

## 2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（浙江卷）英语

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

### A

In 1812, the year Charles Dickens was born, there were 66 novels published in Britain. People had been writing novels for a century—most experts date the first novel to Robinson Crusoe in 1719—but nobody wanted to do it professionally. The steam-powered printing press was still in its early stages; the literacy (识字) rate in England was under 50%. Many works of fiction appeared without the names of the authors, often with something like “By a lady.” Novels, for the most part, were looked upon as silly, immoral, or just plain bad.

In 1870, when Dickens died, the world mourned him as its first professional writer and publisher, famous and beloved, who had led an explosion in both the publication of novels and their readership and whose characters — from Oliver Twist to Tiny Tim— were held up as moral touchstones. Today Dickens’ greatness is unchallenged. Removing him from the pantheon (名人堂) of English literature would make about as much sense as the Louvre selling off the *Mona Lisa*.

How did Dickens get to the top? For all the feelings readers attach to stories, literature is a numbers game, and the test of time is extremely difficult to pass. Some 60,000 novels were published during the Victorian age, from 1837 to 1901; today a casual reader might be able to name a half-dozen of them. It’s partly true that Dickens’ style of writing attracted audiences from all walks of life. It’s partly that his writings rode a wave of social, political and scientific progress. But it’s also that he rewrote the culture of literature and put himself at the center. No one will ever know what mix of talent, ambition, energy and luck made Dickens such a singular writer. But as the 200th anniversary of his birth approaches, it is possible — and important for our own culture—to understand how he made himself a lasting one.

21. Which of the following best describes British novels in the 18<sup>th</sup> century?

- A. They were difficult to understand.
- B. They were popular among the rich.
- C. They were seen as nearly worthless.
- D. They were written mostly by women.

解析：细节理解题。根据第一段对当时情况的描写 nobody wanted to do it professionally. The steam-powered printing press was still in its early stages; the literacy (识字) rate in England was under 50%. Many works of fiction appeared without the names of the authors... Novels, for the most part, were looked upon as silly, immoral, or just plain bad. 印刷技术落后，人们识字率低，作品上没有作者名字，小说被认为是愚蠢的不正常的，毫无价值可言。故选 C。

答案：C

22. Dickens is compared with the *Mona Lisa* in the text to stress \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his reputation in France
- B. his interest in modern art
- C. his success in publication
- D. his importance in literature

解析：推理判断题。根据第二段 Dickens' greatness is unchallenged.和列举的 Charles Dickens 小说的影响可知，把他和 Mona Lisa 相比是为了说明 Charles Dickens 在英国小说方面的重要性和 Mona Lisa 在绘画方面的重要性是一样的，故选 D。

答案：D

23. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To remember a great writer.
- B. To introduce an English novel.
- C. To encourage studies on culture.
- D. To promote values of the Victorian age.

解析：写作意图题。根据文中对 Charles Dickens 及其作品在英国小说史上重要性的描写，和文章最后 But as the 200th anniversary of his birth approaches, it is possible — and important for our own culture—to understand how he made himself a lasting one.可知本文是写于 Charles Dickens 诞辰 200 周年前夕，由此可知作者写本文是为了纪念这位伟大的作家。故选 A。

答案：A

## B

Steven Stein likes to follow garbage trucks. His strange habit makes sense when you consider that he's an environmental scientist who studies how to reduce litter, including things that fall off garbage trucks as they drive down the road. What is even more interesting is that one of Stein's jobs is defending an industry behind the plastic shopping bags.

Americans use more than 100 billion thin film plastic bags every year. So many end up in tree branches or along highways that a growing number of cities do not allow them at checkouts(收银台). The bags are prohibited in some 90 cities in California, including Los Angeles. Eyeing these headwinds, plastic-bag makers are hiring scientists like Stein to make the case that their products are not as bad for the planet as most people assume.

Among the bag makers' argument: many cities with bans still allow shoppers to purchase paper bags, which are easily recycled but require more energy to produce and transport. And while plastic bags may be ugly to look at, they represent a small percentage of all garbage on the ground today.

The industry has also taken aim at the product that has appeared as its replacement: reusable shopping bags. The stronger a reusable bag is, the longer its life and the more plastic-bag use it cancels out. However, longer-lasting reusable bags often require more energy to make. One study found that a cotton bag must be used at least 131 times to be better for the planet than plastic.

