

2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（北京卷）英语

第一部分：知识运用

第一节 单项填空

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

例： It's so nice to hear from her again. _____, we last met more than thirty years ago.

- A. What's more
B. That's to say
C. In other words
D. Believe it or not

答案是 D。

1. —Hi, I'm Peter. Are you new here? I haven't seen you around?

—Hello, Peter. I'm Bob. I just _____ on Monday.

- A. start
B. have started
C. started
D. had started

解析：考查时态。句意：——嗨，我是彼得。你是新来的吗？我没有在附近见过你。——你好，彼得。我是鲍勃。我周一刚刚开始住在这儿。根据两人谈话内容可知，Bob 现在在这儿，他开始(start)住在这儿是发生在周一的事情，周一是一个过去的时间，故该句应用一般过去时态，C 选项正确。

答案：C

2. _____ we don't stop climate change, many animals and plants in the world will be gone.

- A. Although
B. While
C. If
D. Until

解析：考查状语从句。句意：如果我们不阻止气候变化，那么世界上的很多动植物将会消失。动植物为灭绝的前提条件是阻止气候变化。Although 尽管，while 当……的时候，尽管，然而，if 如果，until 直到，故选 C。

答案：C

3. _____ along the old Silk Road is an interesting and rewarding experience

- A. Travel
B. Traveling
C. Having traveled
D. Traveled

解析：考查动名词。句意：沿着丝绸之路旅行是一次既有趣又有益的经历。“_____ along the old Silk Road”做主语，要用动名词，故 B 选项正确。

答案：B

4. Susan had quit her well-paid job and _____ as a volunteer in the neighborhood when I visited her last year.

- A. is working

- B. was working
- C. has worked
- D. had worked

解析：考查时态。句意：Susan 已经辞去了高薪的工作。去年当我探望她的时候，她正在一个社区里做志愿者。Susan 辞职发生在她当志愿者之前，had quit 是过去完成时态，过去完成时态通俗的说就是“过去的过去”，且结合时间状语 when I visited her last year 可知，Susan 做志愿者是过去的某个时间段发生的情况，故该空应用过去进行时态。B 选项正确。

答案：B

5. She and her family bicycle to work, _____ helps them keep fit.

- A. which
- B. who
- C. as
- D. that

解析：考查非限制性定语从句。句意：她和家人骑自行车去上班，这有助于她们保持健康。“_____ helps them keep fit”是非限制性定语从句，该从句修饰整个主句，引导词在从句中做主语，故该从句应用关系代词 which 引导。A 选项正确。

答案：A

6. During the Mid-Autumn Festival, family members often gather together _____ a meal, admire the moon and enjoy moon cakes.

- A. share
- B. to share
- C. having shared
- D. shared

解析：考查非谓语动词。句意：在中秋节期间，家人们通常会聚在一起吃饭，赏月，品尝月饼。gather 是谓语动词，“_____ a meal, admire the moon and enjoy moon cakes”是状语，家人聚在一起的目的是吃饭，赏月，品尝月饼，表目的用动词不定式，故 B 选项正确。

答案：B

7. China's high-speed railways _____ from 9,000 to 25,000 kilometers in the past few years.

- A. are growing
- B. have grown
- C. will grow
- D. had grown

解析：考查时态。句意：在过去的几年里，中国的高速铁路已经从 9,000 公里增长到 25,000 公里。该句时间状语为 in the past few years。中国高速铁路的增长是从过去一直到现在几年里的情况，故该句应用现在完成时态。B 选项正确。

答案：B

8. In any unsafe situation, simply _____ the button and a highly-trained agent will get you the help you need.

- A. press
- B. to press

C. pressing

D. pressed

解析：考查祈使句。句意：在任何不安全的情况下，仅仅摁一下这个按钮，一个训练有素的特工就会使你得到你需要的帮助。and 是连词，连接并列结构，and 后面是一个句子，那么，前面也应是句子，选项中只有动词原形可以构成祈使句，其余的都是非谓语动词，无法构成句子。故 A 选项正确。

答案：A

9. A rescue worker risked his life saving two tourists who _____ in the mountains for two days.

A. are trapping

B. have been trapped

C. were trapping

D. had been trapped

解析：考查语态和时态。句意：一个救援人员冒着生命危险挽救了两个被困在山里两天的旅游者。“who ___ in the mountains for two days”是定语从句，修饰 two tourists，two tourists 和 trap 之间是被动关系，该空应用被动语态。由 risked 可知，营救人员救游客是过去的事情，被困两天发生在营救人员救了他们之前，即“过去的过去”，该空应用过去完成时态。综上，D 选项正确。

