

2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试逐题解析

英语

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。

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 (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.

【答案】 A

【解析】 题目问题为以下哪个需要预先预定【book in advance】，在文章第一个小标题，最后一句话出现 reserve your spot before availability, 此处 reserve 作为动词表示预定，保留，与【book in advance】产生同义替换。故需要提前预定的为 Cherry Blossom Bike in Washington, D.C., 答案为 A。

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.

【答案】 D

【解析】 根据题干 Capital City Bike Tour 定位到第三个小标题，在本段的三行提到 entertain you with the most interesting stories, entertain 指的是使愉快，高兴之意，可与 D 选项的 enjoy interesting stories 产生同意替换，故此题选 D。

23. Which of the following does the bicycle tour at night provide?
A. City maps. B. Cameras.
C. Meals. D. Safety lights.

【答案】 D

【解析】 题目问到 at night provide, 根据关键词 bicycle tour 可以定位到最后一个标题 at Night Bicycle Tour, 在此段最后写道 All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights. Be equipped with 与 provide 产生同意替换，故此题选 D。

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.

【答案】 B

【解析】由第一段“But she is cooking up a storm in her latest role-showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget”可知 Susanna 最近的角色是给家庭介绍如何用更少的预算准备美味而营养的菜肴，这是她开展的一个新的节目。

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 matters.
- D. He invites guest families for her.

【答案】 C

【解析】由题干人名 Matt Tebbutt 定位到第二段：“with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste” 可知 Matt Tebbutt 给 Susanna 提供了在烹饪方面的帮助，与选项 C 中 assist her in cooking matters 对应。

26. What does the author intend to do in paragraph 4?
- A. Summarize the previous paragraphs.
 - B. Provide some advice for the reader.
 - C. Add some background information.
 - D. Introduce a new topic discussion.

【答案】 C

【解析】考察作者的段落写作目的。本段主要介绍 Save Money :Good foods 是对之前的节目 Save Money: Good health 的承接。前三段主要介绍的是此节目开展的细节信息，而本段主要是对节目的背景信息进行补充。

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

【答案】 D

【解析】由首段末尾处 “showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget” 可知本文主要讲述的是 Susanna Reid 在自己的新节目中给观众朋友介绍如何用更少的预算准备营养而美味的菜肴。所以与 D 选项 Cooking Well for Less 对应。

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, industrialization, the development of the nation-state and the spread of universal compulsory education, especially globalization 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.

【答案】 B

【解析】文章的第一段的最后一句“when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them.”可知，正确答案为 B 项。A 项，原文未提及发展速度，排除；C 项，原

文中为“developed their own patterns of speech independent of each other”可知 similar 的表述为错误的，排除 C 项；D 项，原文中说各族间的语言是独立的，因此排除 D 项。

29. Which of the following best explains “dominant” underlined in paragraph 2?
- A. Complex. B. Advanced.
C. Powerful. D. Modern.

【答案】 C

【解析】根据文章的第二段的最后一句可知，上述各种行为造成了一些语言消失，占有优势的英语，西班牙语和汉语逐渐接替。A 项为“复杂的，合成的”；B 项为“先进的，高级的”；C 项为“强大的，强有力的”；D 项为“现代的”。因此答案为 C 项。

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.

【答案】 B

【解析】根据文章第三段的最后一句可知，使用一门语言人数的中位数为 6000，世界约一半的语言是低于 6000 人在使用，第三段的第一句话可知，世界目前约 6800 种语言，因此答案选择 B 项。

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 fewer languages.
D. Geography determines language evolution.

【答案】 C

【解析】本文重点在讲语言的消失，以及消失的原因即人类的发展。A 项新的语言将会创造出来，在文章中未提及；B 项，人类的生活方式同样不是文章的主旨；D 项，文章并未提及地理决定了语言的演变。

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 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.