Environmentalists don't dispute (质疑) these points. They hope paper bags will be banned someday too and want shoppers to use the same reusable bags for years.

24. What has Steven Stein been hired to do?

- A. Help increase grocery sales.
- B. Recycle the waste material.
- C. Stop things falling off trucks.
- D. Argue for the use of plastic bags.

解析：细节理解题。根据第一段 one of Stein's jobs is defending an industry behind the plastic shopping bags.和第二段 plastic-bag makers are hiring scientists like Stein to make the case that their products are not as bad for the planet as most people assume.可知塑料袋生产商雇用 Steven

Stein 是为了证明他们的产品并不像大多数人想象的那样对地球有害，是对塑料袋被禁用的解释和争论。故选 D。

答案：D

25. What does the word “headwinds” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Bans on plastic bags.
- B. Effects of city development.
- C. Headaches caused by garbage.
- D. Plastic bags hung in trees.

解析：词义猜测题。上文介绍在许多美国大城市塑料袋被禁用，看到这种现状，塑料袋生产商雇用 Steven Stein 等科学家是为了证明他们的产品并不像大多数人想象的那样对地球有害。headwinds“逆风”，此处指塑料袋被禁用的现状，即 Bans on plastic bags，故选 A。

答案：A

26. What is a disadvantage of reusable bags according to plastic-bag makers?

- A. They are quite expensive.
- B. Replacing them can be difficult.
- C. They are less strong than plastic bags.
- D. Producing them requires more energy.

解析：细节理解题。根据第四段 However, longer-lasting reusable bags often require more energy to make.可知塑料袋生产商认为生产耐用且能重复使用的袋子需要更多的能量，故选 D。

答案：D

27. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Plastic, Paper or Neither
- B. Industry, Pollution and Environment
- C. Recycle or Throw Away
- D. Garbage Collection and Waste Control

解析：标题归纳题。文章讲述了使用塑料袋造成的环境问题，纸袋容易回收，但生产和运输需要更多的能源，希望消费者使用耐用可重复使用的袋子。对这三种方式进行了对比，Plastic, Paper or Neither 既能概括全文，又能吸引读者，最适合作为标题。故选 A。

答案：A

## C

As cultural symbols go, the American car is quite young. The Model T Ford was built at the Piquette Plant in Michigan a century ago, with the first rolling off the assembly line (装配线) on September 27, 1908. Only eleven cars were produced the next month. But eventually Henry Ford would build fifteen million of them.

Modern America was born on the road, behind a wheel. The car shaped some of the most lasting aspects of American culture: the roadside diner, the billboard, the motel, even the hamburger. For most of the last century, the car represented what it meant to be American—going forward at high speed to find new worlds. The road novel, the road movie, these are the most typical American ideas, born of abundant petrol, cheap cars and a never-ending interstate highway

system, the largest public works project in history.

In 1928 Herbert Hoover imagined an America with “a chicken in every pot and a car in every garage.” Since then, this society has moved onward, never looking back, as the car transformed America from a farm-based society into an industrial power.

The cars that drove the American Dream have helped to create a global ecological disaster. In America the demand for oil has grown by 22 percent since 1990.

The problems of excessive (过度的) energy consumption, climate change and population growth have been described in a book by the American writer Thomas L. Friedman. He fears the worst, but hopes for the best.

Friedman points out that the green economy (经济) is a chance to keep American strength. “The ability to design, build and export green technologies for producing clean water, clean air and healthy and abundant food is going to be the currency of power in the new century.”

28. Why is hamburger mentioned in paragraph 2?

- A. To explain Americans' love for travelling by car.
- B. To show the influence of cars on American culture.
- C. To stress the popularity of fast food with Americans.
- D. To praise the effectiveness of America's road system.

解析：推理判断题。根据第二段 Modern America was born on the road, behind a wheel. The car shaped some of the most lasting aspects of American culture: the roadside diner, the billboard, the motel, even the hamburger.可知现代美国诞生于公路和汽车，汽车塑造了美国文化最持久的一些方面。Hamburger 就是汽车塑造的美国文化的一个方面。用这个例子是在说明汽车对美国文化的影响，故选 B。

答案：B

29. What has the use of cars in America led to?

- A. Decline of economy.
- B. Environmental problems.
- C. A shortage of oil supply.
- D. A farm-based society.

