

2018年江西省高考英语试题及答案解析 (全国 I 卷)

—新东方南昌学校优能高中英语教学研究中心

试卷来源：湖南招生考试信息港

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 现将答案标在试卷上, 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卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题, 每题 1.5 分, 共计 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话, 每短对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 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 C. On foot D. 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 三个选项中国选出最佳选项, 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 the 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.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 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 African.

C.When he was 15 years old.

19.How does the speaker feel about his teacher?

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.

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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Washington, D.C. Bicycle Tours

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 with beautiful flowers of Washington, D.C. Your guide will provide a history lesson about the trees and the famous monuments where they blossom. Reserve your spot before availability – and the cherry blossoms-disappear!

Washington Capital Monuments Bicycle Tour

Duration: 3 hours

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 top. 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

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 Capital 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

【文章总评】 难度低，主要考察的是学生查找定位的能力以及对细节题的把握。

【答案解析】

21 答案：A

答案定位：Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.中的 Reserve your spot before availability。

信息题（同义词替换）：book in advance 提前预定即 reserve 预约

22 答案：D

答案定位：

Capital City Bike Tour 中 Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most interesting stories about Presidents, Congress, memorials, and parks.

细节题：A、C 未提及 B 信息过于细节化，文中只提到了 park

23 答案：D

答案定位：Washington Capital Sites at Night Bicycle Tour 中 Tour includes bike, helmet, and bottled water. All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights.

细节题：A、B、C 未提及

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 a value from the vast range of health products in 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 Matt Tebbutt help Susanna?

- A. He buys cooking materials for her.
- B. He prepares food for her kids.
- C. He assists her in cooking meals.
- 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 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.

【文章总评】 全篇文章难度适中，虽然推理题目较多，但是选项迷惑性较小，题目答案不难得出。

【答案解析】

24. 解析：根据文章第一段第一句话 on the sofa 可推断出 Susanna Reid 即将推出一档新的关于如何准备既美味且富含营养又廉价食物的节目，因此答案选 B。

25. 解析：文章细节题，定位文章的第二段即可得出答案，Matt 为 Susanna 的儿子准备食物。因此答案选 B。

26. 解析：文章定位第 4 段，follow in the footsteps of ITV's *Save Money: Food Health*，可得出该档节目是建立在之前的节目基础上而成立的，也就是 C 选项中的添加了一些背景信息，因此答案选 C。

27. 解析：根据文章第一段中的 on a tight budget 以及最后一段中的 less expensive 可得知全篇文章就是在讲如何准备既廉价又美味且富有营养的食物，因此答案选 D。

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 language 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 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-gatherers 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. Modern

30. How many languages are spoken by less than 10,000 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 in few languages.
- D. Geography determines language evolution.

【文章总评】 本篇文章讲的是人类发展导致语言的消失。全篇难度中等，文章难度较大，长难句多，但题目较简单，可在文章直接定位到明确信息，选项也没有很大迷惑性。

【答案解析】

28. 解析：细节推断题，难度中，选 B。根据题干 hunter-gatherers 狩猎采集者定位第一段第二句话，整句话意思说当世界都是狩猎采集者时，小的，紧密联系的群体发展了自己语言的模式，相互独立的。最后一句说世界只有五百到一千万人口时，语言都有 12000 种，说明数量多，所以答案选 B；选项 C 他们有相似的模式、D 他们密切联系 错误；文章未提到发展速度 A 他们发展迅速错误。

29. 解析：词义猜测题，难度中，选 C。可在文中直接定位，第二段最后一行，根据上下文，前文说人类的发展，教育尤其是全球化和沟通导致了语言的消失，根据后文 such as 举例英文、西班牙文和中文解释 dominant language, 得知是强大的语言才没有导致消失。

30. 解析：细节题，难度易，选 B。根据题干 less than 6000 定位第三段最后一句，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. 句末说 few people than that 不到 6000，答案是 half the world's languages；第三段第一句说了世界的语言是 6800 种，所以一半就是 3400 种。

31. 解析：主旨大意题，难度易，选 C。根据文章主题，以前有很多语言，但逐步消失。所以选 C 人类的发展导致更少的语言；A. 新语言将会被创造；B. 语言反应了人的生活风格；C 地理决定了语言的进化，文章均未提及；选项之间很好区分。

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 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 camera arrived on the scene in 1997. And MP3 players, smart phones, and LCD TVs entered homes in 2002, before tablets and e-traders 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 kid's 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 green house 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 on-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