【答案】A

【解析】根据文章第一段第二句 “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，对于环境来说，那些过时的电子设备会比具有同样功能的新电子设备消耗更多的电能。A 项为“新电子设备是环保的”，B 项“新电子设备比旧电子设备更好”，C 项“新电子设备在家庭使用中成本更高”，D 项“新电子设备很快就会过时”。所以，A 项正确。

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.

【答案】D

【解析】根据文章第二段 “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”，可知，为了计算出这些电子设备使用的电量，Babbitt 团队进行了相关实验。所以选择 D 项。A 项“减少矿物使用成本”，B 项“为了测试产品生命周期”，C 项“让顾客了解新技术”，均不符合。

34. 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.

【答案】B

【解析】根据文章第三段最后一句话 “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.”，得知 A 项和 D 项消耗更多能量，所以排除。同时根据第二段最后一句 “And MP3 players, smart phones, and LCD TVs entered homes in 2002, before tablets and e-reader showed up in 2007.” 可知 LCD TV 在 2002 年投入家庭使用，tablet 则是在 2007 年出现；而第一段说“旧电子设备比新电子设备消耗更多电

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 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

36. 【答案】 B

【解析】根据横线前面一句“你是想要一个充满生机的，专业的，还是说你在寻找一个辛苦一天后放松的地方？”后面一句“要让自己的房间看起来像自己想要的那样，颜色是关键。”可知 B 选项“不管你在寻找什么”相符。文中“want, are looking for”和选项 B 中“are looking for”对应；“full of life, professional, to relax”和选项 B 中“whatever”对应。综上，正确答案为 B 选项。

37. 【答案】 A

【解析】根据横线前面一句“这些年里，有很多不同的技巧帮助设计师们接近这个重要的目的”为正向表述，后面一句“他们会变得有点麻烦”为负向表述，可知该空处有提示转折的词，再根据语义，锁定到 A 选项“虽然他们都有用”。同时在 A 选项中的“them”和横线后句子中的“they”都是指代“techniques”。综上，正确答案为 A 选项。

38. 【答案】 D

【解析】根据第二段最后一句“但是好消息是，关于你家里的颜色，只有三种选择你需要做：‘小型’颜色选择，‘中型’颜色选择，‘大型’颜色选择。”以及第四段、第五段首句分别描述“中型”颜色选择和“大型”颜色选择，可这该空描述“小型”颜色选择。选项 D,E 均有涉及“小型”颜色，根据句意，E 选项“使用太多的‘小型’颜色物品实际上不是一个好的选择”明显为负向表述，排除。综上，正确答案为 D 选项。

39. 【答案】 G

【解析】根据横线后面句子“比起‘小型’颜色选择，他们需要更大的投入，并且他们在空间感上有更显著的效果。”G 选项“这个级别的颜色选择在两个主要的方面比‘小型’颜色选择更胜一筹”合适。G 选项中“small ones”和横线后一句中“smaller ones”对应；横线后一句中“they”指代 G 选项中“color choices”，横线后一句中“bigger commitment”和“more powerful effect”与 G 选项中“two major ways”对应。综上，正确答案为 G 选项。

40. 【答案】 F

【解析】根据横向前面一句“不管你是在看墙纸还是涂料，投入其中的时间、经历和相关的花费都是很显著的。”可知 F 选项合适。“因此确定

清楚对你是有好处的，因为你想第一次就做好”。F 选项中“pay”此处为意思为“有益，有帮助”，“it pays to do sth.，做某事对你有益，有帮助。”选项中“to be sure”与横线前面句子中“time, effort, relative expense”对应。综上，正确答案为 F 选项。



第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 20 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。

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) _____.