解析：细节理解题。根据第四段 The cars that drove the American Dream have helped to create a global ecological disaster.可知美国汽车的迅速发展，导致生态灾难。故选 B。

答案：B

30. What is Friedman's attitude towards America's future?

- A. Ambiguous.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Hopeful.
- D. Tolerant.

解析：推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的 He fears the worst, but hopes for the best. 和最后一段中的 Friedman points out that the green economy (经济) is a chance to keep American strength. 可见 Friedman 虽然对未来担心，但抱有最好的希望，他指出了发展绿色积极的想法。可见 Friedman 对未来是充满希望的，故选 C。

答案：C

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。

Moving into a new home in a new neighborhood is an exciting experience. Of course, you want to make sure that you become an acceptable and valuable part of your neighborhood . the easiest way to accomplish this is to make sure you conduct yourself as a good neighbor should.

\_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_

Perhaps one of the most important things you can do as a good neighbor is to keep your property(房产) neat, clean, and in good repair. \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_ By choosing to keep the outside of the home in great shape, you will help to improve the look and feel of the area.

Second, take the overall appearance of the neighborhood seriously,. When going for a walk. Take a small garbage bag. \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_ This small act will let your neighbors know that you care about the area.

\_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_ If a neighbor is going to be out of town, offer to collect mail and newspapers. If a neighbor suffers an illness, offer to do the grocery shopping . Let them know you are there to help in any way this acceptable, while still respecting the privacy of your neighbor.

\_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_ By following the basic rules of respecting others, taking care of what belongs to you, and taking pride in the appearance of the neighborhood in general, you will quickly become a good neighbor that everyone appreciate.

- A. In general, keep an eye on their property while they are gone.
- B. A good neighbor is also one who likes to help out in small ways.
- C. Being a good neighbor is more or less about considerate behavior.
- D. Sometimes neighbors may go to the supermarket together to do shopping.
- E. Should you come across waste paper thrown out of a passing car, pick it up.
- F. People tend to take pride in keeping everything in their street fresh and inviting.
- G. Here are a few tips to help you win over everyone in the neighborhood quickly

解析：怎样成为一个邻居都喜欢的人，作者给了几点建议。

31. 考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。本段讲如果你想成为邻居中一个可以接受和有价值的部分，最简单的方法就是确保你的行为举止像一个好邻居。下文是具体做法，G 项：这里有一些技巧，可以帮助你迅速赢得邻居的信赖。承上启下，故选 G。

32. 考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。本段介绍和邻居关系融洽最重要的是保持干净整洁的户内户外环境，F 项中 **keeping everything in their street fresh and inviting**. 保持街上的一切新鲜和诱人，与本段意思一致，故选 F。

33. 考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。本段主要建议要重视社区的整体面貌，出门拿上一个垃圾袋，E 项：遇到从路过的汽车里扔出的废纸，把它捡起来。与上句连接，是拿垃圾袋的作用。故选 E。

34. 考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。本段是建议用邻居可以接受的方式帮助他们，同时尊重邻居的隐私。B 项：好邻居就是喜欢在小的方面帮助别人的人，符合本段内容，故选 B。

35. 考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。最后一段是总结，只要我们考虑周到，尊重他人，照顾好属于自己的东西，为周围的人感到自豪，很快就会成为一个大家都喜欢的好邻居。C 项中 **considerate behavior** 是下文内容的概括，故选 C。

答案：31. G 32. F 33. E 34. B 35. C

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（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。

We have all heard how time is more valuable than money, but is it 36 to have too much?

I 37 back in high school I spent most of my day at school since I also 38 a team sport. By the time I got home, I only had a few hours to do my homework, and I had to do it 39

When I got into college, things 40. I suddenly found myself out of class before noon time. Because of all this 41 there was no sense of 42 to do my school work immediately. I was performing this action of waiting until it later became 43. Once that happened, I just kept 44 my studying further and further back in my day. Then I got to the point where I was 45 really late at night to get my work alone.

One day I 46 a former classmate of mine who was 47 a lot of money running a sideline(副业). Since his regular job was 48, I asked him why he just didn't do his sideline full-time. He said without the job, he would 49 have too much time and would just do what I did back in 50. He said that if he 51 the job, he would lose his 52 to work and succeed.

So, try 53 your time with other work. This is why there is a 54 that if you want something done, ask a 55 person to do it.

