

## 2018 届南京市、盐城市高三一模英语试卷 全卷精解点评

### 第一部分 听力（略）

### 第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 35 分）

#### 第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

请认真阅读下面各题，从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. They all sat together at table, laughing and \_\_\_\_\_ stories after many years' separation.  
A. circulating                  B. swapping                  C. spreading                  D. plotting

【答案】B

【解析】此题考查动词辨析。分析句意：“他们都坐在桌子旁，有说有笑地\_\_\_\_\_分开多年各自的故事”。circulate 是（使）循环、流通、流传；swap 交换、用……替换；spread 传播、展开、伸开；plot 密谋、暗中策划、以图表画出。根据句意选 swap 交换，“交换故事”，根据句意引申为“讲述故事”。句意：他们都坐在桌子旁，有说有笑地讲述着分开多年各自的故事。

【点评】本题难度适中。掌握动词的意思即可解出题目。

22. The movie Coco wraps two \_\_\_\_\_ themes --- pursuing dreams, and how we remember loved ones --- in a colorful, culturally specific package.  
A. contemporary                  B. religious                  C. historical                  D. universal

【答案】D

【解析】此题考查形容词辨析。分析各个选项的意思：contemporary 当代的、现代的；religious 宗教的、虔诚的；historical 历史的、历史上的；universal 普遍的、一般的、通用的、宇宙的。由“pursuing dreams, and how we remember loved ones”可知 universal 符合题意，即普遍存在的主题。句意：电影《寻梦环游记》在色彩斑斓的文化包裹下，囊括了两个普遍存在的主题——追寻梦想与如何记住至亲至爱。

【点评】本题难度较低，需要区分各个形容词的意义。

23. --- Father always instructs me to do kind acts and bring more joy into the world around us.  
--- That's great. Small \_\_\_\_\_ can often create huge blessings.  
A. gestures                  B. impacts                  C. schemes                  D. concepts

【答案】 A

【解析】此题考查名词辨析。gesture 手势、姿势、举止动作；impact 影响；scheme 计划、体系、阴谋；concept 观念、概念。分析可知 gestures 举止动作符合题意。句意：“父亲总是教导我要做善良的事，为周围的世界带来更多的欢乐。”“是的，小的举动经常能创造出很大的福气。”

【点评】本题难度较低。考生掌握住 gesture 的意义即可根据句意解出答案。

24. It is difficult for one to \_\_\_\_\_ the manners of another world when he doesn't know what they are.

- A. see to                      B. tend to                      C. amount to                      D. subscribe to

【答案】 D

【解析】此题考查动词短语辨析。选项 see to 照料、料理；tend to 趋向、朝某方向、偏重；amount to 共计、意味着、发展成；subscribe to 预订、订阅、赞成、同意。分析可知，空格处应是“赞同”，在句中引申为“遵循”。句意：当一个人不知道另一个世界的风俗时，很难让他遵循这些风俗。

【点评】本题难度适中，是各个短语的辨析，查考的也是高频短语 subscribe to 的应用。

25. --- What about a self-drive trip to Tibet this winter vacation?

--- It sounds \_\_\_\_\_ marvellous, but I won't be available at that time.

- A. simply                      B. equally                      C. firmly                      D. merely

【答案】 A

【解析】此题考查副词辨析。simply 简直、简单地、朴素地；equally 平均、相等地、平等地、公正地；firmly 坚定地、坚决地；merely 只是、仅仅。该副词修饰形容词“marvellous”，根据句意可知应该填入 simply，意为“非常棒”。句意：“今年寒假自驾游去西藏怎么样？”“听起来太棒了，但不巧的是我寒假没时间。”

【点评】本题属于简单题，根据语境并结合副词的意思即可解出答案。

26. \_\_\_\_\_, you need to be failing more if you are expected to succeed in the end.

- A. Strange as might it seem                      B. As it might seem strange  
C. As strange it might seem                      D. Strange as it might seem

【答案】 D

【解析】此题考查 as 引导的倒装句。as 引导让步状语从句的倒装的一种结构是：形容词 + as + 主语 + 动词，其中的动词也通常为连系动词，也就是说位于句首的形容词是其后连系动词的表语。分析各个选项，D 选项“Strange as it might seem”符合。

【点评】本题属于简单题。as 引导的让步状语从句的倒装是高频考点，是必须掌握的知识点。

27. --- When do you think I can access Blackberry App World on my computer?

--- Not until you \_\_\_\_\_ your device password correctly.

- A. entered                      B. will enter                      C. have entered                      D. will have entered

【答案】 C

【解析】此题考查时态。选项中有一般过去时、一般将来时、现在完成时和将来完成时。分析句意“你认为我什么时候才能进入电脑里的Blackberry App World程序？”“直到你正确地登录设备密码才行。”分析可知C选项正确。

【点评】本题难度较低，根据语境即可判断出时态。

28. White snow \_\_\_\_\_ the small village after a big snowfall, tourists found themselves stepping into a fantastic fairyland.

- A. blanketing                      B. blanketed                      C. being blanketed                      D. to blanket

【答案】 A

【解析】本题考查独立主格结构。句意，“一场大雪之后，白雪覆盖了小村庄，游客们发现他们步入了一个美轮美奂的仙境。”先看选项，都是blanket的非谓语动词形式，观察句子，逗号右边是个完整的句子；而左边也有主格white snow，因此我们知道要判断white snow和blanket作“覆盖”讲时的关系，不难分析，二者应该是主动关系，BC选项皆为被动，D表示将来，时态不对，因此答案是A。

【点评】本题难度适中。在做此类题型时，考生首要判断语态，即主被动，再考虑时态即可。

29. The best books are treasures of good words and golden thoughts, \_\_\_\_\_, remembered and cherished, become our constant companions.