答案：D

10. Ordinary soap, _____ correctly, can deal with bacteria effectively.

A. used

B. to use

C. using

D. use

解析：考查非谓语动词。句意：如果正确使用的话，普通的肥皂可以有效地处理细菌。Ordinary soap can deal with bacterial effectively 是主句，_____ correctly 是非限制性定语，修饰 ordinary soap，ordinary soap 和 use 之间是被动关系，故要用过去分词，A 选项正确。

答案：A

11. Without his support, we wouldn't be _____ we are now.

A. how

B. when

C. where

D. why

解析：考查名词性从句。句意：没有他的支持，我们是不会在现在这个位置的。how 表方式，when 表时间，where 表地点，why 表原因。“_____ we are now”是表语从句，结合句子的意思可知，该处指我们所在的位置，故该从句应用 where 引导。C 选项正确。

答案：C

12. In today's information age, the loss of data _____ cause serious problems for a company.

A. need

B. should

C. can

D. must

解析：考查情态动词。句意：在今天的信息时代，数据的丢失有时会对一个公司造成严重的问题。数据丢失造成严重问题是客观上会发生的情况，即“客观可能性”，故该空应用情态动词 can。C 选项正确。其余情态动词均没有该用法。need 需要；should 应该，竟然；must 必须，肯定。

答案：C

13. They might have found a better hotel if they _____ a few more kilometers.

A. drove

B. would drive

C. were to drive

D. had driven

解析：考查虚拟语气。句意：如果他们多开几公里的话，他们也许会找到一个更好的旅馆。由“they might have found a better hotel”可知，该句是表示对过去的虚拟。if ____ a few more kilometers 是条件句部分，表示对过去的虚拟，条件句部分要用过去完成时态，故 D 选项正确。

答案：D

14. —Good morning, Mr. Lee's office.

—Good morning. I'd like to make an appointment _____ next Wednesday afternoon.

A. for

B. on

C. in

D. at

解析：考查介词。句意：——早上好，Lee 先生办公室。——早上好。我想预约下周三下午（和 Mr. Lee 见面）。make an appointment for 意为“为……预约”，是固定搭配，故 A 选项正确。

答案：A

15. This is _____ my father has taught me—to always face difficulties and hope for the best.

A. how

B. which

C. that

D. what

解析：考查名词性从句。句意：这是我父亲教我的——总是要面对困难，抱最大的希望。“_____ my father has taught me”是表语从句，该空在从句中做 teach 的宾语，且表示“父亲教我的道理”，故该从句应用 what 引导。D 选项正确。引导名词性从句时，how 表方式，意为“如何”；which 意为“哪一个”，that 在只起引导从句的作用，不做成分。

答案：D

第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

The Homeless Hero

For many, finding an unattended wallet filled with £400 in cash would be a source (来源) of temptation (诱惑). But the 16 would no doubt be greater if you were living on the streets with little food and money. All of this makes the actions of the homeless Tom Smith 17 more remarkable.

After spotting a 18 on the front seat inside a parked car with its window down, he stood guard in the rain for about two hours waiting for the 19 to return.

After hours in the cold and wet, he 20 inside and pulled the wallet out hoping to find some ID so he could contact (联系) the driver, only to 21 it contained £400 in notes, with another £50 in spare change beside it.

He then took the wallet to a nearby police station after 22 a note behind to let the owner know it was safe. When the car's owner John Anderson and his colleague Carol Lawrence returned to the car—which was itself worth £35, 000—in Glasgow city centre, they were 23 to find two policemen standing next to it. The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did and that the wallet was 24.

The pair were later able to thank Mr. Smith for his 25.

Mr. Anderson said: " I couldn't believe that the guy never took a penny. To think he is sleeping on the streets tonight 26 he could have stolen the money and paid for a place to stay in. This guy has nothing and 27 he didn't take the wallet for himself; he thought about others 28. It's unbelievable. It just proves there are 29 guys out there. "

Mr. Smith's act 30 much of the public's attention. He also won praise from social media users after Mr. Anderson 31 about the act of kindness on Facebook.