36.

- A. true
- B. fair
- C. strange
- D. possible

解析：考查形容词。A. true 真实的；B. fair 公平的；C. strange 奇怪的；D. possible 可能的。  
句意：我们都听说过时间比金钱更有价值，但是拥有的时间太多可能会把事情做好吗？表示“可能的”，表示作者的疑问，故选 D。

答案：D

37.

- A. remember
- B. admit
- C. understand
- D. expect

解析：考查动词。A. remember 记得；B. admit 承认；C. understand 理解；D. expect 期望。  
此处表示回忆起高中时自己的生活，表示“回忆起”是 remember back，故选 A。

答案：A

38.

- A. watched
- B. loved.
- C. Coached
- D. played

解析：考查动词。A. watched 观察；B. loved 热爱；C. coached 训练；D. played 玩。此处指自我进行团体体育锻炼后多数时间在学校，表示“进行体育锻炼”是 play sport，故选 D。

答案：D

39.

A. at last

B. right away

C. of course

D. mattered

解析：考查固定短语。A. at last 最后；B. right away 立刻，马上；C. of course 当然；D. mattered 因为在校时间多，在家做作业的时间就少了，所以在家时必须马上写作业。下文 do my school work immediately 给了提示，故选 B。

答案：B

40.

A. happened

B. repeated

C. changed

D. mattered

解析：考查动词。A. happened 发生；B. repeated 重复；C. changed 改变；D. mattered 要紧。大学生活和高中生活不一样，所以说发生了改变。根据常识选 C。

答案：C

41.

A. extra

B. difficult

C. valuable

D. limited

解析：考查形容词。A. extra 额外的；B. difficult 困难的；C. valuable 有价值的；D. limited 有限的。此处指大学里有许多额外的时间，故选 A。

答案：A

42.

A. duty

B. achievement

C. urgency

D. direction

解析：考查名词。A. duty 责任；B. achievement 成就；C. urgency 紧急；D. direction 方向。大学里没有马上做作业的紧迫感，与高中时抓紧时间做作业形成对比，故选 C。

答案：C

43.

A. burden

B. relief

C. risk

D. habit

解析：考查名词。A. burden 负担；B. relief 救济；C. risk 冒险；D. habit 习惯。由于不急着写作业，所以后来就形成了等的习惯。故选 D。

答案：D

44.

A. pushing

B. taking

C. setting

D. calling

解析：考查动词。A. pushing 推；B. taking 拿；C. setting 放置；D. calling 呼唤。与上文的 waiting 呼应，指形成等的习惯后，我就不断地把学习往后推，越推越远。根据常识也可知答案，故选 A。

答案：A

45.

A. hanging out

B. staying up

C. jogging round

D. showing off

解析：考查动词短语。A. hanging out 挂出，常去某处；B. staying up 熬夜；C. jogging round 慢跑；D. showing off 炫耀。根据 late at night 可知是熬夜，此处指作业等到最后熬夜完成，故选 B。

答案：B

46.

A. met

B. helped

C. treated

D. hired

解析：考查动词。A. met 遇见；B. helped 帮助；C. treated 治疗；D. hired 雇用。此处指遇到了以前的同学，根据句意选 A。

答案：A

47.

A. raising

B. wasting

C. demanding

D. making

解析：考查动词。A. raising 举起；B. wasting 浪费；C. demanding 要求；D. making 获得。此处指经营副业挣了许多钱，“挣钱”是 make money, 故选 D。

答案：D

48.

- A. safe
- B. important
- C. boring
- D. rewarding

解析：考查形容词。A. safe 安全的；B. important 重要的；C. boring 无聊的；D. rewarding 有益的。因为他的常规工作是无聊的，所以作者建议他把副业作为全职工作。故选 C。

答案：C

49.

- A. luckily
- B. hardly
- C. hopefully
- D. simply

解析：考查副词。A. luckily 幸运地；B. hardly 几乎不；C. hopefully 有希望地；D. simply 简单地。朋友说如果没有这个工作，很简单他就会有很多无聊的时间。根据句意可知选 D。

答案：D

50.

- A. childhood
- B. college
- C. town
- D. business

解析：考查名词。A. childhood 童年时期；B. college 大学；C. town 城镇；D. business 商业。他就会像我大学时一样因为有太多的时间而不忙着做事，与上文内容呼应，故选 B。

答案：B

51.