- A. that                      B. which                      C. where                      D. where

【答案】 B

【解析】本题考查非限制性定语从句。句意：最好的书籍都是财富，富有金玉良言，闪光思想，让我们铭记它，视其为珍宝，并成为我们永恒的伴侣。不难判断remembered, cherished, become这三个词之前需要主语，排除B,C选项，此题是非限制性定语从句，因此不能选that，答案是B。

【点评】本题难度一般，找到从句所缺成分为主语，且分析该句是非限制性定语从句，不难选择。

30. During my first year abroad, I was so busy studying and meeting new people that I did not phone my parents as often as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. should                      B. would                      C. should have                      D. would have

【答案】 C

【解析】本题考查情态动词。句意“在国外留学的第一年，我忙于学习和与新朋友见面，我打电话给父母的次数没有我本应该的那么多。”这个句子时态是过去时，补充完整应该是“...as often as I should have phoned”，“should have done”表示本应该做某事而实际上没有。

【点评】本题难度较低，可以算作一道送分福利题，要注意不能简单的根据题意选择 A，要注意这个句子的时态是过去时。

31. ---David has been \_\_\_\_\_ since he got the offer in this company.

---He has to. You know, the boss is a fault-finder.

A. facing the music

B. crying for the moon

C. walking on eggshell

D. waking a sleeping dog

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查习语。句意“---自从进了这个公司，David 就一直过着提心吊胆的日子，十分小心谨慎。---那没办法，你知道，他的老板是个吹毛求疵的人。”walking on eggshells，这个不难猜出，在鸡蛋壳上行走，那必须是小心谨慎，因为情形十分微妙和危险。Face the music 是“勇敢的面对困难”，crying for the moon “痴人说梦，异想天开”之意，“waking a sleeping dog”是“招惹是非”（let the sleeping dog lie 不要打草惊蛇，别多事）。

【点评】难度一般，因为基本可以猜出含义，习语平时要多多积累。

32. Men who stay fit can lower their risk of dying from a heart condition by 30% as compared with those who are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. out of order

B. out of place

C. out of shape

D. out of control

【答案】C

【解析】此题考查动词短语。句意“保持身材比身材走形的人可以降低 30%死于心脏病风险”。这题很容易，只要区分各个选项含义即可。out of order 发生故障，秩序混乱；out of place 不合适，不相称；out of shape 身材走样，身体欠佳；out of control 失控。

【点评】此题很简单，是送分题。

33. Most people have to get to a point where they don't have a choice \_\_\_\_\_ they will change something.

A. since

B. before

C. while

D. once

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查状语从句。梳理句意，多数人都要经历一种走投无路的时刻，才会做出改变。

【点评】本题难度适中。这道题主要考察 before 在状语从句中表示“...才...”的意思。

34. Our health is \_\_\_\_\_ we make of it — give it attention and it improves; give it none and it weakens.

- A. what                      B. whether                      C. how                      D. who

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查名词性从句。句意“健康就在于你如何对待它，多给它一点关心，它就善待你；不闻不问，它就亏待你”。

【点评】本题难度一般，很常规的名词性从句。试看例句，Time is what you make of it. 时间在于你怎样利用它。（一则手表广告）

35. ---Making a computer program is a Herculean task for me. Can you give me a hand?

--- Oh, \_\_\_\_\_. Turn to Jackson, who is an expert in it.

- A. it counts for nothing                      B. it's not the case  
C. it doesn't hurt to ask                      D. it's all Greek to me

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查俗语。梳理句意，“---编程对我来说简直太难了，你能帮帮我吗？---噢，我也一窍不通啊，去问 Jackson 吧，他是这方面的专家”。联系四个选项，A. it counts for nothing “一文不值”，B. it's not the case “情况并非如此”，C. it doesn't hurt to ask “问问没有坏处”，皆不符合题意，D. it's all Greek to me “一窍不通”，符合题意。

【点评】本题简单。这道题选项平时都出现过，要做好积累。

## 第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

When Katherine and her daughter drove past Katherine's beloved old home, she would say, "I'd like to have that house back." On her 90<sup>th</sup> birthday, that wish came true.

All Katherine wanted for her 90<sup>th</sup> birthday was to \_\_\_36\_\_\_ her childhood home. Her daughter, Emily wasn't so \_\_\_37\_\_\_ on the idea. And, as the old saying goes, you can \_\_\_38\_\_\_ really go home again. However, the mom and daughter often drove from their \_\_\_39\_\_\_ town to cruise past Katherine's beloved old home.

One day, as Emily visited her local craft store, inspiration \_\_\_40\_\_\_ her: Her mother could have her house back---in replica (复制品) \_\_\_41\_\_\_. Emily connected with Ray Meyers, a local retired dentist with a \_\_\_42\_\_\_ for woodworking. Ray took precise measurements and \_\_\_43\_\_\_ details with the help of the current homeowners.

The replica home and the amazing story behind it deserved a special \_\_\_44\_\_\_. Emily arranged a

surprise party at which the replica and Katherine would be \_\_\_45\_\_\_. But keeping Katherine in the \_\_\_46\_\_\_ was a painful task.

“Ray would ask me questions about the house,” Emily says of the planning \_\_\_47\_\_\_. “I couldn’t remember everything \_\_\_48\_\_\_ the last time I was inside was when I was a teenager. I would \_\_\_49\_\_\_ Mother and start a conversation where I would say, ‘Oh, by the way, do you remember...’ and ask her something about the house. She would give details from her memory about the \_\_\_50\_\_\_ and the color. She would tell me \_\_\_51\_\_\_ what something looked like or where it was in the house.”

On the very day, Emily went to \_\_\_52\_\_\_ Katherine to her house. “When we went inside, I was just \_\_\_53\_\_\_.” Katherine says. “There was a house load of people singing ‘Happy Birthday’ to me.” Emily presented Katherine with the carefully \_\_\_54\_\_\_ replica home.

“I just couldn’t believe it,” Katherine says. “I have \_\_\_55\_\_\_ memories of that house. I have had several family dinners where we eat around it. I now turn on the tiny lights within it. It’s so pretty.” For Katherine, it turned out that it is possible to go home again.