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
C. tried out
- B. jumped at
D. turned down

【答案】 B

【解析】此题考察动词短语。A, 提出; B, 欣然接受, 急切地接受; C, 测试, 试训; D, 拒绝, 调低 (音量)。此空前文说作者听说了一个免费课程, 此空后文说作者想省点钱、想学象棋, 因此, 根据动作连贯性应当选 B。

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

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题考察动词。该象棋课程是免费的，而作者想去参加，就是因为谁都想省点钱。A，浪费；B，赚取，挣取；C，节省，省下；D，支付。

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

【答案】 A

【解析】 此题考察形容词。此处存在让步转折关系，转折之后说“XX 对我很有吸引力”，因此前文应当说的是并不太兴奋、不太感兴趣，故选 A。B，担心，担忧。C，感动。D，疲惫，困乏。

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

【答案】 D

【解析】 此题考察名词。根据下句出现的 He 可知此处出现的应当是人，结合前后文情境，之后提到了 learning from 可知此处是老师。A，标题；B，竞争者，对手；C，教材，教科书；D，教师、教员。

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

【答案】 D

【解析】 此题考察动词。动作发出者 which 指代的是前句“他是一名国际大师”，动作承受者是从句“我将向这个比赛(围棋)的顶尖人物学习”，根据前后关系，可知此处需要的是“意味着”，故选 D。A，督促、呼吁；B，要求，需求；C，持有；D，意味着。

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

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题考察形容词。此处要表现该象棋大师的特征，作为高手，而且被作者所崇拜的，应当是“这项游戏的最优者之一”。A，最快的；B，最简单的；C，最佳的；D，最稀少的。

47. A. interview
B. meet

C. challenge

D. beat

【答案】 B

【解析】此题考察动词。前文说作者对该教练非常感兴趣，因此是等不及去看他。A，采访，访谈；B，与……相见，会见；C，挑战；D，打败，击败。

48. A. chance
C. honorB. qualification
D. job

【答案】 D

【解析】此题考察名词。空格前有指示代词 **this**，在前文找到对应，应当说的“教书”这份“职业”。A，机会，机遇；B，资格，限制条件；C，荣誉，荣耀；D，工作，职业。

49. A. real
C. clearB. perfect
D. possible

【答案】 C

【解析】此题考察形容词。此处空格前 **it** 是形式主语，指代后文 **that** 所引导的从句所说的事情。根据前后文可知，他向学生说清楚了一件事，也就是让“一件事变得清楚了”，**make it clear**。A，真实的；B，完美的；D，可能的。

50. A. attend
C. skipB. pass
D. observe

【答案】 B

【解析】此题考察动词。前后句在说的，都是关于如何在这个象棋课程里获得学分的问题，因此此处要表达的是“为了通过考试”。A，出席；B，通过；C，跳过，略过；D，观察，遵守。

51. A. add
C. applyB. expose
D. compare

【答案】 C

【解析】此题考查动词的搭配。但难点在于分析该句的结构，**what we would learn in class** 为宾语从句，选项的动词应和 **to our future** 搭配。**add sth. to** “添加”，**expose sth. to** “暴露”，**apply sth. to** “应用”，**compare**

sth. to“把...比作”。根据上下文含义，“将在课堂中学习到的内容运用未来的职业中”，因此选 C。

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

【答案】A

【解析】此题考查副词。根据上下文语义，将课堂中学到的知识运用到未来的职业中，“最终”运用到人生中。A，最终地，B，自然地，C，直接地，D，正常地，因此选 A。

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

【答案】C

【解析】此题考查名词。第一段第一句话中 a “free” course 免费的课程，所以此题选 C。A，游戏，B，介绍，陈述，D，实验，均不符合题意。

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

【答案】B

【解析】此题考查名词。根据句意，我成功在本次课程中获得 A 等级，并且学到了人生的道理，后面接了一个定语从句来修饰 life lessons，从课程到了人生，所以此题选 B。A，标准，准则，C，部门，D，情况，均不符合题意。

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

【答案】A

【解析】此题考查动词。这里的 he 指代前文的老师 Ashley，根据上文内容，主人公去参加了一门课程，老师是应该“教”主人公下棋。因此选 A。B，写，C，提问，D，承诺，均不符合题意。

