英语（二）2018年10月历年真题答案

1【单选】正确答案是： A

[解析]题干大意：英国在夏天里阳光很少。该题的关键词为"little sunshine"和"in summer"，定位到文中的第一段，第二句中"even in the summer time the country never gets any sun and that the skies stay disappointingly grey even during the months of July and August."提到即使是在夏天，这个国家都很少有阳光，甚至在七八月，天空都是灰。结合原文，可知该题考查同义词转换，题目与原文意思相同，故选A。

2【单选】正确答案是： C

[解析]题干大意：英国人喜欢互相开玩笑。该题的关键词"tell jokes about each other"意为互相开玩笑，定位到文中第一段第二句"People joke..."文中只提到人们开玩笑说英国的天气，并未提到英国人喜欢互相开玩笑。该题为细节理解题，题目与原文无关，故选C。

3【单选】正确答案是： A

[解析]题干大意：去年夏天，英国不同寻常的热。该题的关键词为"unusually hot"和"last summer"，定位到文中第二段第一句"Last summer though, it was so hot that people could hardly believe it."然而去年夏天，天气热到让人难以置信，也就是题干所说的不同寻常的热。该题为细节理解题，题干意思与原文相符，故选A。

4【单选】正确答案是： B

[解析]题干大意：英国人享受去年夏天的高温。该题的关键词为"enjoys"，意为享受、喜欢。定位到文中的第二段，结合段意可知，英国人并不适应这种高温，所以想尽各种办法来对付炎热的天气。题干意思与原文意思相反，故选B。

5【单选】正确答案是： B

[解析]题干大意：媒体们建议人们去享受阳光。该题关键词为"The media advised"和"enjoy"定位到文中第二段第三句"Radio and television programmes also reminded everyone to drink more water and not to stay too long in the sun."该题同时考查了近义词和细节理解，媒体对应广播和电视节目，结合句意可知，媒体只告诉人们如何应对炎热的天气，并没有建议人们享受阳光。题干意思与原文不符，故选B。

6【单选】正确答案是： C

[解析]题干大意：大部分英国人都有一个自己的花园。结合文章第二段"British people tend to spend time in their garden if they have one."该句可知，文中只提到如果有花园，英国人喜欢在花园消遣时间，而未提到大部分人有花园。该题为细节理解题，题干意思与原文不符，故选C。

7【单选】正确答案是： A

[解析]题干大意：烧烤的人们通常做好了防雨的计划。结合第二段"There' s always a back-up plan in case of rain"该句可知，人们通常做好了应付雨的计划。该题为同义词转换题，题干意思与原文相符，故选A。

8【单选】正确答案是： C

[解析]题干大意：孩子们喜欢从冰淇淋车上传来的音乐。结合第三段该句"there's always at least one ice cream van, a kind of car that plays children's music and sells ice creams"可知，冰淇淋车只是放儿童音乐，并未提到孩子们喜欢这种音乐。题干意思与原文不符，故选C。

9【单选】正确答案是： A

[解析]题干大意：黑潭和布莱顿以海滩闻名。结合文章最后一段第一句"Towns like Blackpool and Brighton are popular for their beaches "可知，题干意思与原文相符，故选A。

10【单选】正确答案是： B

[解析]题干大意：人们在夏天去西班牙享受那更凉爽的海水。结合文章最后一段可知，人们去西班牙并不是享受那儿的海水，"Popular destinations include Spain, Germany and France: all countries that promise a lot of sunshine!"那里有充足的阳光，题干意思与原文不符，故选B。

11【单选】正确答案是： A

[解析]细节理解题。定位到文中第二段第一句"When horses live in the wild, other animals try to eat them, so a lot of horse talk is about staying alive."马在野外"talk"主要是为了生存，故选A。

12【单选】正确答案是： C

[解析]细节理解题。定位到文中第二段"never walk behind a horse．If you surprise it, the horse might mistake you for a lion or wolf and give a dangerous kick."，结合该句可知站在马的身后吓它可能会被踢，很危险。故选C。

13【单选】正确答案是： B

[解析]推理判断题。定位到文中第三段第二句"A horse can turn each ear in a different direction."可推断出马的耳朵特殊是因为它们能转向不同的方向，而A、C、D选项均未提到，故选B。

14【单选】正确答案是： B

[解析]细节理解题。定位到文中第三段"When a horse lets its ears down, it's feeling safe and relaxed."该句可知，当马的耳朵向下，此时它感觉安全且放松。故选B。

15【单选】正确答案是： D

[解析]细节理解题。浏览全文可知，马不是危险的动物，排除A，而文中并未提到马在野外生存很艰难，排除B，结合"Horses have a language of their own."该句可知，马有自己的语言体系，也就是不同的语言体系，而D文中并未提到，故选D。

16-20：EFADC 21-25：EDBFC

16、第一段主要描述的是Aloha的意思，与E相对应，故选E。

17、第二段主要讲的是夏威夷的组成与形成，提到了火山之类的地理知识。而F选项为地理特征，与选段大意相符，故选F。

18、第三段的中心句为第一句，第二句"It is warm, but usually not hot, year long."提到夏威夷的气候温暖，不怎么热。选项A为温和的气候，与第三段意思相符，故选A。