首段大意：每当 Katherine 和女儿 Emily 开车经过 Katherine 最心爱的旧房子时，Katherine 总会说“好想再回去住”。在她九十大寿当天，她居然梦想成真了。

36. A. access                      B. decorate                      C. build                      D. own

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查动词辨析。根据句意“对于九十岁生日，Katherine 唯一想的就是再回到儿时的房子住”可知，D 选项 own 最符合题意，且与首段“... have that house back.”相呼应。A 项“入口、接近、进入”；B 项“装饰、装潢”；C 项“建造、建立”均不符题意。

37. A. keen                      B. soft                      C. dependent                      D. hard

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查形容词短语“be ... on”。根据本句和下一句的句意可知，Katherine 的女儿 Emily 并不同意她的看法，be keen on “对...喜爱、对...感兴趣”，故正确答案选 A。C 项 be dependent on 依赖、依靠；D 项 be hard on 对...苛刻。B 选项没有这种搭配。

38. A. generally                      B. sometimes                      C. frequently                      D. never

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查副词的用法。在 Emily 看来“再也回不去了”，因此 D 项符合题意。A 项“一般地、通常”；B 项“有时”；C 项“频繁地、屡次地”均不符题意。

39. A. primary                      B. temporary                      C. current                      D. permanent

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查形容词的用法。A项“首要的、基本的”；B项“暂时的、临时的”；C项“目前的、现在的”；D项“永恒的、永久的、稳定的”。结合句意“虽然不能再回去住，但是 Katherine 和 Emily 经常开车从她们现在住的小镇经过老房子”。故正确答案选择 C。

40. A. overcame                      B. struck                      C. failed                      D. amazed

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查动词辨析。A项“克服”；B项“撞、打、罢工、猛然想起”；C项“失败、衰退”；D项“使大为吃惊、使惊奇”。结合句意“一天，当 Emily 造访当地一家工艺行时，她忽然有了灵感（突然想到了一个好主意）”可知，本题正确答案为 B 选项。

41. A. appearance                      B. pattern                      C. outline                      D. form

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查名词（短语）。根据句意“以复制品的形式”可知，in ... form “以...的形式”符合题意，故正确答案选 D。A项“出现、外貌”；B项“图案、花纹、模式”；C项“大纲、提纲、概要”。

42. A. basis                      B. preference                      C. talent                      D. hunger

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查名词（短语）。句意可知“Ray Meyers 是一个牙医，但是他做木工活儿有天赋”。have a talent for “有...的天赋”符合题意，故正确答案选 C。A选项“基础”；B选项“偏爱”（这里没有比较）；D项“饥饿、渴望”

43. A. composed                      B. compiled                      C. committed                      D. compared

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查动词词义辨析。A项“创作、组成、为...谱曲”；B项“编辑、编纂、编制”；C项“承诺、保证、全身全意投入、犯罪”；D项“对比、比较”。根据句意“在现有房主的帮助下，Ray 对房子结构进行了精确地测量，并对细节进行了详细地考究”。

44. A. mention                      B. analysis                      C. research                      D. inspection

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查名词辨析。A 项 mention “提及、提到”；B 项 analysis “分析”；C 项 research “研究”；D 项 inspection “检查、视察、检阅”。根据句意“这个复制品的房子及其背后的故事尤为值得一提”可知，A 项符合题意。

45. A. congratulated                      B. appreciated                      C. exhibited                      D. honored

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查动词词义辨析。A 项“向（某人）道贺；（为成就或成功）感到高兴”；B 项“感激、欣赏”；C 项“陈列、展览”；D 项“为...庆祝”。Emily 安排了一个特殊的聚会，并在聚会上同时为新房子和 Katherine 的寿辰庆祝。

46. A. back                      B. shadows                      C. clouds                      D. dark

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查名词搭配。前文提到 Emily 为 Katherine 安排了一个 surprise party，由此可以推断出这句话的意思是把 Katherine 瞒住是一个艰巨的工作。Keep in the dark 为固定搭配，意思为隐瞒；对.....保密。符合题意。B 选项阴影；C 选项云；D 选项后面，背部，均不符合题意。

47. A. expectation                      B. process                      C. advance                      D. destination

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查名词。前一题说到 Emily 要给自己的母亲准备房子的复制品，这边就在展开具体计划的流程，包括 Ray 会问什么问题，怎么从母亲那儿得知房子的颜色和细节等等，因此四个选项中只有 B 选项 process 过程；步骤符合题意。A 选项期望；C 选项发展，前进，增长；D 选项目的地均不符合题意。

48. A. because                      B. till                      C. as if                      D. so that

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查连词。根据句子前后逻辑关系，我不能记住所有事情（房子的细节）和最后一次在房子里面的时候我还是一个青少年之间是先果后因的关系。因为我青少年之后就不再住在老房子里了，因此我遗忘了房子的细节。选 A。B 直到；C 似乎，好像；D 因此均不符合题意。

49. A. visit with                      B. stick with                      C. deal with                      D. hold with

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查词组搭配。根据上下文，为了知道房子的细节，作者准备通过与母亲聊天的方式（见后文中 conversation）来得知母亲对于房子细节的记忆（见后文 give details from her memory），



因此本空应该选填 A 选项，visit with，意思为看望，在.....家里做客，与.....交谈，聊天。B 选项意为坚持，继续做；C 选项处理；D 选项支持，赞同均不符合题意。

50. A. management                      B. equipment                      C. arrangement                      D. measurement

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查名词。根据上下文，作者希望从母亲那儿知道有关房子的颜色以及房间布局的细节（根据下文 where it was in the house 可得知），因此选 C，arrangement 布置，安排方式。要注意不要误选 D 选项，measurement，尺寸，因为作者的母亲在回忆房子细节的时候只能回忆起颜色和布局等，而不会具体到尺寸多少。B 选项设备，装备，器材（不符合家居环境背景）；D 选项管理不符合题意。

51. A. briefly                              B. partly                              C. thoroughly                      D. vaguely

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查副词。可以用代入法一一排除。当和母亲聊起房子细节的时候，她一定会\_\_\_\_\_告诉我所有有关颜色和布局的细节。A 选项短暂地，简略地；B 选项部分地，在一定程度上地；C 选项完全地，彻底地；D 选项模糊地，不明确地。根据文章大意，母亲一直都心心念念老房子，对于谈到这个话题一定是知无不言的，因此选 C 最符合题意。

52. A. fetch                              B. join                              C. welcome                              D. receive

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查动词。当天，Emily 把母亲接到了自己家并给她展示礼物，因此这个空应该表示“接”的意思，只有 A 接来符合题意。B 选项加入；C 选项欢迎（虽然 welcome sb to 有欢迎某人来的意思，但是没有接的意思，因为是在 Emily 的家中为 Katherine 准备礼物，需要将 Katherine 带过来）。D 选项收到。均不符合题意。

