

2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 ( 新课标I )

英语

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分听力 ( 略 )

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

**Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D. C.**

Duration: 3 hours

This small group bike tour is a fantastic way to see the world famous cherry trees will beautiful flowers of Washington, D.C. Your guide will provide a history lesson about the trees and the famous monuments here they blossom. Reserve your spot before availability—and the cherry blossom—disappear!

**Washington Capital Monuments Bicycle Tour**

Duration: 3 hours (4 miles)

Join a guided bike tour and view some of the most popular monuments in Washington D.C. Explore the monuments and memorials on the National Mall as your guide shares unique facts and history at

each stop. Guided tour includes bike, helmet, cookies and bottled water.

### Capital City Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.

Duration: 3 hours

Morning or Afternoon, this bike tour is the perfect tour for D.C. newcomers and locals looking to experience Washington, D.C. in a healthy way with minimum effort. Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most interesting stories about Presidents, Congress, memorials, and parks. Comfortable bikes and a smooth tour route (路线) make cycling between the sites fun and relaxing.

### Washington Capital Sites at Night Bicycle Tour

Duration: 3 hours (7 miles)

Join a small group bike tour for an evening of exploration in the heart of Washington, D.C. Get up close to the monuments and memorials as you bike the sites of Capitol Hill and the National Mall. Frequent stops are made for photo taking as your guide offers unique facts and history. Tour includes bike, helmet, and bottled water. All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights.

21. Which tour do you need to book in advance?

- A. Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.
- B. Washington Capital Monuments Bicycle Tour.
- C. Capital City Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.
- D. Washington Capital Sites at Night Bicycle Tour.

22. What will you do on the Capital City Bike Tour?

- A. Meet famous people.
- B. Go to a national park.
- C. Visit well-known museums.
- D. Enjoy interesting stories.

23. Which of the following does the bicycle tour at night provide?

- A. City maps.    B. Cameras.    C Meals.    D. Safety lights.

解析：

21. A. 解析：本题属于细节题，根据选项中关键词“book”可定位到第一段最后一句“Reserve your spot before availability —and the cherry blossoms— disappear!”，“reserve”与“book”属于同义替换，均表示“预定”的意思，因此，A 为正确答案。

22. D. 解析：本题属于细节题，根据选项中关键词“Capital City Bike Tour”可定位到第三段，根据 Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most interesting stories about....”可知D 选项为正确答案。

23. D. 解析：本题属于细节题，根据选项中关键词“night”可定位到最后一段，根据最后一段最后一句“All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights.”，可知D 选项为正确答案。

## B

*Good Morning Britain*'s Susanna Reid is used to grilling guests on the sofa every morning, but she is cooking up a storm in her latest role—showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget.

In *Save Money: Good Food*, she visits a different home each week and with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste, while preparing recipes for under £5 per family a day. And the *Good Morning Britain* presenter says she's been able to put a lot of what she's learnt into practice in her own home, preparing meals for sons, Sam, 14, Finn, 13 and Jack, 11.

“We love Mexican churros, so I buy them on my phone from my local Mexican takeaway restaurant,” she explains. “I pay £5 for a portion (一份), but Matt makes them for 26p a portion, because they are flour, water, sugar and oil. Everybody can buy takeaway food, but sometimes we're not aware how cheaply we can make this food ourselves.” The eight-part series (系列节目), *Save Money: Good Food*, follows in the footsteps of ITV's *Save Money: Good Health*, which gave viewers advice on how to get

value from the vast range of health products on the market.

With food our biggest weekly household expense, Susanna and Matt spend time with a different family each week. In tonight's Easter special they come to the aid of a family in need of some delicious inspiration on a budget. The team transforms the family's long weekend of celebration with less expensive but still tasty recipes.

24. What do we know about Susanna Reid?

- A. She enjoys embarrassing her guests.      B. She has started a new programme.  
C. She dislikes working early in the morning.      D. She has had a tight budget for her family.

25. How does Man Tebbutt help Susanna?

- A. He buys cooking materials for her.      B. He prepares food for her kids.  
C. He assists her in cooking matters.      D. He invites guest families for her.

26. What does the author intend to do in paragraph 4?

- A. Summarize the previous paragraphs.      B. Provide some advice for the readers.  
C. Add some background information.      D. Introduce a new topic for discussion.

