位在第二段最后两句，理解 Today Dickens' greatness is unchallenged. Removing him from the pantheon（名人堂） of English literature would make about as much sense as the Louvre selling off the Mona Lisa.可知狄更斯的伟大是毫无争议的，要把他从英国文学名人堂中拿掉就像要把蒙娜丽莎从卢浮宫卖掉一样让人能够理解。所以通过两者进行对比，旨在强调狄更斯在英国文学中的重要地位。故答案为 D。

(3)写作意图。根据文章最后一句中的 as the 200th anniversary of his birth approaches, it is possible 可知本文是在纪念狄更斯诞辰 200 周年即将到来之际所作，是为了纪念他对英国文学的不可磨灭的贡献。故答案为 A。



【点评】这是一篇人物传记性质的说明文，把握文章结构和人物传记文章的特点，根据问题确定关键词，对关键词所在文字认真分析研读，注重平时阅读中的推理判断能力的培养。

## B

Steven Stein likes to follow garbage trucks. His strange habit makes sense when you consider that he's an environmental scientist who studies how to reduce litter, including things that fall off garbage trucks as they drive down the road. What is even more interesting is that one of Stein's jobs is defending an industry behind the plastic shopping bags.

Americans use more than 100 billion thin film plastic bags every year. So many end up in tree branches or along highways that a growing number of cities do not allow them at checkouts(收银台). The bags are prohibited in some 90 cities in California, including Los Angeles. Eyeing these headwinds, plastic-bag makers are hiring scientists like Stein to make the case that their products are not as bad for the planet as most people assume.

Among the bag makers' argument: many cities with bans still allow shoppers to purchase paper bags, which are easily recycled but require more energy to produce and transport. And while plastic bags may be ugly to look at, they represent a small percentage of all garbage on the ground today.z.x.xk

The industry has also taken aim at the product that has appeared as its replacement: reusable shopping bags. The stronger a reusable bag is, the longer its life and the more plastic-bag use it cancels out. However, longer-lasting reusable bags often require more energy to make. One study found that a cotton bag must be used at least 131 times to be better for the planet than plastic.

Environmentalists don't dispute (质疑) these points. They hope paper bags will be banned someday too and want shoppers to use the same reusable bags for years.

24. What has Steven Stein been hired to do?

- A. Help increase grocery sales.
- B. Recycle the waste material.
- C. Stop things falling off trucks.
- D. Argue for the use of plastic bags.

25. What does the word "headwinds" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Bans on plastic bags.
- B. Effects of city development.

C. Headaches caused by garbage.

D. Plastic bags hung in trees.

26. What is a disadvantage of reusable bags according to plastic-bag makers?

A. They are quite expensive.

B. Replacing them can be difficult.

C. They are less strong than plastic bags.

D. Producing them requires more energy.

27. What is the best title for the text?

A. Plastic, Paper or Neither

B. Industry, Pollution and Environment

C. Recycle or Throw Away

D. Garbage Collection and Waste Control

【答案】

(24) D

(25) A

(26) D

(27) A

【解析】【分析】这是一篇环保类文章。通过喜欢跟在垃圾车后面的环境科学家 Steven Stein 引出话题，指出更为有趣的是，他被聘请为被禁止使用的塑料购物袋背后的行业而辩护。塑料袋因为污染环境而遭到禁止，但是纸质购物袋却消耗了大量能源，同样越是用的时间长的袋子消耗的能源越多。

(1)细节理解。题干中的 hire 可以定位到第二段最后一句 plastic-bag makers are hiring scientists like Stein to make the case that their products are not as bad for the planet as most people assume 可知塑料袋制造商雇请 Stein 是为了说明他们的产品不是大部分人想象的那样对地球有害。另外根据第一段最后一句 one of Stein's jobs is defending an industry behind the plastic shopping bags 可知 Stein 的工作是为塑料袋背后的行业辩护，故答案为 D。

(2)词义猜测。由 headwinds 前的 these 可知该词指前文提到内容。所以前一句 The bags are prohibited in some 90 cities in California, including Los Angeles (塑料袋在加利福尼亚 90 个城市被禁用)，prohibit 与 ban 同义，故答案为 A。