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

【答案】 D

【解析】 此题考查名词。根据空格后的 *how to make good ...*，如何做某事，这是一个技巧，因此选 D。A，事实，B，步骤，C，方式，方法，均不符合题意。

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

【答案】 B

【解析】 此题考查名词。根据后文当中的 *options*“选择”，对应到此题选 *decisions*，*make good decisions*“做好的决定”。A，等级，级别，C，印象，D，评论，解释，均不符合题意。

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

【答案】 A

【解析】 此题考查动词。通过下文 *process your opponent is doing*“分析你的对手在做什么”可知，你在“分析”一种情形，因此选 A。B，描写，C，重建，D，控制，均不符合题意。

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

【答案】 D

【解析】 此题考查动词。通过上下文含义，主人公将下棋和做人生决定进行类比，在所有选择中，“评估出最好的一步”，因此选 D。A，宣布，B，发信号，示意，C，阻碍，均不符合题意。

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

【答案】 A

【解析】 此题考查名词。根据后文中的 *as a journalist*，这是一个职业，所以选 A，*role*“角色”。B，愿望，C，担心，D，行为，举止，均不符合题意。

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

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-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 (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) _____ (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 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) _____ a try.

61.

【答案】longer

【解析】考察形容词。根据提示词判断此空填实词。本句不缺少主要成分，根据介词 **than** 及句意中对跑步者和不跑步者的比较，故填形容词 **long** 的比较级 **longer**。

62.

【答案】to see

【解析】考察非谓语动词。根据提示词判断此空填实词。本句已有谓语 **don't have**，空处填动词的非谓语形式。根据句意“你不需要跑得快或跑的久去看好处”，此处填不定式 **to see** 表目的。

63.

【答案】dying

【解析】考察非谓语动词。根据提示词判断此空填实词。空前为介词 **of**，故次空填 **die** 的动名词形式 **dying**。**risk of dying** 意为“死亡的风险”。

64.

【答案】is

【解析】考察谓语动词。根据提示词判断此空填实词。本句已有两组谓语 **can't make**, **says**，一组连词 **while**；**says** 后为宾语从句，省略引导词 **that**，故本空需填谓语动词。本句为陈述事实，句意为“那是更有效的...”，应填一般现在时的主动语态，主语为单数，故填 **is**。

65.

【答案】than

【解析】考察介词。无提示词，判断此空填虚词。根据副词 **more**，可判断填介词 **than**。句意为“它在延长生命长度方面比走路，骑行，游泳更有效”。

66.

【答案】that/which

【解析】考察连词。无提示词，判断此空填虚词。本句已有三组谓语 **made**, **showed**, **reduced**；其中 **showed** 后省略宾从引导词 **that**，仍缺一组连词，故空填连词。判断出此处是先行词为 **study** 的定语从句，从句缺主语，指代物，故填 **that/which**。

67.

【答案】causes

【解析】考察名词。根据提示词判断此空填实词。不定代词 all 修饰可数名词时，指两个以上的人或物，故此题填可数名词 cause 的复数形式 causes。

68.

【答案】strengthen

【解析】考察动词。根据提示词判断此空填实词。do exercises to...应为“为了...锻炼”，空前 to 为不定式符号，故此题应填动词原形。将 strength 转化为动词形式 strengthen。

69.

【答案】energetic

【解析】考察形容词。根据提示词判断此空填实词。并列连词 and 后已有主语 it，系动词 is；并且根据句意“跑步便宜，简单并且...”，此处应填 energy 的形容词形式 energetic。

70.

【答案】it

【解析】考察代词。无提示词，判断此空填虚词。根据空前及物动词 give，空处应填代词。根据句意，此处尝试的应为前文的跑步，故填 it，指代不可数名词 running。

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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学们交换修改作文, 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。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.

71.

【答案】countryside 前面加一个 the

【解析】冠词用法错误。原文意思为“我和父亲去乡下看望爷爷奶奶”。乡下固定用法为“the countryside”，需要加定冠词 the。

72.