- A. quit
- B. found
- C. accepted
- D. kept

解析：考查动词。A. quit 放弃；B. found 发现；C. accepted 接受；D. kept 保持。如果他放弃工作，就会失去工作和成功的动力。与作者的建议呼应，故选 A。

答案：A

52.

- A. heart
- B. chance
- C. drive
- D. way

解析：考查名词。A. heart 心脏；B. chance 机会；C. drive 驱动力；D. way 方法。此处指如果他放弃工作，就失去了紧迫感，就会失去工作和成功的动力。表示“动力”，故选 C。

答案：C

53.

- A. saving
- B. filling up
- C. giving up
- D. trading

解析：考查动词。A. saving 节约；B. filling up 装满；C. giving up 放弃；D. trading 交易。句意：试着用其他工作装满你的时间，使自己忙起来。故选 B。

答案：B

54.

- A. message
- B. story
- C. saying
- D. fact

解析：考查名词。A. message 消息；B. story 故事；C. saying 谚语；D. fact 事实。此处指 if you want something done, ask a 55 person to do it. 这句谚语，故选 C。

答案：C

55.

- A. careful
- B. busy
- C. reliable
- D. kind

解析：考查形容词。A. careful 小心的；B. busy 忙碌的；C. reliable 可靠的；D. kind 善良的。此处指如果你想做某事，请忙碌的人去做。忙碌的人会抓紧时间完成，不忙的人只会拖延时间。故选 B。

答案：B

#### 非选择题部分

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节（共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Few people I know seem to have much desire or time to cook. Making Chinese 56 (dish) is seen as especially troublesome. Many westerners 57 come to China cook much less than in their own countries once they realize how cheap 58 can be to eat out. I still remember 59 (visit) a friend who'd lived here for five years and I 60 (shock) when I learnt she hadn't cooked once in all that time.

While regularly eating out seems to 61 (become) common for many young people in recent years, it's not without a cost. The obvious one is money; eating out once or twice a week may be 62 (afford) but doing this most days adds up. There could be an even 63 (high) cost on your health. Researchers have found that there is a direct link between the increase in food eaten outside the home and the rise in 64 (weigh) problems.

If you are not going to suffer this problem, then I suggest that the next time you go to your

mum's home 65 dinner, get a few cooking tips from her. Cooking food can be fun. You might also begin to notice the effects not only on your health but in your pocket.

解析：作者描述了人们喜欢在外面吃饭的现象，分析了其对身体和花费的不良影响，建议我们在家做饭。

56. 考查名词。此处指中国菜，表示泛指应该用名词复数，故填 dishes。

57. 考查关系代词。句中包含定语从句，先行词是 westerners 指人，在定语从句中做主语，用关系代词 who/that 引导，故填 who/that。

58. 考查 it 用法。句子为感叹句，正常语序应该是 it can be cheap to eat out. 其中不定式 to eat out 是真正主语，用 it 是形式主语。故填 it。

59. 考查动词形式。此处指我记得去拜访一个在这里住了五年的朋友，表示记得做过某事用 remember doing sth.，故填 visiting。

60. 考查形容词。此处表示我感到很震惊。shock 的主语是 I, 用形容词和系动词组成系表结构，表示过去发生的事，系动词用过去式。故填 was shocked。

61. 考查动词时态。根据时间状语 in recent years 可知用现在完成时，seems to 后用动词原形，故填 have become。

62. 考查形容词。此处表示一周一两次外出吃饭是负担得起的，系动词 be 后用形容词作表语，表示“负担得起的”故填 affordable。

63. 考查形容词比较级。此处修饰名词 cost 用形容词，由 even 表示程度修饰比较级，故填 higher。

64. 考查名词。此处指体重问题，用名词修饰 problems，故填 weight。

65. 考查介词。表示去母亲家去吃饭，表示目的用介词 for，故填 for。

答案：56. dishes    57. who/that    58. it    59. visiting    60. was shocked

61. have become    62. affordable    63. higher    64. weight    65. for

#### 第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

##### 第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，你校英语协会招聘志愿者，接待来访的国外中学生。请你写信应聘，内容包括：

1. 口语能力；
2. 相关经验；
3. 应聘目的。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

解析：本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求写应聘信。

第一步：根据提示可知，学校英语协会招聘志愿者，接待来访的国外中学生。要求写封应聘信，内容包括：

1. 口语能力；
2. 相关经验；
3. 应聘目的。

第二步：根据写作要求确定关键词、短语和句子：I'm writing to apply for the post of..., experience of, communicate with, qualified for this position 等。

第三步：根据提示和关键词（组）进行遣词造句，本文时态应以现在时为主，人称为第一人称。

第四步：连句成文，注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接和过渡，书写一定要规范清晰，保持整洁美观的卷面是非常重要的。

答案:

Dear Chris,

How are you doing?