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

- A. Keeping Fit by Eating Smart      B. Balancing Our Daily Diet  
C. Making Yourself a Perfect Chef      D. Cooking Well for Less

解析：

24. B 推理判断题。定位至文章第一段，but 之后所强调的重点是Susanna Reid 转变了角色，故选B。

25. C 细节理解题。定位至文章第二段第一句 "She visits a different home each week and with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste,....."，由此可知，答案选C。

26. C 推理判断题。定位文章第四段，该段落讲的是 "主人公Susanna Reid 主办的节目 Save Money: Good Food

沿袭的是节目 *Save Money: Good Health* 的模式，是对背景知识进行的补充，故选C。

27. D 主旨大意题。整篇文章讲解了主人公Susanna Reid 的新栏目 *Save Money: Good Food*，该栏目宗旨是以更少的花销吃出同样美味的食物，故答案选D。

### C

Languages have been coming and going for thousands of years, but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going. When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers, small, tightly knit (联系) groups developed their own patterns of speech independent of each other. Some language experts believe that 10,000 years ago, when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them.

Soon afterwards, many of those people started settling down to become farmers, and their languages too became more settled and fewer in number. In recent centuries, trade, industrialisation, the development of the nation-state and the spread of universal compulsory education, especially globalisation and better communications in the past few decades, all have caused many languages to disappear, and dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over.

At present, the world has about 6,800 languages. The distribution of these languages is hugely uneven. The general rule is that mild zones have relatively few languages, often spoken by many people, while hot, wet zones have lots, often spoken by small numbers. Europe has only around 200 languages; the Americas about 1,000; Africa 2,400; and Asia and the Pacific perhaps 3,200, of which Papua New Guinea alone accounts for well over 800. The median number (中位数) of speakers is a mere 6,000, which means that half the world's languages are spoken by fewer people than that.

Already well over 400 of the total of 6,800 languages are close to extinction (消亡), with only a few elderly speakers left. Pick, at random, Busuu in Cameroon (eight remaining speakers), Chiapaneco in

Mexico (150), Lipan Apache in the United States (two or three) or Wadjigu in Australia (one, with a question-mark): none of these seems to have much chance of survival.

28. What can we infer about languages in hunter-gatherer times?

- A. They developed very fast.      B. They were large in number.  
C. They had similar patterns.      D. They were closely connected.

29. Which of the following best explains “dominant” underlined in paragraph 2?

- A. Complex.      B. Advanced.  
C. Powerful.      D. Modem.

30. How many languages are spoken by less than 6,000 people at present?

- A. About 6,800.      B. About 3,400.  
C. About 2,400.      D. About 1,200.

31. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. New languages will be created.  
B. People's lifestyles are reflected in languages.  
C. Human development results  
D. Geography determines language evolution.

解析：

28. 解析：B 推断题。根据题干关键词hunter-gatherer 定位到文章第一段第二句和第三句：When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers, small, tightly knit groups developed their own patterns of speech independent of each other. Some language experts believe that 10,000 years ago, when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them. 所以在那个年代，语言的种类很多，数量很大，因此选B。

29. 解析：C 词义猜测题。根据文章第二段最后一句：all have caused many languages to disappear, and dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over. 后面以英语和汉语为例，说明这些语言很重要，影响力巨大，因此选C。

30. 解析：B 细节题。根据文章第三段最后一句“The median number of speakers is a mere 6,000, which means that half the world’s languages are spoken by fewer people than that.” 可知答案为B。

31. 解析：C 主旨大意题。根据第一段第一句“but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going” 可知本文所讲的主要内容为随着时代的发展，语言在逐渐流失和减少，因此选C。

## D

We may think we're a culture that gets rid of our worn technology at the first sight of something shiny and new, but a new study shows that we keep using our old devices (装置) well after they go out of style. That's bad news for the environment —and our wallets — as these outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things.

To figure out how much power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each product throughout its life — from when its minerals are mined to when we stop using the device. This method provided a readout for how home energy use has evolved since the early 1990s. Devices were grouped by generation. Desktop computers, basic mobile phones, and box-set TVs defined 1992. Digital cameras arrived on the scene in 1997. And MP3 players, smart phones, and LCD TVs entered homes in 2002, before tablets and e-readers showed up in 2007.

As we accumulated more devices, however, we didn't throw out our old ones. “The living-room television is replaced and gets planted in the kids' room, and suddenly one day, you have a TV in every room of the house,” said one researcher. The average number of electronic devices rose from four per

household in 1992 to 13 in 2007. We' re not just keeping these old devices —we continue to use them. According to the analysis of Babbitt' s team, old desktop monitors and box TVs with cathode ray tubes are the worst devices with their energy consumption and contribution to greenhouse gas emissions (排放) more than doubling during the 1992 to 2007 window.