(3)细节理解。由题干中的 reusable bags 可知答案在倒数第二段第二、三句，However, longer-lasting reusable bags often require more energy to make 正是在陈述可重复使用袋子的缺点——它们需要更多的能源来制造。故答案为 D。

(4)主旨大意。通读全文，文章在讨论塑料袋到底该不该被禁，纸袋虽然环保但是消耗过多的能源，所以环保主义者希望人们用一样的可重复利用很多年的袋子购物。故答案为 A。

【点评】这是一篇议论文。文章通过一位科学家怪异的行为引出话题，然后论述禁塑问题，探讨可重复使用的塑料袋的利弊。答题时注意利用题干中的关键词在文章中定位，认真分析文章内容，答案唾手可得。

## C

As cultural symbols go, the American car is quite young. The Model T Ford was built at the Piquette Plant in Michigan a century ago, with the first rolling off the assembly line (装配线) on September 27, 1908. Only eleven cars were produced the next month. But eventually Henry Ford would build fifteen million of them.

Modern America was born on the road, behind a wheel. The car shaped some of the most lasting aspects of American culture: the roadside diner, the billboard, the motel, even the hamburger. For most of the last century, the car represented what it meant to be American—going forward at high speed to find new worlds. The road novel, the road movie, these are the most typical American ideas, born of abundant petrol, cheap cars and a never-ending interstate highway system, the largest public works project in history.

In 1928 Herbert Hoover imagined an America with “a chicken in every pot and a car in every garage.” Since then, this society has moved onward, never looking back, as the car transformed America from a farm-based society into an industrial power.zxx.k

The cars that drove the American Dream have helped to create a global ecological disaster. In America the demand for oil has grown by 22 percent since 1990.

The problems of excessive (过度的) energy consumption, climate change and population growth have been described in a book by the American writer Thomas L. Friedman. He fears the worst, but hopes for the best.

Friedman points out that the green economy (经济) is a chance to keep American strength. “The ability to design, build and export green technologies for producing clean water, clean air and healthy and abundant food is going to be the currency of power in the new century.”

28. Why is hamburger mentioned in paragraph 2?

- A. To explain Americans' love for travelling by car.
- B. To show the influence of cars on American culture.
- C. To stress the popularity of fast food with Americans.
- D. To praise the effectiveness of America's road system.

29. What has the use of cars in America led to?

- A. Decline of economy.
- B. Environmental problems.
- C. A shortage of oil supply.
- D. A farm-based society.

30. What is Friedman's attitude towards America's future?

- A. Ambiguous.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Hopeful.
- D. Tolerant.

【答案】 (28) B (29) B (30) C

【解析】 【分析】 汽车作为美国的文化符号，反映了美国人生活的方方面面。但是汽车也造成了能源的过度消耗、天气变化、污染增长等环境问题。因此，绿色革命，绿色经济是新世纪的趋势。

(1)细节理解。根据题干中的 hamburger in paragraph 2 可知答案为第二段第二句 The car shaped some of the most lasting aspects of American culture (汽车形成了美国文化中一些最持久的方面)，因此举例是为了说明汽车对美国文化的影响。故答案为 B。

(2)推理判断。题干中 lead to 暗示的是“导致的问题”，在第四段中的 create 呼应，作者提到汽车的使用造成了全球生态灾难，第五段提到了能源的过度消耗、气候变化以及人口增长等问题。A 经济下降、C 石油供应的短缺和 D 以农业为基础的社会在文章中都没有提到，故答案为 B。

(3)推理判断。询问 Friedman 对美国未来的态度，Ambiguous 模棱两可的；Doubtful 怀疑的；Hopeful 满怀期望的；Tolerant 宽容的，根据 He fears the worst, but hopes for the best 可知“他作最坏的打算，作最好的期望。”故答案为 C。

【点评】 这是一篇环保类议论文，通过对美国的文化符号——汽车的利弊的陈述，作者表达了对绿色经济、绿色技术、干净的水、空气和健康的食物的渴望。看题时注意确定关键词，然后在文章中定位，找到与选项一致的内容，就可以轻松的确定答案。

## 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。

Moving into a new home in a new neighborhood is an exciting experience. Of course, you want to make sure that you become an acceptable and valuable part of your neighborhood . the easiest way to accomplish this is to make sure you conduct yourself as a good neighbor should. 31

Perhaps one of the most important things you can do as a good neighbor is to keep your property(房产) neat, clean, and in good repair. 32 By choosing to keep the outside of the home in great shape, you will help to improve the look and feel of the area.

