

2018 年英语（一）试题参考答案

Section I Use of English

1. B. for
2. C. faith
3. B. price
4. D. Then
5. A. When
6. C. produces
7. A. connect
8. B. to
9. D. mood
10. A. counterparts
11. C. Lucky
12. A. protect
13. D. between
14. C. introduced
15. B. inside
16. D. discovered
17. A. fooled
18. B. willing
19. D. In contrast
20. C. unreliable

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text1

21. D. Middle-classworkers.
22. C. Issues arising from automation need to be tackled
23. A. creative potential.
24. D. preventing the income gap from widening.

25. B. possible solutions to it.

Text2

26. D. social media as a reliable source of news

27. C. sharpen

28. B. verify news by referring to diverse sources.

29. A. readers' misinterpretation

30. B. A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online

Text3

31. C. It failed to pay due attention to patients' rights.

32. D. necessary adjustments.

33. B. the value of data comes from the processing of it.

34. A. the monopoly of big data by tech giants.

35. C. cautious.

Text4

36. B. its rigid management.

37. A. the interference from interest groups.

38. A. removing its burden of retiree health care.

39. C. discontent.

40. D. The Postal Service Needs More than a Band-Aid

Part B

41. E. The Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB) commands a unique position in both the national history and the architectural heritage of the United States. Designed by Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Alfred B. Mullett, it was built from 1871 to 1888 to house the growing staffs of the State, War, and Navy Departments, and is considered one of the best examples of French Second Empire architecture in the country.

42. G. The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid. The first executive offices were constructed between 1799 and 1820. A series of fires (including those set by the British in 1814) and overcrowded conditions led to the construction of the existing Treasury Building. In 1866, the construction of the North Wing of the Treasury Building necessitated the demolition of the State Department building.

43. A. In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission to select a site and prepare plans and cost estimates for a new State Department Building. The commission was also to consider possible arrangements for the War and Navy Departments. To the horror of some who expected a Greek Revival twin of the Treasury Building to be erected on the other side of the White House, the elaborate French Second Empire style design by Alfred Mullett was selected, and construction of a building to house all three departments began in June of 1871.

44. B. Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing was the first to be occupied, with its elegant four-story library (completed in 1876), Diplomatic Reception Room, and Secretary's office decorated with carved wood, Oriental rugs, and stenciled wall patterns. The Navy Department moved into the east wing in 1879, where elaborate wall and ceiling stenciling and marquetry floors decorated the office of the Secretary.

45. D. Many of the most celebrated national figures have participated in historical events that have taken place within the EEOB's granite walls. Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson, Gerald Ford, and George H. W. Bush all had offices in this building before becoming President. It has housed 16 Secretaries of the Navy, 21 Secretaries of War, and 24 Secretaries of State. Winston Churchill once walked its corridors and Japanese emissaries met here with Secretary of State Cordell Hull after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

Part C

46. 他出生时,欧洲正见证着宗教剧的消亡,以及在古典悲剧和喜剧启发之下新型戏剧形式的诞生。

47. 凡是文法学校的学童就不会不知道,戏剧这种文学形式曾给希腊和罗马带来辉煌,或也将为英国带来荣耀。

48. 但是专业剧团在他们的固定剧场里蓬勃发展,而大学里有文学抱负的人们迅速转向这些剧场,视其为一种谋生手段。

49. 一种本土的文学戏剧已然形成,它与公共剧场的联盟已然建立,它的伟大传统中至少有一部分也已然开启。

50. 要明白当时的戏剧活动是何等繁荣,我们还必须记住,大量剧作都已散失,恐怕没有哪位知名作家的全部作品幸存至今。

Section III Writing

Part A51.

(略)

Part B

52. (略)