So what' s the solution (解决方案)? The team' s data only went up to 2007, but the researchers also explored what would happen if consumers replaced old products with new electronics that serve more than one function, such as a tablet for word processing and TV viewing. They found that more n-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%.

32. What does the author think of new devices?

- A. They are environment-friendly.      B. They are no better than the old.  
C. They cost more to use at home.      D. They go out of style quickly.

33. Why did Babbitt' s team conduct the research?

- A. To reduce the cost of minerals.      B. To test the life cycle of a product.  
C. To update consumers on new technology.      D. To find out electricity consumption of the devices.

34. Which of the following uses the least energy?

- A. The box-set TV.      B. The tablet.      C. The LCD TV.      D. The desktop computer.

35. What does the text suggest people do about old electronic devices?

- A. Stop using them.      B. Take them apart.      C. Upgrade them.      D. Recycle them.

解析：

32. A 推断题根据第一段最后一句话：“that' s bad news for the environment-and our wallets-as these

outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things.”

可知由于过时的装置比新装置消耗的能源更多，且对环境和我们的经济都不利。可以推断出新装置更环保。A. They are environment-friendly. 新装置是环保的，正确；B. They are no better than the old.新装置和旧装置一样，排除；C. They cost more to use at home. 新装置在家使用消耗更多，排除；D. They go out of style quickly. 新装置很快过时，排除；故选A。

33. D 细节题根据文章第二段第一句话 “To figure out how much power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each product throughout its life from when its minerals are mined to when we stop using the device” 可知Callie Babbitt 团队做研究的目的是指出这些装置使用多少电力。A. To reduce the cost of minerals.为了减少矿物成本，排除；B. To test the life cycle of a product.为了测试产品的生命周期，排除；C. To update consumers on new technology.为了更新新技术的消费者；排除；D. To find out electricity consumption of the devices. 为了了解设备的耗电量，正确。故选D。

34 .B 推断题根据第三段 “According to the analysis of Babbitt’ s team, old desktop monitors and box TVs with cathode ray tubes are the worst devices with their energy consumption and contribution to greenhouse gas emissions (相F 放) more than doubling during the 1992 to 2007 window.” 以及文章最后一句话 “They found that more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%.” 可知The tablet 使用最少的能源。故选B。

35 .A 推断题根据全文及最后一段可知使用新装置消耗的能量更多，所以推断出文章建议停止使用旧电器。A. Stop using them.停止使用旧装置，正确；C. Upgrade them.升级旧装置，错误。B.Take them apart.拆开就装置，排除；D. Recycle them.回收利用旧装置，排除。故选A。

第二节七选五（共5 小题；每小题3 分，满分15 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。

Color is fundamental in home design —something you' ll always have in every room. A grasp of how to manage color in your spaces is one of the first steps to creating rooms you' ll love to live in. Do you want a room that' s full of life? Professional? Or are you just looking for a place to relax after a long day? 36 , color is the key to making a room feel the way you want it to feel. Over the years, there have been a number of different techniques to help designers approach this important point. 37 , they can get a little complex. But good news is that there're really only three kinds of decisions you need to make about color in your home: the small ones, the medium ones, and the large ones.

38 . They' re the little spots of color like throw pillows, mirrors and baskets that most of us use to add visual interest to our rooms. Less tiring than painting your walls and less expensive than buying a colorful sofa, small color choices bring with them the significant benefit of being easily changeable.

Medium color choices are generally furniture pieces such as sofas, dinner tables or bookshelves. 39 . They require a bigger commitment than smaller ones, and they have a more powerful effect on the feeling of a space.

The large color decisions in your rooms concern the walls, ceilings, and floors. Whether you' re looking at wallpaper or paint, the time, effort and relative expense put into it are significant. 40

- A. While all of them are useful
- B. Whatever you're looking for
- C. If you're experimenting with a color
- D. Small color choices are the ones we' re most familiar with
- E. It' s not really a good idea to use too many small color pieces
- F. So it pays to be sure, because you want to get it right the first time

G. Color choices in this range are a step up from the small ones in two major ways

解析：

36. B 解析：从设空位置所在的句子结构来看，空格处只能从A. B. 和C 中选，结合空格前句中“or are you just looking for .....?”和选项B中“whatever you are looking for,” looking for 原词复现。