53. A. embarrassed                      B. shocked                              C. inspired                              D. confused

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查形容词。当 Katherine 进门，看到许多人在屋里唱生日歌的时候，当时的感受应该是“shocked”，震惊的；震撼的。A 选项尴尬的；C 选项有灵感的；D 选项困惑的均不符合题意。

54. A. sorted                              B. wrapped                              C. folded                              D. restored

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查形容词。Emily 把她细心\_\_\_\_\_的复制品递给了 Katherine。既然是礼物，而且是

细心准备的礼物，应该是细心包裹的，因此选 B。A 选项挑选的不符合题意，因为本文的礼物并非挑选，而是专门制作的。C 选项折叠的；D 选项精力充沛的均不符合题意。

55. A. recent                      B. distant                      C. fond                      D. selective

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查形容词搭配。Have fond memories of sth/sb 的意思是对某事 / 某人有愉快的回忆，符合文中 Katherine 对老房子的感觉。其他选项 recent（最近的），distant（遥远的）和 selective（选择性的）都不符合题意。

【点评】

本篇完型填空难度中等偏上。与往年同期相比，生词和难词的考查比重相对减少，而重点考查了平时大家所熟悉的单词及其搭配用法，容易出错。例如 keep sb. in the dark, visit with sb., fetch sb. to 等。在回归基础的同时，又强化了对词汇活用的考查。同学们在平时一定要重视积累，全面掌握考纲词汇及其在具体语境的活用。

### 第三部分 阅读理解（共 15 小题：每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Inspired by the USA's recent solar eclipse(日蚀)? These equally impressive events and activities will inspire your desire for a visit.

#### Witness a desert superbloom

Occasionally, the normally dry Mojave Desert, Sonoran Desert, and Chihuahuan Desert will burst into a carpet of yellow, purple, and pink flowers in spring. This is a superbloom, and it happens if there's significant rainfall between September and November. There's one wildflower bloom every 5.3 years on average, and a superbloom on average once every 11.2 years.

WHERE TO GO: Death Valley National Park, California, the USA

WHEN TO GO: February—March

#### Watching rockets launching

Every launch is very impressive and exciting because you don't know what will happen until the last moment. You hear the fire and fury for several minutes—seeing a launch in person is a billion times better than watching on TV. The current hot ticket, though, is going to watch a SpaceX reusable rocket launch, then land back at Cape Canaveral.

WHERE TO GO: Wallops Flights Facility, Virginia or Kennedy Space Center, Florida

BEST TIME TO GO: Check [www.kennedyspacecenter.com](http://www.kennedyspacecenter.com) or [www.nasa.gov](http://www.nasa.gov)

### Enjoy a never-ending lightning storm

Think lightning never strikes twice? The odds are more generous over the mouth of the Catatumbo River at Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela, which hosts lightning storms for up to 297 nights a year, thanks to its unique geographical location. "Watching the Catatumbo lightning is an experience you will get nowhere else," says Jonas Piontek, a German photographer who has travelled there twice to capture the storms. "You are basically isolated from everyone no network, no Internet, no real civilization around. It's just you and nature, and one of the best shows on Earth."

WHERE TO GO: Catatumbo Camp, Venezuela

WHEN TO GO: October—November

56. What causes a superbloom to happen in the desert?

- A. Steady rainfall in a year.
- B. Occasionally rainfall in winter.
- C. Heavy rainfall in spring.
- D. Abnormal rainfall in autumn.

【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题，根据题干 superbloom 定位在第一小节，第二行 This is a superbloom, and it happens if there is a significant rainfall between September and November. 这就是 superbloom, 这种现象的出现取决于九月份到十一月份的是否有显著的降水。A 选项 Steady rain in a year 不符合文中 significant rain ... November, 排除。B 选项的 in winter 和 C 选项的 in spring 不符合文中 September and November, 故排除，答案选择 D

57. If you want to escape from reality, you can go to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Mojave Desert
- B. Wallops Flight Facilities
- C. Catatumbo Camp
- D. Death Valley National Park

【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题，根据题干 "escape from the reality", 定位在第三小节，最后两行 You are basically isolated from everyone, no network, no Internet, no real civilization around .It's just you and nature, and one of the best shows on Earth. 你独立于所有人，没有网络，周围没有真正的文明，只有你和自然以及地球上最好的景观。本句说明此种情形下，你可以得到诸如此类的感受。这种景观发生的地点也则是你可以去的地方: Catatumbo Camp, Venezuela, 所以答案选择 C

【点评】A 篇中等难度，56 题可以根据题干关键词直接定位到小节句子，根据句意得知答案。57 题则需要跳过第二节在第三节才能找到相关信息，需要考生根据题干在文中找到关键句并理解句意。

**B**

If every public interaction were filmed, would the world be a better place? Common sense suggests it would, and to some extent, we already live in such a world, with closed-circuit television cameras everywhere and smart phones in every pocket.

However, the routine filming of everyday life is about to go to the next level. A number of countries are rolling out body cams for police officers and other public-facing agencies such as school. Private citizens are getting in on the act too: cyclists increasingly wear headcams as an insurance against aggressive drivers. As camera technology gets smaller and cheaper, it isn't hard to foresee a future where we're all filming everything all the time, in every direction. Would that be a good thing?



The available evidence suggests that it discourages behavior such as police brutality. Another upside is that it would be harder to get away with crimes or to escape blame for accidents. But a world on camera could have subtle negative effects. The flood of data we pour into the hands of Google, Facebook and others has already proved a mixed blessing. Those companies would no doubt be willing to upload and store our body-cam data for free, probably with the assistance of machine learning algorithms(算法)---but at what cost to privacy and freedom of choice? Body-cam data could also create a legal mine field. Disputes over the validity and interpretation of police footage(执法镜头)have already surfaced. Eventually, events not caught on camera could be treated as if they didn't happen, like a tree falling in the forest. Alternatively, footage could be faked or doctored to escape blame or incriminate others.

Of course, there's always the argument that if you're not doing anything wrong, you have nothing to fear. But most people have done something embarrassing, or even illegal, that they regret and would prefer hadn't been caught on film. People already inspect their social media feeds---or avoid doing anything inadequate in public---for fear of damaging their reputation. Would widespread application of body cams have a further frightening effect on our freedom? The always-on-camera world could even threaten some of the natures that make us human. We are natural gossips and backbiters, and while those might not be desirable behavior, they oil the wheels of our social interactions. Once people assume they are being filmed, they are likely to shut up. We are nowhere near that point yet where everyone will feel they need one as an insurance policy, but we should think hard about whether we really want to say lights, body cam, action.