Now Mr. Anderson has set up an online campaign to 32 money for Mr. Smith and other homeless people in the area, which by yesterday had received £ 8,000. " I think the faith that everyone has shown 33 him has touched him. People have been approaching him in the street; he's had job 34 and all sorts, " Mr. Anderson commented.

For Mr. Smith, this is a possible life-changing 35. The story once again tells us that one good turn deserves another.

16.

- A. hope
- B. aim
- C. urge
- D. effort

解析：考查名词词义辨析。A. hope 希望；B. aim 目标；C. urge 强烈的欲望，冲动；D. effort 努力。上一句提到，对很多人来说，一个装有£400无人看管的钱包是一种诱惑（它诱惑着人们将其据为己有）。结合该句中的比较级 **greater** 可知，对于一个无家可归的人来说，这样的一个钱包是一个更大的诱惑，将其据为己有的欲望会更大。该空对应上一句中的“a source (来源) of temptation (诱惑)”，C 选项正确。

答案：C

17.

- A. still
- B. even
- C. ever
- D. once

解析：考查副词词义辨析。A. still 仍然；B. even 更加，愈发，甚至；C. ever 曾经；D. once 曾经，一度。所有这一切使得流浪汉 Tom Smith 的行为更加的不同寻常。even 在该句中修饰比较级 more remarkable。B 选项正确。

答案：B

18.

A. wallet

B. bag

C. box

D. parcel

解析：考查名词词义辨析。A. wallet 钱包；B. bag 包；C. box 盒子，箱子；D. parcel 包裹，包袱。由第三段中的 After hours in the cold and wet, he 20 inside and pulled the wallet out hoping to find some ID 可知，Tom Smith 发现一辆汽车的前排座上有一个钱包。当时这辆车停在那儿，窗户摇了下来。A 选项正确。

答案：A

19.

A. partner

B. colleague

C. owner

D. policeman

解析：考查名词词义辨析。A. partner 同伴，伙伴；B. colleague 同事；C. owner 主人；D. policeman 警察。Tom 冒雨等待车主回来。C 选项正确。

答案：C

20.

A. turned

B. hid

C. stepped

D. reached

解析：考查动词词义辨析。A. turned 转动；B. hid 藏，隐藏；C. stepped 迈步，举步；D. reached 伸手去拿，到达。由后面的 pulled the wallet out 可知，在雨里等了数个小时后，Tom 将手伸进车窗，将钱包拿了出来。D 选项正确。

答案：D

21.

A. discover

B. collect

C. check

D. believe

解析：考查动词词义辨析。A. discover 发现；B. collect 搜集；C. check 核对，检查；D. believe 相信。Tom 将钱包拿出来企图找到一些身份证明，这样他就能联系司机了，结果他却发现钱包里装着 £400 的纸币和 £50 的零钱。A 选项正确。

答案：A

22.

A. taking

B. leaving

C. reading

D. writing

解析：考查动词词义辨析。A. taking 带走；B. leaving 留下，落下，离开；C. reading 读；D. writing 写。他拿着钱包去了附近的警察局，在车上留下了一张便条，其目的是让车主知道他的钱包是安全的。B 选项正确。

答案：B

23.

A. satisfied

B. excited

C. amused

D. shocked

解析：考查形容词词义辨析。A. satisfied 满意的；B. excited 兴奋的；C. amused 被逗乐的；D. shocked 震惊的。当车主返回时，发现自己的车边有警察，应该感到很惊讶。故 D 选项正确。

答案：D

24.

A. safe

B. missing

C. found

D. seen

解析：考查形容词/动词词义辨析。A. safe 安全的；B. missing 不见的，丢失的；C. found 发现，找到；D. seen 看见。由该段开头可知，Tom 将钱包带去了警察局，因此该处警察告诉 John 他的钱包是安全的。A 选项正确。

答案：A

25.

A. service

B. support

C. kindness

D. encouragement

解析：考查名词词义辨析。A. service 服务；B. support 支持；C. kindness 善意，善良；D. encouragement 鼓励。Tom 将钱包交给警察，没有据为己有，这是一种善举。故 C 选项正确

答案：C

26.

A. when

B. if

C. where

D. because

解析：考查状语从句引导词。A. when 在.....情况下，既然；B. if 如果；C. where 表地点；D. because 因为。在 Tom 本来可以偷了钱去支付一个可以睡觉的地方的情况下，他仍然选择了露宿街头（没有偷钱）。所以 Mr. Anderson 对 Tom 的行为感到很惊讶。A 选项正确。

答案：A

27.