Second, take the overall appearance of the neighborhood seriously,. When going for a walk. Take a small garbage bag. 33 This small act will let your neighbors know that you care about the area.

34 If a neighbor is going to be out of town, offer to collect mail and newspapers. If a neighbor suffers an illness, offer to do the grocery shopping . Let them know you are there to help in any way this acceptable, while still respecting the privacy of your neighbor.

35 By following the basic rules of respecting others, taking care of what belongs to you, and taking pride in the appearance of the neighborhood in general, you will quickly become a good neighbor that everyone appreciate.

A. In general, keep an eye on their property while they are gone.

B.A good neighbor is also one who likes to help out in small ways.

C. Being a good neighbor is more or less about considerate behavior.

- D. Sometimes neighbors may go to the supermarket together to do shopping.
- E. Should you come across waste paper thrown out of a passing car, pick it up.
- F. People tend to take pride in keeping everything in their street fresh and inviting.
- G. Here are a few tips to help you win over everyone in the neighborhood quickly

【答案】 31.G                      32.F                      33.E                      34.B                      35.C

【解析】 【分析】这是一篇说明文，介绍了乔迁新居后更好更快地融入新社区的四大策略：如保持清洁卫生、做个热情的有心人等。

31、G 此处是承上启下的句子，即呼应上一句“确保你做一个好邻居应该做的事”，后概括下文“做一个好邻居应该注意那些技巧”，故答案为 G。

32、F 根据下文强调的 outside of the home，联系到上文 keep your property(房产) neat, clean, and in good repair，所以此处谈论如从外观上让邻居接受你，故答案为 F。

33、E 前文的 small garbage bag 是为了“pick up waste paper”准备的，后一句的 This small act 就是指捡废纸的这一举动，故答案为 E。

34、B 此处是本段的主题句，后一句中的 offer to collect mail and newspapers 正是帮助邻居做一些小事情的表现，所以答案为 B。

35、C 此处是本段的主题句，后一句中的 respecting others, taking care of what belongs to you, and taking pride in the appearance of the neighborhood 均是 considerate behaviors，故答案为 C。

【点评】这是一篇说明文，重在考查上下文之间的逻辑关系，答题时首先浏览文章主旨，并理解各个选项所表达的含义。然后再读短文，选出最能使上下文语义通顺的选项，注意段落大意，空格前后的关键词等信息，完成后要通读一篇，看语义是否通顺，是否符合逻辑，必要的话做适当修改。

### 第三部分 语言运用（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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

We have all heard how time is more valuable than money, but is it 36 to have too much?

I 37 back in high school I spent most of my day at school since I also 38 a team sport. By the time I got home, I only had a few hours to do my homework, and I had to do it 39

When I got into college, things 40. I suddenly found myself out of class before noon time. Because of all this 41 there was no sense of 42 to do my school work immediately. I was performing this action of waiting until it later became 43. Once that happened, I just kept 44 my studying further and further back in my day. Then I got to the point where I was 45 really late at night to get my work alone.

One day I 46 a former classmate of mine who was 47 a lot of money running a sideline(副业). Since his

regular job was 48. I asked him why he just didn't do his sideline full-time. He said without the job, he would 49 have too much time and would just do what I did back in 50. He said that if he 51 the job, he would lose his 52 to work and succeed.

So, try 53 your time with other work. This is why there is a 54 that if you want something done, ask a 55 person to do it.