58. What is the benefit of filming to average people?

- A. Promoting the widespread use of smart phones in public.
- B. Fighting crimes or bad behavior by providing solid evidence.

- C. Guaranteeing cyclists and pedestrians more safety on roads.  
D. Encouraging better performance of the police and teaching staff.

【答案】B

【解析】细节题。从文章第二段 A number of countries are rolling out body cams for police officers and other public-facing agencies such as school. Private citizens are getting in on the act too: cyclists increasingly wear headcams as an insurance against aggressive drivers 中列举的摄像头在各种场合的使用可以知道各种摄像装置主要用来记录证据制裁犯罪或者抵制不良行为的，所以选 B。

59. In the author's view, the data flooding into tech giants is fairly \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. comforting                  B. puzzling                  C. worrying                  D. satisfying

【答案】C

【解析】细节题。从文章第三段 The flood of data we pour into the hands of Google, Facebook and others has already proved a mixed blessing. a mixed blessing “有利也有弊的情况”，以及后面的 but at what cost to privacy and freedom of choice?表达了作者对于各大高科技平台能否保证人们隐私以及选择自由的担心，所以选 C。

60. Certain undesirable behavior is important because if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. functions as an insurance policy                  B. warns us not to be caught on film  
C. prevents inadequate social behavior                  D. motivates human daily communication

【答案】D

【解析】细节题。从文章最后一段 We are natural gossips and backbiters, and while those might not be desirable behavior, they oil the wheels of our social interactions 可以看出尽管聊八卦可能是一种不太受欢迎的行为，但是还是能促进人们的社交的，所以选 D。

【点评】B 篇难度中等，主要考察细节理解。主要根据关键词在文中定位关键句之后，对长难句的理解；另外全文对词汇量的要求相对较大，需要学员结合语篇主旨大意以及生活实际推测相关词汇意思，从而有利于对细节题答案所在的长难句的理解。

## C

A so-called “smart drug” intended to improve cognitive (认知的) performance also seems to protect the brain from altitude sickness.

Even more people are visiting high-altitude sites for work, sport, religious pilgrimages and military can lead to cognitive effects, including memory loss and attention difficulties.

There's little you can do to prevent these symptoms other than acclimatize—but this takes time and doesn't always work. A drug called oxiracetam might be the answer.

ShengLi Hu at the Third Military Medical University, Chongqing, China and her colleagues studied the performance of male military personnel at altitude. All lived in towns around 1800 meters above sea level. During the study, they spent eight days at this altitude and then climbed for three days to reach 4000 meters, where they stayed for up to a month.

Twenty participants took oxiracetam three times a day for the first 15 days of the study, while another 20 received no intervention. The man did tests of attention and memory at the start and end of the study and 20 days in, by which time they had been at 4000 meters for nine days.

While all the participants experienced a drop in cognitive ability at 4000 meters, those who took oxiracetam showed a much smaller decline than the control group.

Blood flow measurements indicated that at high altitude, parts of the brain's cerebral circulatory system contracted and dilated (扩张) in a way that promoted blood flow to the brain stem. This isn't surprising, since the brain stem plays a critical role in the maintenance of basic vital signs.

The team also found that the brain stem received blood at the expense of areas responsible for more advanced cognitive functions. But in people who took oxiracetam, more arteries dilated, so blood flow throughout the brain rose. This may be how the drug seems to lessen cognitive problems linked with low oxygen.

It isn't yet known whether diverting blood in this way could have negative effects in the long run.

"The results are striking and imply that oxiracetam may be beneficial for helping to relieve cognitive deficits caused by altitude," says Timothy Hales at the University of Dundee, UK.

Oxiracetam is not licensed for medical use globally, but it is known to be a mild stimulant, says Hales. "Coca leaves have been used by native Andeans for centuries to overcome altitude sickness and this is attributed to their modest cocaine content. So perhaps it is not surprising that benefit can be derived from another, though mild, stimulant."

61. The underlined word "acclimatize" in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. adapt                      B. interact                      C. exist                      D. object

【答案】A

【解析】上下文推测判断句意题。文章第三段大意：为了防止这种“高空病”的症状，你能做的很少，除了适应它——但是适应这种症状也需要一定的时间，而且不一定总是有效果。结合文章第二段，提到了在高纬度地区，即使是最能适应这种稀薄空气的人们的认知还是会受到影响，包括记忆力减弱，注意力缺失。结合第二段的 *fittest* 一词，根据文章逻辑，所以在第三段中只能是“适应”这种症状。A.适应 B.相互影响、相互作用 C.存在 D.目标、对象；反对，故选 A。

62. What does the experiment done in China reveal?

- A. The higher altitude you are at, the slower your brain will be.
- B. At 4000 meters, the two subject groups show no difference.
- C. Memory tests are beneficial to relieving attention difficulties.
- D. “Smart drug” largely counters negative effects of altitude sickness.

【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。定位到原文第六段，实验得知“... those who took oxiracetam showed a much smaller decline than the control group”，和那些未服药的人相比，服用了 oxiracetam 的人在记忆力和注意力下降等问题方面没那么严重。故 D 正确。A 选项提到海拔越高，大脑速度越慢，这并非通过实验得知，而是常识，所以不能选。B 选项提到在海拔 4000 米处，两组人员没有差别，但根据第六段可知，两组人员在记忆力和注意力下降方面是有差别的，不符合题意。C 选项提到记忆力测试对缓解注意力困难问题有帮助，原文为提到。

63. According to the passage, the root cause of the cognitive effects lies in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. physical tiredness
- B. low oxygen content
- C. cognitive training
- D. extreme high altitude

【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。定位到第八段“This may be how the drug seems to lessen cognitive problems linked with low oxygen”可知 cognitive problems 和 low oxygen 相关联，故选 B。

64. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Fight high anxiety
- B. Oxiracetam—a magic drug
- C. Keep sharp at altitude
- D. Problems on high-altitude sites