19、第四段全段描写的是夏威夷这么多年来的历史进程，与D选项漫长的历史意思相同，故选D。

20、第五段的中心句为第一句，第一句"Today Hawaii is important as a vacation destination."提到夏威夷现在作为一个度假胜地而重要。与C选项相符，故选C。

21、题目大意：Aloha这个词经常被用作什么。定位到文中第一段第二句"It is often used as a way to say "hello " or "goodbye".可知，它经常被用作一种打招呼的方式，故选E。

22、题目大意：夏威夷岛由什么形成。结合第二段" The islands were formed by volcanoes that erupted（爆发）and rose above the ocean."该句可知夏威夷岛由会爆发的火山组成，故选D。

23、题目大意：游客可以在哪里看见雪。结合第三段"although it may occasionally snow at the top of some of the mountains"该句可知雪在山顶，故选B。

24、题目大意：夏威夷曾经被谁统治。结合第四段"It was governed by either a king or a queen"该句可知夏威夷曾经被国王或者王后统治，故选F。

25、题目大意：夏威夷曾经被谁统治。结合第四段"It was governed by either a king or a queen"该句可知夏威夷曾经被国王或者王后统治，故选F。

26-30：FADBC

26.空的前一句和后一句都在叙述school相关的事情，可推测空的内容也是与school相关，选项中只有F提到了school,答案选F。

27.空的前一句In 1890 he went to Simpson College in Iowa，后一句提到His drawings of plants…可以判断空中提到的是在校 学习生活，A选项承接了上一句，开启了下一句。选A。

28.空的后一句 1896, he was invited to teach at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. He worked there as a professor说明George Washington Carver已取得了一些成绩，才会被高校录用，答案选D。

29.空的前一句He discovered new ways to use plants.空的后一句These include dyes, plastics, pant, and make-up.两句话都是在讲use plants. B选项use peanuts符合题意，选B。

30.空的后一句There is a national monument to him in Missouri where he grew up. 说明他受到了人们的尊敬。C选项符合题意。

31-35：BHAGL 36-40：IFJKE

31.形容词修饰名词，local supermarket当地超市。选B。

32.感官动词notice+ving表示动作正在进行。原文中应为发现人们正坐在超市出口旁。选H。

33.定冠词the后加名词，根据文意，应为意识到走夜路的危险，我非常小心。选A。

34.形容词修饰名词，potential troublemakers 潜在的麻烦制造者，因为作者走夜路所以小心翼翼，看到门口坐着的人，害怕他们可能是麻烦制造者。Potential符合题意

35.不定冠词a后加可数名词单数，in a circle of warm discussion围成一圈热烈讨论。答案选L.

36.The homeless people were rough-looking and \_\_\_\_ dressed.无家可归者外表粗糙，衣着可推测也较破旧。Dressed为形容词，副词修饰形容词，poorly符合文意和词性要求，答案选I。

37.Listen 为动词，副词修饰动词，选项中只剩attentively一个副词，listen to sb attentively聚精会神地听某人说话，选F。38.Give food to sb给某人事物，在文中为被动语态，the food they had been given。选J.

39.Consume food 吃食物，在这里是被动语态作状语，food consumed，食物被吃完了。选K.

40.固定搭配in the freezing cold在严寒中，答案选E

41.comfortable 42.familiarity 43.renewed 44.healthy 45.Probably 46.called 47.being 48.going 49.virtues 50.honesty

41.形容词修饰名词，pair of gloves为名词一副手套，用形容词confortable来修饰。

42.介词后跟名词或动名词，suffer from中from为介词，suffer from +n/ving，而且and前后词性一致，and前busyness忙碌为名词，故此处需要填写名词familarity亲密。

43.Need to be done需要被… renew的被动语态renewed.

44.Keep sth+adj 使某物保持…的状态 此处需用形容词，名词health的形容词形式healthy.

45.副词修饰整个句子，it will help you to understand why you and your best friend …很明显是一个完整的句子，此物需要修饰整个句子的副词probably:大概，或许.

46.Have（not）+ved表示现在完成时，此处需要填动词call的过去分词，故填called.

47.While+doing/being done表示时间状语，根据主被动语态，此处可知是当被问及周末与谁出行，所以需填入being.

48.此处为将来时be going to do的考察。Whom are you going to have fun with this weekend？这周末你讲与谁一起出行？

49.These这些，后接名词复数，virtue的复数形式virtues.

50.and前后词性一致，and前为一组名词排列，判断and后也为名词形式，故此处填名词honesty.

作文：

[解析]参考范文：With the rapid development of the national economy, a large number of environmental problems have appeared at the same time. One of the problems is water pollution and this situation is becoming more and more serious. In the past, the river was clean and there were many trees around us. However, in recent years the environment around us becomes very terrible. Water resource is very important for our lives. Therefore, we should take some measures to protect our water resource. Firstly, for government, should make relative polities to save water. Secondly, for heavy industry factories, shouldn' t throw the dirty water into the river. Finally, for citizens, should plant more trees to keep water and promotes more people to take part in this saving water activity.