【文章总评】总体难度中等。文章主题是研究表明，过时的设备与同等功能的新产品相比会消耗更多的资源，文章建议大家停止使用过时的设备，使用新的产品会大大减少资源的损耗。

【答案解析】

32. A。细节题，通过第一段的最后一句话 “That's bad news for environment — and our wallets — as these outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things.” 可知，拥有同等功能的过时设备要比新设备消耗更多的能源，也就是说过新的设备会更加环保，所以此题答案为 A。

33. D。细节题，通过第二段第一句话 “To figure out how much power these devices are using...” 就可以知道，做研究的目的是为了了解这些设备需要消耗多少电，可知答案为 D。

34. B。细节题，通过第三段 “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 green house gas emissions (排放) ...” 可知，台式桌面显示器（电脑）和电视是消耗能源最多的两个设备，排除 A,D 选项。再根据第二段最后一句话 “And MP3 players, smart phones, and LCD TVs entered homes in 2002, before tablets and e-traders showed up in 2007.” 可知，平板电脑比 LCD 电视出现的时间更晚可推测，平板电脑消耗的能源是最少的。

35. A。细节题。通过最后一段的内容，使用新的设备可以大大减少能量的损耗可知，文章建议人们停止使用旧的设备，所以此题答案为 A。

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。

Color is fundamental in home design- something you'll always have in every room. A grasp of how to manage color in your space 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 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 first time
- G. Color choices in this range are a step up from the small ones in two major ways

【总体点评】七选五的文章整体中等偏难，理解起来有一定难度，但是做题难度中等。

36. B

【答案解析】此处考察细节，由上一句的“looking for a place to relax after a long day”可知在寻找某个地方，所以是不管在寻找什么，颜色都是重要的，选择 B 选项。

37. A，答案解析：此处考察细节，由上一句的“to help designers approach this important point”可知，颜色很重要，所以选择“useful”的 A 选项。

38. D，答案解析：此处考察段落大意，整段都是 small color choices，所以此处选择 D 选项。

39. G，答案解析：此处考察上下文的承接，上一段是 small color choices，这句话的下一句是 medium color choices 和 small color choices 的对比，所以此处选择 G 选项。

40. F，答案解析：此处考察细节，上一句的意思是投入时间、精力和成本，所以需要谨慎考虑，选择 F 选项。

第三部分 语言知识运用 (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。

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 credit. 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 to 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 _____.

Ten 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. save | 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

【总体点评】此篇文章难度和去年相当。主要讲述的内容是作者上了学校新推出的“象棋”课程，并从课程中得出了人生哲理。

【答案解析】

41. 选 B, jump at 急于接受, put forward 提出, try out 尝试, turn down 拒绝, 本题的意思是作者了解到有个新的课程“象棋思考”, 且可以得到 3 个免费的学分, 所以作者特别想上这门课程。
42. 选 C, 本句提到 after all, 且用了一个问句来说明三个学分大家都想得, 而且可以是免费的, 故和“省钱”相关。
43. 选 A, 根据句意, 即“即使我对学分不感兴趣的话, 有关于 XX 会出现的消息也是非常吸引我的”。
44. 选 D, 此空考察名词, 后面有提示“he”, 并且第二段第一句也提到了“teach”, 故是和老师相关的人, instructor: 教练
45. 选 D, 此空考察动词含义辨析, 根据句子语意: 他是一个国际大师, 这就意味着我能从中学习到很多。
46. 选 C, 此空考察形容词的比较级, 通过句子的语意比较容易理解, 可以从这位国际大师上很好的得到学习。
47. 选 B, 此空考察动词词义辨析, 通过句子意思: 我迫不及待想见他。
48. 选 D, 考察名词的辨析, 空格前面提到 teach, 故这是一份工作。
49. 选 C, 考察形容词辨析, make it clear that... 讲清楚
50. 选 B, 考察动词辨析, 句子意思为: 为了通过这些课程...
51. 选 C, 考察动词词组, apply...to 将...运用到, 即句子意思为将课上所学到的东西运用到未来的职业中。
52. 选 A, 此空考察副词词义辨析, 文章由象棋课程, 谈到未来职业, 以及最终生化到人生。
53. 选 C, 此空考察名词词义辨析, 空格前有 that, 故为特指
54. 选 B, 此空考察名词, 句子大意是: 这是远远超出在课堂上所学到的生活这节课。
55. 选 A, 此空考察动词, 他与我之间的关系是老师与学生, 故是他教会我。
56. 选 D, 此空考察名词的搭配, 句子意思是: 当你在玩象棋时所掌握的最重要的技能。