【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。本文首段讲 smart drug“健脑药”帮助缓解 altitude sickness“高原反应”，中间段落按顺序叙述了“高原反应”的症状、专家们针对“高原反应”所做的实验及其结果、“高原反应”的原因等，结尾段再次提到 oxiracetam 这种健脑药可帮助缓解“高原反应”。文章整体围绕“高原反应”展开，所以 C 最恰当。

【点评】C 篇科技文围绕“高原反应”展开，整体篇幅不长，生词稍多，难度中等。主要考察考生对细节题的理解，需要准确定位并作出准确的判断。

## D

If you read *The Fault in our stars* only to find a young adult romance of Hazel Grace and Augustus Waters, then you definitely underestimate the power of sophisticated symbolism, emotions, and literature John Green offers. I remember someone saying **“You don’t read a great book; it reads you.”** *The fault in our stars* is one of those books. It gives you the concept of what cancers are like, of how children in particular fight them, reveals and reminds you of your first love in life, always the youngest and the most innocent. I will resist my urge to tell you the plot and spoil the whole story, but I promise you every single page here is worth a great deal of excitement, humor and a bunch of other stuff listed down here which I think are interesting.

The book gives lives to where we find deaths. The joy of living comes in when terminal cancer is nothing more than just, “a side effect of dying”, when you can laugh in the misfortunes of disease and say “I’m on a rollercoaster that only goes up, my friend.” *The fault in our stars*, however, starts with Hazel’s “depression” like many of us starts a new day. Thus, Hazel’s mother wants her cancer-stricken daughter to have a life, putting her in the Support Group. Later on, Issac and Augustus give her hope and something to believe in. The friendship tied by the shared intellectual curiosity and dreams. The story is so carefully plotted that even though Hazel doesn’t go to school like other kids, her life is so in touch with ours. Everyone in a while will feel as if everything goes wrong, that it sucks at being what it’s supposed to be. Bad grades, getting dumped, or even having a terminal disease. “The pain demands to be felt.” But after all, how long should it take us to give sufferings a break is subject to be viewed personally, since it would determine whether or not we become a type of Peter Van Houten, Hazel’s favorite writer in the novel.

John Green also cares about your dreams and ambitions. As you read through chapters, especially toward the end, you will find out Hazel and Augustus have widely different ideas of what they think is a “good life.” Here I find a reflection of my soul in Augustus’s, with all his desire to leave a mark on the world. Such a guy he is seeking for glories and meanings of life, fearing most oblivion. Others may find themselves, in contrast, caring not about recognition. They are like Hazel Grace, seeing heroism as an act of noticing and loving and sharing. Both ideas are beautiful and proofed to be fearless to be together despite any mental or physical challenges lying on their way to the pursuit of happiness.

① “Apparently, the world is not a wish-granting factory.” The book embraces the restless, innocent desires of young minds. ② Would you care for a trip to Amsterdam when you’re at the 4th stage of cancer to find out what happens after the end of your favorite book? Would you dare to love the dying, to be okay to love when you’re dying, or to forgive yourself for hurting those who love you in case you die? ③ In the book, you will find John Green mentions about how “some infinities are greater than other infinities,” which means, I think, infinities can be defined, expanded and shrunk. ④ Infinities are



created by taking chances, and if we fail while doing so, then the fault is simply in our stars, not ourselves.

Funny, romantic, unputdownable and profound, *The fault in our stars* is definitely one of the best young adult fiction books in the century. It may touch the readers in many different ways. In here some will find humor, some will find encouragement, and some will find a book as a bond for a new love story. But if you insist that you only want to read a good love story in *The fault of in our stars*, that's fine too. It's an excellent book that reminds us of those who are important.

65. The underlined part in Paragraph 1 implies \_\_\_\_\_

- A. readers' views tend to vary on the same book
- B. readers choose books based on their tastes
- C. books are created to cater to different needs
- D. books can reflect readers' life

【答案】D

【解析】推断判断题。根据第1段划线部分后句子的判断可知，*The fault in our stars*“是这样一类书”，则下文 *It* 就是指代“这一类书”。下文 *It gives you* 后面的句子就是对这类书的描述，其中包括了重大疾病、特殊的斗争和生命里的爱。这些是生命中的一个一个部分。所以 D 选项是正确的。

66. According to John Green, what is the basis for the friendship between Hazel and Augustus?

- A. Dreaming of the same good life.
- B. Suffering from the common disease.
- C. Being curious and enterprising in life.
- D. Being attracted to each other for uniqueness.

【答案】C

【解析】推断判断题。定位文章第2段第6行，“The friendship tied by the shared intellectual curiosity and dreams.”译为“他们的友谊由他们共有的求知欲和梦想连结。”正确答案为 C，对生命中的一切有好奇心和进取心。

67. The author believes that he is somewhat like \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Hazel
- B. Issac
- C. Augustus
- D. Peter Van Houten

【答案】C

【解析】推断判断题。定位文章第3段第3行，“Here I find a reflection of my soul in Augustus's.”译为“在 Augustus 这里我发现我的灵魂的映像。”说明作者发现自己的感受与 Augustus 的观点相像。

68. Where does the sentence “We can all learn a lot from how Hazel and Augustus take chances and make the best out of them.” belong?

- A. ①                      B. ②                      C. ③                      D. ④

【答案】B

【解析】这题是要求把一个句子放入到某段合适的位置中，首先要提取句子中的关键信息，再去段落中对应。本句中关键词“take chances”和“make the best out of them”，那么回第四段去找他们如何 take chances，定位到②后面讲到他们在 Hazel 癌症晚期还去阿姆斯特丹去解开心对于一本书的疑团，所以可以把题干中的句子放在②处。

69. What is to blame if we fail to create infinities?

- A. Our luck.                      B. Our desire.                      C. Our ability.                      D. Our identity.

【答案】A

【解析】细节定位题。根据 infinities 定位到第四段倒数第三行开始，然后读到本段最后一句“if we fail while doing so, then the fault is simply in our stars, not ourselves”，意思是如果我们尽力了，那么失误或者失败就不在于我们自己而在于 stars，这里的 stars 意思就是 luck。

70. Who is the book *The fault in our stars* mainly intended for?

- A. Patients with terminal diseases.  
B. Kids wishing for a bright future.  
C. Adults recalling their golden days.  
D. Teenagers with some life experience.