I plan to go for an outing, and I would like to invite you to participate. Five of my foreign friends, including you, have been invited to the outing. The time is scheduled for October 1-5, 2017. At eight on the morning of October 1, we are to gather at the gate of the Orient Hotel, and there will be a minibus waiting for us. We are going to climb the hill, have a picnic and go camping in the canyon. This activity is busy and interesting. If you have time, you are always welcome to join us.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

## 第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据所给情节进行续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

It was summer, and my dad wanted to treat me to a vacation like never before. He decided to take me on a trip to the Wild West.

We took a plane to Albuquerque, a big city in the state of New Mexico. We reached Albuquerque in the late afternoon. Uncle Paul, my dad's friend, picked us up from the airport and drove us up to his farm in Pecos.

His wife Tina cooked us a delicious dinner and we got to know his sons Ryan and Kyle. My dad and I spent the night in the guestroom of the farm house listening to the frogs and water rolling down the river nearby. Very early in the morning, Uncle Paul woke us up to have breakfast. "The day starts at dawn on my farm," he said. After breakfast, I went to help Aunt Tina feed the chickens. while my dad went with Uncle Paul to take the sheep out to graze(吃草). I was impressed to see my dad and Uncle Paul riding horses. They looked really cool.

In the afternoon, I asked Uncle Paul if I could take a horse ride, and he said yes, as long as my dad went with me. I wasn't going to take a horse ride by myself anyway. So, my dad and I put on our new cowboy hats, got on our horses, and headed slowly towards the mountains. "Don't be late for supper," Uncle Paul cried, "and keep to the track so that you don't get lost!" "OK!" my dad cried back. After a while Uncle Paul and his farm house were out of sight. It was so peaceful and quiet and the colors of the brown rocks, the deep green pine trees, and the late afternoon sun mixed to create a magic scene. It looked like a beautiful woven(编织的) blanket spread out upon the ground just for us.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

解析: 读后续写要求考生首先要读懂已有信息, 不仅能读懂字面含义, 还要理清文章的脉络。续篇这篇短文时, 考生要搞清楚故事的发展进程、前因后果、地理位置、人物思想情感的变化等。在此基础上, 考生要顺着文章的思路, 根据线索, 发挥想象, 对其后的情节进行合理预测, 并用语言表达出来。

通过阅读所给文章可知, 父亲带儿子去西部荒野的一个朋友家体验农场生活, 见父亲和叔叔骑马, 儿子也很想骑, 于是亲身上马体验。

根据第一段所给首句 *Suddenly a little rabbit jumped out in front of my horse.* 这一句是故事发展的转折点, 可从 *rabbit* 出现后带来的反应展开, 可以写马的反应, 也可以写人的反应, 但要注意与第二段首句相呼应。

第二段首句是 *We had no idea where we were and it was getting dark.* 这一句呼应前文 *Uncle Paul* 的叮嘱——不要误吃晚饭, 可从如何寻路返回农场去写。

续写时要注意要使用 5 个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语, 我们要熟悉所给划线词语, 恰当的时候加以运用。最后还要注意所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右; 续写完成后要用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

答案:

*The car abruptly stopped in front of him. Out of the car came Paul and Becky. They immediately stopped the wolf in front of themselves to protect Mac. One man took out a metal bar from the car at once and started a fight with the wolf, and the other man joined it in no time. The wolf jumped up, and rushed towards one of them, but was beaten back. Seeing that he couldn't win, the wolf ran away down the hill.*

*A few minutes later, the other two cyclists arrived. At the sight of the scene, they were aware of what had happened. They asked whether Mac had been injured, comforted their companion and thanked Paul and Becky. It was because of their help that a disaster was avoided. Meanwhile, they expressed their great regret for Mac. This shows how mankind cares for life, cherishes friendship, and recognizes the importance of cooperation and mutual aid.*