A. rather

B. yet

C. already

D. just

解析：考查副词词义辨析。A. rather 相当；B. yet 但是；C. already 已经；D. just 仅仅。Tom 什么都没有，但是他没有拿走钱包。前后两句话之间是转折关系，故 B 选项正确。

答案：B

28.

A. too

B. though

C. again

D. instead

解析：考查副词词义辨析。A. too 也；B. though 但是；C. again 再，又；D. instead 代替。Tom 没有拿走钱包，他考虑的是别人，没有考虑自己。D 选项正确。

答案：D

29.

A. honest

B. polite

C. rich

D. generous

解析：考查形容词词义辨析。A. honest 诚实的；B. polite 礼貌的；C. rich 富有的；D. generous 慷慨的。Tom 没有拿走钱包，而是把它交到了警察局，这是一种诚实的行为。A 选项正确。

答案：A

30.

A. gave

B. paid

C. cast

D. drew

解析：考查动词词义辨析。A. gave 给；B. paid 支付；C. cast 投掷，投射；D. drew 吸引。Tom 的行为吸引了公众的关注。D 选项正确。

答案：D

31.

A. learned

B. posted

C. cared

D. heard

解析：考查动词词义辨析。A. learned 学习，学会；B. posted 发布，张贴；C. cared 关心，在意；D. heard 听到。由后面的 Facebook(一个社交网站)可知，在 Mr. Anderson 将 Tom 的善举发布到 Facebook 上之后，Tom 赢得了社交媒体使用者的赞扬。B 选项正确。

答案：B

32.

A. borrow

B. raise

C. save

D. earn

解析：考查动词词义辨析。A. borrow 借；B. raise 筹集；C. save 挽救，节省；D. earn 挣(钱)。Mr. Anderson 在网上发起一个运动来为 Tom 和其他无家可归的人筹钱。B 选项正确。

答案: B

33.

A. of

B. at

C. for

D. in

解析: 考查介词。大家向 Tom 表示出的信任触动了 Tom。faith 意为“信任, 相信”, 常和介词 in 搭配, 意为“对……的信任, 相信……”, 故 D 选项正确。

答案: D

34.

A. details

B. changes

C. offers

D. applications

解析: 考查名词词义辨析。A. details 细节; B. changes 改变; C. offers 提供(物), 给予(物), 提议; D. applications 应用, 申请。该句应指 Tom 得到了人们的帮助, 人们为他提供工作和其他的东西。C 选项正确。

答案: C

35.

A. lesson

B. adventure

C. chance

D. challenge

解析: 考查名词词义辨析。A. lesson 课; B. adventure 冒险; C. chance 机会; D. challenge 挑战。这件事对于流浪汉 Tom 来说是一个可以改变终生的机会。C 选项正确。

答案: C

第二部分: 阅读理解

第一节

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

My First Marathon (马拉松)

A month before my first marathon, one of my ankles was injured and this meant not running for two weeks, leaving me only two weeks to train. Yet, I was determined to go ahead.

I remember back to my 7th year in school. In my first P.E. class, the teacher required us to run laps and then hit a softball. I didn't do either well. He later informed me that I was "not athletic".

The idea that I was "not athletic" stuck with me for years. When I started running in my 30s, I realized running was a battle against myself, not about competition or whether or not I was athletic. It was all about the battle against my own body and mind. A test of wills!

The night before my marathon, I dreamt that I couldn't even find the finish line. I woke up sweating and nervous, but ready to prove something to myself.

Shortly after crossing the start line, my shoe laces(鞋带) became untied. So I stopped to readjust. Not the start I wanted!

At mile 3, I passed a sign: " GO FOR IT, RUNNERS! "

By mile 17, I became out of breath and the once injured ankle hurt badly. Despite the pain, I stayed the course walking a bit and then running again.

By mile 21, I was starving!

As I approached mile 23, I could see my wife waving a sign. She is my biggest fan. She never minded the alarm clock sounding at 4 a.m. or questioned my expenses on running.

I was one of the final runners to finish. But I finished! And I got a medal. In fact, I got the same medal as the one that the guy who came in first place had.

Determined to be myself, move forward, free of shame and worldly labels(世俗标签), I can now call myself a " marathon winner " .