【答案】D

【解析】这题问这本书的读者主要是哪类人群，做这类题目不像细节题，只要定位到某段某个地方就可以，这类题需要在阅读全文时注意捕捉里面的信息得出答案。第二段第八行“her life is so in touch with ours”这里的 ours 就是关键信息，我们只需看懂 ours 具体指哪类人就可以。在下面一行“Bad grades, getting dumped, or even having a terminal disease.”这些经历可以指向选项 D，有着一些生活经验的青少年。

【点评】D 篇是一篇书名为 *The fault in our stars* 《星云里的错》的书评。整体篇幅较长，题目难度中等偏下，需要考生耐心阅读文章，定位正确方可获得正确答案。68、70 题稍有难度，需要句子所在文章前后文推敲才能正确理解。

#### 第四部分 任务型阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

请认真阅读下列短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意：请将答案写在答题卡相应题号的横线上，每个空格只填一个单词。

Everything we do involves risk. In our professional lives, trying to avoid risk is itself a risk: work too cautiously, and we risk missing the chance to grow and shine, and our careers may suffer for it.

We cannot avoid risk yet we often avoid thinking about it. That is a shame, because if we think strategically about risk, we can use it to increase our chances of coming through difficult situations with our goals intact. Rather than pretending risk doesn't exist, why not learn to manage it to our own benefit?

The first step: Acknowledge the risks your projects face. Start by writing a list of the things that can go wrong. That may sound gloomy, but it's essential. Your list need to be very thorough, and probably never can be. But try to identify common risks-like the departure of a key colleague for a new job or the failure of a new technique upon which your project depends. The types of risks you identify will depend on the specifics of your work.

Once you have a list of risks, evaluate each one in two scales:

**Likelihood.** Force yourself to honestly assess how likely each risk is.

**Impact.** Then think about how much damage could occur under each situation.

Now it's time to draft a second, more-detailed list. Go back through your initial list and consider how you might make each potential negative outcome less likely to occur, and also how you might minimize the damage to your project if one does happen. In project-management term, this step is known as risk mitigation. A mitigation is anything that makes a risk less likely to spoil your overall goal.

Once you have drafted your list of mitigations, the final step is to go down that list and think about which ones are "worth it". Look at all the information you've gathered about your risks and mitigations, and make a call about what it makes sense to do. You probably have more intuition in this area than you realize, because most of us instinctively do risk-mitigation calculations in the nonwork areas of our lives. For instance, every time you decide whether or not to buy a guarantee on a new electronic toy, you're doing this calculation in your head.

You have probably been intuitively doing some sort of risk analysis in your work life, too. Moving to a more explicit analysis (but one that is more qualitative than quantitative-unless you like to play with numbers) can encourage you to acknowledge when you're making overly optimistic assumptions. And this gives you a better chance to make plans that will withstand the failure of at least a couple of those assumptions.

Bringing your risk analysis out from the field of intuition can also help you overcome a tendency to overly ignore risk. It is easier to go ahead and take a big risk when you know that you have mitigations in

place and a backup plan if things go wrong.

Thinking about risk can be a big scary, but really, ignoring risk is the riskiest behavior of all.

Don't Avoid Risk-Manage It	
Passage outline	Supporting details
Introduction	Risk is 71. _____ whatever we do. Risk is beneficial to us if we cope with it in a 72. _____ way.
Steps to manage risks	Admit the risks and make a list of 73. _____ errors. While evaluating them, make 74. _____ for likelihood and impact. Consider how to avoid the negative outcome to the greatest 75. _____ and prevent your project from being 76. _____ should it happen. Take advantage of your intuition to decide which risks 77. _____ your effort by analyzing all the available information.
78. _____ of risk analysis	79. _____ are that you will make more realistic assumptions. Meanwhile, a backup plan will be made for you to 80. _____ up to failure.

71.

【答案】unavoidable/inevitable

【解析】句意转换，定位原文第一段第一句话“Everything we do in life involves risk.”译为“我们生活中做的每一件事情都关乎风险。”可得知“风险是无法避免的。”

72.

【答案】strategic

【解析】词性转换，定位原文第二段第二三行“if we think strategically about risk, we can use it to...coming through difficult situation with our goals intact.”译为“如果我们战略性的思考风险，我们就可以利用风险来增加克服困难的可能性，并完美地实现目标。”可得知“如果我们战略性地处理风险，风险就可有利于我们。”

73.

【答案】potential/possible

【解析】句意转换，定位原文第三段三四行“But try to identify common risks---like the departure of a key colleague for new job or the failure of a new technique upon which your project depends.”译为“试图确认普遍的危险，比如一个关键员工要离职或者项目所依赖的新科技失败”。可得知这些风险都是可能或

潜在的危險，即“确认风险并列出的可能的/潜在的风险。”

74.

【答案】 allowance(s)

【解析】句意转换，定位原文第四段“Once you have a list of risks, evaluate each one on two scales.”译为“一旦你列出了风险清单，从两个方面（即可能性和影响性）来评估每一个潜在风险。”make allowance(s) for“考虑到，估计到（如再决策或计划时）”，即“当你评估风险时，考虑一下可能性和影响性。”

75.

【答案】 degree/extent

【解析】句意转换，对应原文第五段第二三行“consider how you might make each potential negative outcome less likely to occur, and also how you might minimize the damage to your project if one does happen.”译为“考虑如何最大限度地避免每一个潜在负面结果的发生，同时也思考一下如果负面结果发生了，如何最大限度地减少该风险对于项目地损害。”可得知“考虑最大程度地避免负面结果。”

76.

【答案】 damaged/spoiled

【解析】词性转换，定位到原文的句子“...and also how you might minimize the damage to your project if one does happen.”和表格句进行比较找到核心词：damage，表格句前面有 being 为被动句，答案 damaged 或 spoiled。

77.

【答案】 deserve

【解析】细节理解，对应细节“Look at all the information you’ve gathered about your risks and mitigations, and make a call about what it makes sense to do. You probably have more intuition in this area than you realize...”可以概括出你要在你行动前好好思考这么做是否值得。根据表格中句意，此处可以填 deserve。

78.