37. A 解析：从设空位置所在的句子结构来看，空格处只能从A. B. 和C 中选，排除36 空的B，只能从A. 和 C 中选，空格后面句中“they”和选项A 中them 指代一致。

38. D 解析：根据空格后“they are the little spots of color.....”以及下文大意可知。

39. G 解析：根据首句中“medium color choices .....”以及空格后面句子中说到的两个方面可知答案应为G

40. F 解析：设空位置在段尾，结合前一句句意，F 选项符合。

### 第三部分英语知识运用（共两节，满分55 分）

#### 第一节完形填空（共20 小题；每题2 分，满分40 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A, B, C 和D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

36 During my second year at the city college, I was told that the education department was offering a “free” course, called Thinking Chess, for three credits. I 41 the idea of taking the class because, after all, who doesn’ t want to 42 a few dollars? More than that, I’ d always wanted to learn chess. And, even if I weren’ t 43 enough about free credits, news about our 44 was appealing enough to me. He was an international grandmaster, which 45 I would be learning from one of the game’ s 46 . I could hardly wait to 47 him.

Maurice Ashley was kind and smart, a former graduate returning to teach, and this 48 was no game for him; he meant business. In his introduction, he made it 49 that our credits would be hard-earned. In order to 50 the class, among other criteria, we had to write a paper on how we plan to

51 what we would learn in class to our future professions and, 52, to our lives. I managed to get an A in that 53 and learned life lessons that have served me well beyond the 54.

Two years after my chess class with Ashley, I'm still putting to use what he 55 me "The absolute most important 56 that you learn when you play chess is how to make good 57. On every single move you have to 58 a situation, process what your opponent (对手) is doing and 59 the best move from among all your options." These words still ring true today in my 60 as a journalist.

41. A. put forward B. jumped at C. tried out D. turned down

42. A. waste B. earn C. save D. pay

43. A. excited B. worried C. moved D. tired

44. A. title B. competitor C. textbook D. instructor

45. A. urged B. demanded C. held D. meant

46. A. fastest B. easiest C. best D. rarest

47. A. interview B. meet C. challenge D. beat

48. A. chance B. qualification C. honor D. job

49. A. real B. perfect C. clear D. possible

50. A. attend B. pass C. skip D. observe

51. A. add B. expose C. apply D. compare

52. A. eventually B. naturally C. directly D. normally

53. A. game B. presentation C. course D. experiment

54. A. criterion B. classroom C. department D. situation

55. A. taught B. wrote C. questioned D. promised

56. A. fact B. step C. manner D. skill

57. A. grades      B. decisions      C. impressions      D. comments

58. A. analyze      B. describe      C. rebuild      D. control

59. A. announce      B. signal      C. block      D. evaluate

60. A. role      B. desire      C. concern      D. behavior

41. B 本题主要考查动词词组词义辨析，“put forward”意思是“提出，拿出”，“jump at”意思是“欣然接受”，“try out”指“试验”，“turn down”意思是“调低，拒绝”，结合后文原因状语从句中的内容可知作者对此是欣然接受的态度，故选B。

42. C 本题主要考查动词辨析，结合前文“free”可知C选项符合题意。

43. A 本题考查形容词义辨析，根据“even if”可知本句为让步状语从句，前后意思有转折，所以选择“excited”。

44. D 本题主要考查名词，根据下文“learning”可推断出身份应为“instructor”，即“讲师，教员”，故选择D。

45. D 本题考查动词，which引导定语从句是对前文内容的解释说明，故选择“meant”，“urge”指“催促，力劝”，“demand”指“要求，需要”，“hold”指“持有，控制”。

46. C 本题考查形容词，结合前文“He was an international grandmaster”可知他水平比较高，所以选择C项。

47. B 本题考查动词，表达作者迫切见到老师的心情，故选B。

48. D 本题主要考查名词，结合后文老师的严格要求，可知老师不是将这份工作当作游戏，故选D。

49. C 本题主要考查形容词，课堂指示清晰明了，“clear”符合题意。

50. B 本题主要考查动词，动作的连贯性，结合本句动作及下句“managed to get an A...”可知本处为通过考试。

51. C. 本题考查动词词组辨析。add sth. to sth. “添加”，expose to “暴露”，apply sth. to sth. “应用”，compare sth. to sth. “比作”，根据句意，应该选C。

52. A. 本题考查副词词义辨析。eventually “最后地”，naturally “自然地”，directly “直接地”，normally “正常地”，结合句意，“把我们课堂所学运用到我们的专业，最后运用到我们的生活中。”故，答案选A。