【答案】find 改成 found

【解析】动词时态错误。文章为回忆类题材，描述过去的事情用一般过去时。

73.

【答案】another 改成 other

【解析】代词用法错误。原文意思为“他们住在小房子里，有狗有鸭，还有其他的小动物”。根据句意应该使用 other。another 表示另一个。

74.

【答案】here 改成 there

【解析】副词用法错误。原文意思为“去年冬天我再次去那里时”，指去爷爷奶奶家，应该使用 there 表示那里。

75.

【答案】chicken 改成 chickens

【解析】名词单复数错误。chicken 为可数名词，此处应为复数，需要改成 chickens。

76.

【答案】which 改成 where，或者 which 前面加介词 in

【解析】定语从句关系词用法错误。先行词为 pond，引导的从句部分 they raised fish 不缺成分，应该使用 where 或者用 in which。

77.

【答案】sell 改成 selling

【解析】非谓语动词用法错误。介词后如有动词做宾语应使用动名词形式 selling。

78.

【答案】happily 改成 happy

【解析】形容词&副词用法错误。此处 felt 是系动词，后面的成分为表语成分，表现人的心情，应当使用形容词性，需改成 happy。

79.

【答案】删去介词 for

【解析】介词用法错误。every two years 是时间副词表示频率，不需要 for。

80.

【答案】 but 改成 and

【解析】 连词用法错误。根据句意“我告诉爸爸我会每两年回来，爸爸同意了。”应该是承接，而不是转折，需改成 and。

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。

【解析】

2018 年全国一卷的作文题目难度和去年基本持平，依然是以书信的形式考察学生英文交际的能力。因此书信的格式和基本功能句对考生来说应该是没有问题的。

对于学生来说，这篇作文难点在于审题。题目是新西兰朋友 Terry 询问李华相关习俗，请李华回复邮件，介绍相关信息，并提出建议，因此同时考察了介绍信和建议信。

明确了书信的类型，然后我们来分析这篇书信的结构和内容。按照稳定的三段落结构：

第一段包括：（1）写信的背景（Terry 写信向李华询问相关习俗），（2）写信的目的（针对询问给出建议）。这是核心内容，不可缺少，否则丢失要点分数。在这个基础之上，可以在第一段添加寒暄问候和必要的过渡。

第二段是文章的主体段，要包括告知或建议的具体内容。文章已给出三个要点，其实降低了作文的难度，大家只需要在要点提纲的基础上扩展细节。如第一点，可以早点去别人家做客，顺带帮忙等；第二点，带一些礼物如鲜花、书籍，或者具有中国特色的礼物如中国结、茶叶；第三点介绍餐桌礼仪，如在吃饭时注意不要大声说话，咀嚼声音不要太大等。

第三段应该包括：（1）这些建议对你有帮助，（2）期待好消息。

本篇结构和内容基本确定之后，需要考生下功夫的地方就是语言，

首先广大考生应当尽可能地保证自己的作文零语法错误。如果基础不够扎实，尽可能多的用简单句表达即可；如果基础比较扎实，可以适度地加入复杂句，例如从句，非谓语，倒装等等，可以作为作文的亮点争取加分。

【例文】

Dear Terry,

How is everything going recently? Knowing that you are going to visit your Chinese friend for dinner and would like to know something about the relevant customs, I am writing to give you some suggestions.

To begin with, it is generally acknowledged that one should arrive 10 minutes earlier in our tradition, so you can give a helping hand to the family to prepare the dinner. Besides, I strongly suggest that you bring some gifts, the purpose of which is to show your friendliness. To be specific, being an indication of safety and happiness, Chinese knots are a good choice. Eventually, you'd better avoid making noises while chewing food.

I sincerely hope my suggestions are of great help to you. And don't hesitate to tell me if you have any problems.

Yours,
Li Hua

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