【答案】 Benefits/Advantages

【解析】概括题，对应细节 1“Moving to a more explicit analysis can encourage you to acknowledge when you’re making overly optimistic assumptions.”和细节 2“Bringing your risk analysis out from the field of intuition can also help you overcome a tendency to overly ignore risk.”可知这一部分在讲 risk analysis 的好处，故答案为：Benefits 或 Advantages，注意首字母要大写。

79.

【答案】 Chances

【解析】原词题，定位到原文句子“And this gives you a better chance to make plans that will withstand

the failure of at least a couple of those assumptions.”和表格句进行比较找到核心词：chances，答案 Chances，注意首字母大写。

80.

【答案】face/stand

【解析】词意转换，定位到细节 1 “It is easier to go ahead and take a big risk when you know that you have mitigations in place and a backup plan if things go wrong.”和细节 2 “...that will withstand the failure...”可以得出“经得住失败”，表格中转化成词组，可以填：face 或 stand。

【点评】本篇任务型阅读难度中等，考察了对细节的理解能力以及概括能力以及一些固定搭配。学生只需准确定位并且注意找到核心句后再结合表格句进行分析写出单词的正确词性和形式即可。本篇的难点在于长难句分析会相对影响做题速度和解题信心，但其实也都是些纸老虎，并不影响理解。考生平时学习时要注意搭配在句子中的实际使用，而不只是机械地记忆，多总结概括性词汇，语言学习重在理解。

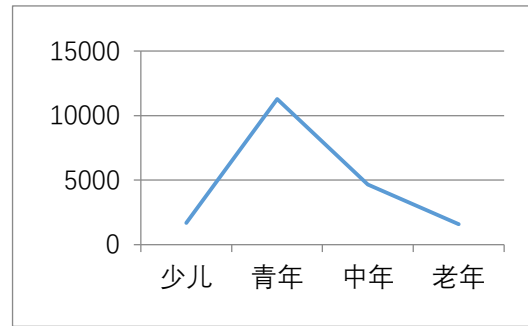
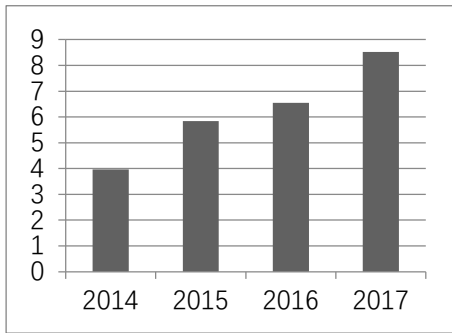
## 第五部分 书面表达（满分 25 分）

81. 请认真阅读下面有关公告图书馆的文字及相关图表，并按照规定用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。

Libraries have always been at the heart of the communities they serve. They are accessible and safe spaces, providing access to huge resources of information and knowledge. Libraries have played an important role in helping generations of immigrants, young people, job seekers and readers to learn, stay connected and get ahead in life. Offering access to books, newspaper and, later, computers, they opened up a world of knowledge and ideas for millions of people. The public library transcends national and cultural boundaries—no matter where you are in the world, they are an essential part of creating and maintaining an educated and literate population.

But today, public libraries are at a turning point. The way we access and consume information has changed dramatically in the 21st century, and this presents major challenges and opportunities for public library systems across the world.

The advent of new technologies has changed some of our reading habits. But our need for shared, community-centred spaces to find information and connect with others is unlikely to change anytime soon.



### 【写作内容】

1. 用约 30 个单词概述上述信息的主要内容；
2. 结合上述信息，简要分析公共图书馆仍受欢迎的主要原因；
3. 就公共图书馆如何与时俱进，应对新挑战提出你的建议（不少于两点）。

### 【写作要求】

1. 写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句；
2. 作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称；
3. 不必写标题。

### 【评分标准】

内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。

### 【点评】

本次高三一模考试题型与以往写作题型相同，要求考生阅读完给定的语篇资料后对阅读材料进行 30 词的概括，并针对材料中的话题写一篇议论文。本次一模作文所给材料内容是图书馆一直是社区的中心，帮助人们获得信息，无论在哪里，图书馆都起着至关重要的作用。但如今，我们获取信息的方式发生了很大的变化，这对图书馆系统而言也是巨大的挑战。新的科技改变了我们一些阅读习惯，但是我们对获取信息的场所以及和他人建立联系的需求是永远都不会改变的。此外，有两张图表信息，左边的图是某市图书馆读者人数的统计，从 2014 年到 2017 年，呈现的是逐年增加的趋势。右边的图是一张折线图，所突出展现的是青年人在图书馆读书的人数中是最多的。

考生可以分三段写作：第一段：用 30 词概括本段材料的内容：尽管受到新科技以及电子书籍的影响，公共图书馆依然在我们的生活中扮演重要的角色（第一段材料），吸引越来越多的人（左图），尤其是青年人（右图）。第二段：简要分析公共图书馆仍受欢迎的主要原因：1. 对外开放，可以免费供人们获得最新信息资源。2. 网络信息的弊端是并不是所有信息都可靠，而公共图书馆可以提供大量的可靠的参考书籍。3. 我们依然需要能让我们专注于学习的场所，而不轻易被干扰。第三段：

就公共图书馆如何与时俱进，应对新挑战，提出建议：1. 政府给予财政支持。2. 图书馆的设施得到相应的更新，图书馆工作人员应更专业。总结，只有这样，图书馆的发展才会越来越好，满足不同人的需求。

总体说来，此篇作文题的难度中等，主要需要考生们看懂材料中的内容，并进行概括。分析公共图书馆依然很受欢迎的原因，并提出让图书馆得到更好发展的建议。

### 【参考范文】

#### *One possible version*

Though challenged by the development of new technologies and e-books, public libraries still play an important role in our life and appeal to increasing numbers of people, especially the young.

There are several reasons accounting for public libraries surviving the wave of digitalization. To begin with, they are open to all, providing free access to the latest resources and technologies. What's more, one of the drawbacks of the digital materials is that they're not always trustworthy while public libraries can offer a large collection of reliable reference books. These practical functions aside, we still need the physical space, where we can fully concentrate on our study without easily getting distracted.

To better develop public libraries, the government should first give more financial support. Meanwhile, the facilities of the libraries are expected to be updated accordingly and the employees should be professional. Only in this way can libraries meet the needs of various age groups.