- |                    |                |                  |                |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 36.A.true          | B. fair        | C. strange       | D. possible    |
| 37.A.remember      | B. admit       | C. understand    | D. expect      |
| 38.A. watched      | B. loved.      | C. Coached       | D. played      |
| 39.A.at last       | B. right away  | C. of course     | D. mattered    |
| 40.A.happened      | B. repeated    | C, changed       | D. mattered    |
| 41.A.extra         | B .difficult.  | C. valuable      | D. limited     |
| 42.A.duty          | B. achievement | C .urgency       | D. direction   |
| 43.A.burden        | B. relief      | C. risk          | D. habit       |
| 44. A. pushing     | B. taking      | C. setting       | D. calling     |
| 45. A. hanging out | B. staying up  | C. jogging round | D. showing off |
| 46. A. met         | B. helped      | C. treated       | D. hired       |
| 47. A. raising     | B. wasting     | C. demanding     | D. making      |
| 48. A. safe        | B. important   | C. boring        | D. rewarding   |
| 49.A. luckily      | B. hardly      | C. hopefully     | D. simply      |
| 50.A. childhood    | B. college     | C. town          | D. business    |
| 51.A. quit         | B. found       | C. accepted      | D. kept        |
| 52. A. heart       | B. chance      | C. drive         | D. way         |
| 53.A. saving       | B. filling up  | C. giving up     | D. trading     |
| 54. A. message     | B. story       | C. saying        | D. fact        |
| 55. A. careful     | B. busy        | C. reliable      | D. kind        |

【答案】

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 36.D | 37.A | 38.D | 39.B | 40.C |
| 41.A | 42.C | 43.D | 44.A | 45.B |
| 46.A | 47.D | 48.C | 49.D | 50.B |

51.A

52.C

53.B

54.C

55.B

【解析】【分析】这是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。作者通过自己的经历得出这样的观点：越忙的人越可能把事做好，时间“过多”反而会把事搞砸。

36、D 句意：我们都听说过时间比金钱更宝贵，但是有太多的试卷有可能吗？true 真实的；fair 公平的；strange 奇怪的；possible 可能的。根据下文在大学的经历描述可知，故答案为 D。

37、A 句意：我记得在高中时把一天大部分时间花在了学校里。remember 记得；admit 承认；understand 明白；expect 期待。本段是作者对高中生活的回忆，故答案为 A。

38、D 句意：我把一天的大部分时间花在了学校里，因为我也做一种团队运动。watch 看；love 爱；coach 教练；play 玩；打。短语：play sport 做运动，故答案为 D。

39、B 句意：我到家时只有几个小时做作业，我不得不立刻做。at last 最后；right away 立刻；马上；of course 当然；as usual 和平常一样。与下文 immediately 相呼应，故答案为 B。

40、C 句意：当我进入大学，情况变了。happen 发生；repeat 重复；change 变化；matter 有关系；重要。根据下文描写可知在大学不是立刻做作业了，而是习惯了把作业一拖再拖，所以情况变了。故答案为 C。

41、A 句意：我突然发现在中午之前自己不用上课了。因为有这些额外的试卷，我就没有那种离开做作业的紧迫感了。extra 额外的；difficult 困难的；valuable 有价值的；limited 有限的。根据前一句的描写可知作者有了空闲的时间，就没有那种离开做作业的紧迫感了，故答案为 A。

42、C 句意：我就没有那种离开做作业的紧迫感了。duty 责任；achievement 成就；urgency 紧迫；direction 方向。根据句意，故答案为 C。

43、D 句意：我那时重复着这样的等待的行为，直到后来这变成了一种习惯。burden 负担；relief 释放；缓解；risk 冒险；habit 习惯。根据常识，故答案为 D。

44、A 句意：一旦形成了习惯，我就在白天把我的学习一推再推。push 推；take 拿走；set 设置；call 呼叫。根据句意，故答案为 A。

45.B 句意：然后我就到了那一步：我经常熬夜到夜里很晚把作业做完。hang out 闲逛；stay up 熬夜；jog round 四处慢跑；show off 炫耀。根据 late at night 可知此处表示“熬夜”，故答案为 B。

46.A 句意：一天，我遇到一个老同学。meet 遇到；help 帮助；treat 款待；hire 雇佣。根据语境，故答案为 A。

47.D 句意：他经营副业赚了很多钱。raise money 募捐；waste 浪费；demand 需要；要求；make money 赚钱。根据下文作者问他为什么不专做副业，所以答案为 D。