53. C. 本题考查名词词义辨析。game “游戏”，presentation 陈述，提交”，course “课程”，experiment “实

验”，空前代词that 提示前面提到的课堂，故，答案选C。

54. B. 本题考查名词词义辨析。criterion “标准，规范”，classroom “教室”，department “部门”，situation “情形，境遇”，根据句意，答案选B。

55. A. 本题考查动词词义辨析。taught “教”，wrote “写”，questioned “提问”，promised “承诺”，根据句意，应该选A。

56. D. 本题考查名词词义辨析。根据句意，应该选D。

57. B. 本题考查名词词义辨析。根据句意，应该选B。

58. A. 本题考查动词词义辨析。结合生活常识，应该选A。

59. D 本题考查动词词义辨析。announce “宣布” signal “信号” block “阻碍” evaluate “评估” 根据前后动词逻辑意义应该选D。

60. A. 本题考查名词词义辨析。作者的工作是一个记者，故应该选A。

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。

According to a review of evidence in a medial journal, runners live three years\_\_61\_\_(long) than non-runners. You don’ t have to run fast or for long \_62\_\_(see) the benefit. You may drink, smoke, be overweight and still reduce your risk of \_\_63\_\_(die) early by running.

While running regularly can’ t make you live forever, the review says it \_\_64\_\_(be) more effective at lengthening life\_\_5\_\_walking, cycling or swimming. Two of the authors of the review also made a study published in 2014 \_66\_\_showed a mere five to 10 minutes a day of running reduced the risk of heart disease and early deaths from all\_\_67\_\_(cause).

The best exercise is one that you enjoy and will do. But otherwise...it’ s probably running. To avoid knee pain, you can run on soft surfaces, do exercise to \_\_68\_\_(strength) your leg muscles(肌肉), avoid hills

and get good running shoes. Running is cheap, easy and it' s always \_\_69\_\_(energy). If you need run for only half the time to get the same benefits as other sports, so perhaps we should all give \_\_70\_\_ a try.

61.longer 考查adj.比较级，根据后文“than”提示

62.to see 考查不定式表目的状语

63.dying 考查介词+V-ing 结构

64.is 考查时态语态和主谓一致

65.than 考查连词，根据前文“more”提示可知

66.which/that 考查定语从句关系词的用法

67.causes 考查名词单复数，前面出现修饰词all

68.strengthen 考查词性转换，名词和动词之间的转换

69.energetic 考查词性转换，名词和形容词之间的转换

70.it/running 考查代词的用法

#### 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、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(^)，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：在错的词下画一横线，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。

During my last winter holiday, I went to countryside with my father to visit my grandparents. I find a big change there. The first time I went there, they were living in a small house with dogs, ducks, and another animals. Last winter when I went here again, they had a big separate house to raise dozens of chicken. They also had a small pond which they raised fish. My grandpa said last summer they earned quite a lot by sell the fish. I felt happily that their life had improved. At the end of our trip, I told my father that I planned to return for every two years, but he agreed.

第一处：to countryside 中间加the 考查冠词的用法

第二处：find 改为found 考查时态语态

第三处：another 改为other 考查形容词辨析

第四处：here 改为there 考查副词辨析

第五处：chicken 改为chickens 考查名词单复数

第六处：which 改为where 考查定语从句关系词用法

第七处：sell 改为selling 考查非谓语动词

第八处：happily 改为happy 考查系动词的用法

第九处：for every two years 中for 删除考查every/each 构成的时间状语前通常无介词

第十处：but 改为and 考查并列连词用法

## 第二节书面表达（满分25分）

假如你是李华，你的新西兰朋友Terry 将去中国朋友家做客，发邮件向你询问有关习俗，请你回复邮件，

内容包括：

1. 到达时间；
2. 合适的礼物；
3. 餐桌礼仪。

注意：1. 词数100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【参考范文】

Dear Terry ,

I am pleased to know that you will come to China for a visit. You know, China is an ancient country which enjoys a long history and colorful culture. I sincerely hope you can have an unforgettable trip in China.

You should know about some basic manners about Chinese customs. Firstly, if you can arrive on time, your Chinese friends will be very glad. What's more, you may as well pick out a proper present for your friends. Flowers will always be a good choice. Finally, it is the table manners that can make a country different from another. The best advice is "Do as the Romans do."

If there is anything else I can do for you, please don't hesitate to contact me. Best wishes for you.

Yours

Lihua

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咨询电话：0351-5600688