57. 选 B，此空考察动名词搭配，make decisions 做决定，且通过后面的句子意思理解所得知，在下每一步棋的时候都是在做决定。

58. 选 A，考察动词词义辨析，每一步的棋位需分析局势。

59. 选 D，考察动词词义辨析，evaluate 评估；评判，句子的意思是：从你的所有选择中评判哪种最佳，这与前面的 make decisions 也是相互呼应的。

60. 选 A，考察名词辨析，as a journalist 作为一个记者，故此空是 role 表示“身份”。

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 medical journal, runners live three years ____61____ (long) than non-runner. 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 ____65____ 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 exercises to ____68____ (strengthen) your leg muscles (肌肉), avoid hills and get good running shoes. Running is cheap, easy and it's always ____69____ (energy). If you are time poor, you need run for only half the time to get the same benefits as other sports, so perhaps we should all give ____70____.

【总体点评】

总体难度中等，实词考察了一道形容词变比较级题，四道动词题其中三道考察了动词的非谓语形式，另外一道考察了动词的时态语态形式，两道名词题，一道是名词的单复数题，一道是名词的词性转化题。虚词分别考察了一道介词题，一道连词题和一道代词题。

【答案解析】

61. 考察形容词题。后面出现 than 根据句意 所以答案填写 longer

62. 考察动词题。这句话中有谓语动词 don't have 所以考虑动词的第二个考点非谓语动词 根据句意 在这里表示将来目的 所以答案填写 to see

63. 考察动词题。of 是介词 后面填写动名词形式 所以答案填写 dying

64. 考察动词题。says 后面是省略 that 连词的宾语从句 从句缺少谓语动词 从句的谓语动词要和主句的谓语动词一致 所以答案填写 is

65. 考察介词。横线后没有括号 考察虚词介连冠代 根据句意和前面出现 more 所以答案填写 than

66. 考察连词。这句话中出现两个动词 made 和 showed 后面这句话是用来修饰前面的名词 study 所以判断考察的是一个定语从句 从句中缺少主语填写关系代词 又因为先行词是非人所以答案填写 that / which

67. 考察名词。根据句意是很多的原因 所以答案填写 causes

68. 考察动词题。表目的 所以答案填写 strengthen

69. 考察名词。根据句意 跑步是便宜的 轻松的 和 积极充满精力的 所以需要把动词变成形容词 所以答案填写 energetic

70. 考察代词。谓语动词后缺少宾语 根据句意这里需要填写 something 但横线后没有出现括号 只能填写虚词 介连冠代 所以答案填写 it.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35)

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: 在缺词处加一个漏词符号 (^), 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: 在错的词下划一横线 (), 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及修改均仅限一词;

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 the 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.

改错点评: 本次短文改错难度中等偏易, 考点比较全面, 但是不难判断。

1. 第一句: countryside 前加 the 考察定冠词。

2. 第二句: find→found 考察时态。

3. 第三句: another→other 考察不定代词。

4. 第四句：here→there 考察副词。

5. 第四句：chicken→chickens chicken 表示鸡肉时不可数，表示小鸡时可数。

6. 第五句：which→where 考察定语从句关系副词。

7. 第六句：sell→selling 介词后面接动词 ing 形式。

8. 第七句：happily→happy 考察系表结构。

9. 第八句：去掉 return 后面的 for 考察不及物动词。

10. 第八句：but 改成 and 考察逻辑连词。

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华，你的新西兰朋友 Terry 将去中国朋友家里做客，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。

Dear Terry,

How are you doing? In your last letter, you asked me something about being a guest to a Chinese friend's home. Now, I'm writing to inform you of some relevant details.

To begin with, according to our tradition, you are supposed to arrive early, so that you can help the family prepare the dinner, which is not only meaningful but also interesting. Besides, bringing some gifts, such as a book or a Chinese knot, would be appreciated. What's more, when you are enjoying the meal, you'd better avoid making noises while chewing food.

Hopefully, these suggestions would be helpful for you. I have the confidence that you will have a great time. I'm looking forward to your good news. Best wishes!

Yours,
Li Hua

【总体点评】

2018 年全国 I 卷的写作继续延续的是历年全国卷的书信体作文，比较中规中矩的一篇建议信。题目的要点已经给出，将要点翻译出来，并做到措辞得当便好。此类文章难度适中，但要想得高分还是要注意句式上的多变以及通过衔接词使得整体文章条理清晰。