48.C 句意：既然他都工作很无聊，我问他为什么不专做副业。safe 安全的；important 重要的；boring 无聊的；乏味的；rewarding 有回报的。由后一句 why……可知能让作者不解的原因当然是主业没有副业有趣，故答案为 C。

49.D 句意：他说没有工作，他就会有太多时间，会和我大学时那样。luckily 幸运地；hardly 几乎不；hopefully 怀有希望地；simply 仅仅。通过排除可以得到答案为 D。

50.B 句意：会和我大学时那样做一样的事。childhood 童年；college 大学；town 城镇；business 生意。此处以作者在大学的经历为戒，故答案为 B。

51.A 句意：他说如果他辞职，他会失去工作和成功的动力。quit 退出；辞去；find 发现；accept 接受；keep 保持。根据前文的 without the job 可知此处指“辞职”，故答案为 A。

52.C 句意：他会失去工作和成功的动力。heart 心；chance 机会；drive 驱动力；way 方式。此处指成功的动力，故答案为 C。

53.B 句意：所以，尽量把你的时间填充到别的工作中。save 节省；fill up 填满；give up 放弃；trade 交易。通过作者的同学的故事，作者意识到只有把自己的时间占满才会让自己有动力去做事情。故答案为 B。

54.C 句意：这就是为什么有一句谚语说：如果你想找人做事，那就找忙人吧。此处 that 从句是同位语，解释名词 saying（谚语），故答案为 C。



55.B 句意：如果你想找人做事,那就找忙人吧。careful 细心的; busy 忙的; reliable 可靠的; kind 善良的。此句为对全文的总结,通过作者高中和大学的经历对比,又从同学那里得到了感悟:时间太多反而容易引发惰性,只有时间紧张才能让自己忙碌起来,从而获得一定的成就。故答案为 B。

【点评】本文属于夹叙夹议的文章,作者通过自己的经历讲明一个道理,答题时要先通读文章,看懂大意,然后根据上下文的逻辑关系分析备选项,答完后再通读一篇文章,看看所选选项能不能是语句通顺,语意连贯。

## 非选择题部分

### 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。

Few people I know seem to have much desire or time to cook. Making Chinese 56 (dish) is seen as especially troublesome. Many westerners 57 come to China cook much less than in their own countries once they realize how cheap 58 can be to eat out. I still remember 59 (visit) a friend who'd lived here for five years and I 60 (shock) when I learnt she hadn't cooked once in all that time.

While regularly eating out seems to 61 (become) common for many young people in recent years, it's not without a cost. The obvious one is money; eating out once or twice a week may be 62 (afford) but doing this most days adds up. There could be an even 63 (high) cost on your health. Researchers have found that there is a direct link between the increase in food eaten outside the home and the rise in 64 (weigh) problems.

If you are not going to suffer this problem, then I suggest that the next time you go to your mum's home 65 dinner, get a few cooking tips from her. Cooking food can be fun. You might also begin to notice the effects not only on your health but in your pocket.

【答案】dishes; who/that; it; visiting; was shocked; have become; affordable; higher; weight; for

【解析】【分析】本文谈论自己做饭的好处:不仅有趣,有益于健康,而且很省钱。

(1) 考查名词的单复数, dish 菜,是可数名词,用复数表示泛指,故答案为 dishes。

(2) 此处考查定语从句,先行词 westerners 指人,关系代词在从句中做主语,用 who 或者 that,故答案为 who/that。

(3) 考查 it 作形式主语的用法。宾语从句中缺少主语,而且指代 to eat out, 所以用 it 作形式主语,故答案为 it。

(4) 考查 remember 的用法, remember to do 记得要做, remember doing,记得做过。此处表明记得拜访过,故答案为 visiting。

(5) 考查被动语态。句意:我仍然记得我拜访过在这里住了五年的一个朋友,并且当我得知她甚至一次都没有做过饭的时候,我被震惊了。此处我被某一个事实所震惊到,用被动语态,句子是一般过去时, be 动词用 was, 加上过去分词 shocked, 故答案为 was shocked。



- (6) 考查 seem 的用法。seem to have done, 表明不定式的动作发生在谓语动作之前, 故答案为 have become.
- (7) 考查词性转化, be+adj, 构成系表结构, 所以此处用形容词, 故答案为 affordable.
- (8) 考查形容词的比较级。high 形容词, 而此处仍然需要形容词, even 修饰比较级, 故答案为 higher.
- (9) 考查名词作定语。名词作定语表类别用处, 此处指重量方面的问题, 故答案为 weight.
- (10) 考查介词的固定搭配。go to sp for dinner 去某处吃饭, 故答案为 for.

【点评】本题考查在语境中根据语法规则对单词进行正确使用。需要考虑词性变化, 固定搭配, 动词的各种形式等语法知识。答题时注意上下文所提供的信息。平时要夯实自身的基本功, 加强词汇记忆以及学会灵活词性转换。

#### 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, 你校英语协会招聘志愿者, 接待来访的国外中学生。请你写信应聘, 内容包括:

1. 口语能力;
2. 相关经验;
3. 应聘目的。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

##### 【答案】

【解析】【分析】这是一封应聘信, 根据提供的材料可知学校英语协会招聘志愿者接待来访的国外中学生。写作时要分三段, 第一段要开门见山, 写出写信的目的——应聘, 信中提到要涉及到志愿者、接待国外中学生等要点; 第二段介绍自己的口语能力、相关经验、应聘目的等要点; 第三段是结束语, 表达祝愿和期待。写作时尽量考虑使用较多的语法结构和高级的词汇, 注意上下文的衔接、时态、英语的表达习惯, 尽量使用地道的英语。

【点评】本题考查对所学知识的综合运用, 熟练使用相关短语、单词和句型, 注意词性的搭配, 时态的把握, 人称的使用等细节问题。

##### 第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据所给情节进行续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

It was summer, and my dad wanted to treat me to a vacation like never before. He decided to take me on a trip to the Wild West.

We took a plane to Albuquerque, a big city in the state of New Mexico. We reached Albuquerque in the late afternoon. Uncle Paul, my dad's friend, picked us up from the airport and drove us up to his farm in Pecos.

His wife Tina cooked us a delicious dinner and we got to know his sons Ryan and Kyle. My dad and I spent the night in the guestroom of the farm house listening to the frogs and water rolling down the river nearby. Very early in the morning, Uncle Paul woke us up to have breakfast. "The day starts at dawn on my farm," he said. After breakfast, I went to help Aunt Tina feed the chickens. while my dad went with Uncle Paul to take the sheep out to graze(吃草). I was impressed to see my dad and Uncle Paul riding horses. They looked really cool.

In the afternoon, I asked Uncle Paul if I could take a horse ride, and he said yes, as long as my dad went with me. I wasn't going to take a horse ride by myself anyway. So, my dad and I put on our new cowboy hats, got on our horses, and headed slowly towards the mountains. "Don't be late for supper," Uncle Paul cried, "and keep to the track so that you don't get lost!" "OK!" my dad cried back. After a while Uncle Paul and his fam house were out of sight. It was so peaceful and quiet and the colors of the brown rocks, the deep green pine trees, and the late afternoon sun mixed to create a magic scene. It looked like a beautiful woven(编织的) blanket spread out upon the ground just for us.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1: Suddenly a little rabbit jumped out in front of my horse. \_\_\_\_\_

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Paragraph 2: We had no idea where we were and it was getting dark. \_\_\_\_\_

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【答案】

**【解析】**【分析】本文讲述了作者和父亲一起去叔叔家度假的经历。在介绍了农场上的活动之后，作者骑上了保罗叔叔的马去兜风，沉醉于美丽的风景，作者离农场越来越远……。

答题时在理解文章意思的基础上进行续写，续写时要研读段首句，锁定续写的切入点，圈画段首句的关键词，构思合理情节，注意首段的末句要考虑与二段的段首句衔接。注意行文连贯，思路清晰，逻辑严密。

**【点评】**续写的第一步是阅读和理解。首先要读懂文章内容，理解出题者意图，写作就完成一大半了。续写不需要脑洞大开，写出所谓出乎意料又在意料之中的结局，只要根据前文，创作出合理，逻辑性强并且符合出题者要求的后续。