36. A month before the marathon, the author _____.

- A. was well trained
- B. felt scared
- C. made up his mind to run
- D. lost hope

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第一段最后一句 Yet, I was determined to go ahead.可知，马拉松赛前一个月尽管作者脚踝受伤使得训练时间缩短，但作者仍下定决心参赛。故选 C。

答案：C

37. Why did the author mention the P.E. class in his 7th year?

- A. To acknowledge the support of his teacher.
- B. To amuse the readers with a funny story.
- C. To show he was not talented in sports.
- D. To share a precious memory.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第二段 I didn't do either well. He later informed me that I was " not athletic " 可知，作者提到 7 年级的事情是为了证明自己真的没有运动天赋。故选 C。

答案：C

38. How was the author's first marathon?

- A. He made it.
- B. He quit halfway.
- C. He got the first prize.
- D. He walked to the end.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第 10 段 I was one of the final runners to finish. But I finished! And I got a medal. In fact, I got the same medal as the one that the guy who came in first place had.可知，作者坚持到了最后，而且得到了一块奖牌，虽然不是第一名，由此可见他成功地跑完了马拉松。故选 A。

答案：A

39. What does the story mainly tell us?

- A. A man owes his success to his family support.
- B. A winner is one with a great effort of will.
- C. Failure is the mother of success.
- D. One is never too old to learn.

解析：主旨大意题。通读全文可知，作者在讲述自己跑马拉松的经历，再根据最后一段 Determined to be myself, move forward, free of shame and worldly labels(世俗标签), I can now call myself a " marathon winner ".可知，作者成功跑完马拉松源于自己的意志。故选 B。

答案：B

B

Find Your Adventure at the Space and Aviation(航空) Center

If you're looking for a unique adventure, the Space and Aviation Center (SAC) is the place to be. The Center offers programs designed to challenge and inspire with hands-on tasks and lots of fun.

More than 750,000 have graduated from SAC, with many seeking employment in engineering, aviation, education, medicine and a wide variety of other professions. They come to camp, wanting to know what it is like to be an astronaut or a pilot, and they leave with real-world applications for what they're studying in the classroom.

For the trainees, the programs also offer a great way to earn merit badges(荣誉徽章). At Space Camp, trainees can earn their Space Exploration badge as they build and fire model rockets, learn about space tasks and try simulated(模拟) flying to space with the crew from all over the world. The Aviation Challenge program gives trainees the chance to earn their Aviation badge. They learn the principles of flight and test their operating skills in the cockpit(驾驶舱) of a variety of flight simulators. Trainees also get a good start on their Wilderness Survival badge as they learn about water- and land-survival through designed tasks and their search and rescue of " downed " pilot.

With all the programs, teamwork is key as trainees learn the importance of leadership and being part of a bigger task.

All this fun is available for ages 9 to 18. Families can enjoy the experience together, too, with Family Camp programs for families with children as young as 7.

Stay an hour or stay a week — there is something here for everyone!

For more details, please visit us online at www.oursac.com.

40. Why do people come to SAC?

- A. To experience adventures.
- B. To look for jobs in aviation.
- C. To get a degree in engineering.
- D. To learn more about medicine.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第一段第一句 If you're looking for a unique adventure, the Space and Aviation Center (SAC) is the place to be.可知，人们来 SAC 是为了寻找与众不同的冒险体验，故选 A。

答案：A

41. To earn a Space Exploration badge, a trainee needs to _____.

- A. fly to space
- B. get an Aviation badge first
- C. study the principles of flight
- D. build and fire model rockets

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第三段 At Space Camp, trainees can earn their Space Exploration

badge as they build and fire model rockets, learn about space tasks and try simulated(模拟) flying to space with the crew from all over the world.可知, 要想获得太空探险徽章需要建造和发射火箭模型, 学习空间任务, 尝试与飞行员模拟太空飞行等, 故选 D。

答案: D

42. What is the most important for trainees?

- A. Leadership.
- B. Team spirit.
- C. Task planning.
- D. Survival skills.

解析: 细节理解题。根据文章第四段 With all the programs, teamwork is key as trainees learn the importance of leadership and being part of a bigger task.可知, 对于受训者来说, 团队合作是关键, 故团队精神是最重要的, 故选 B。

答案: B

C

Plastic-Eating Worms

Humans produce more than 300 million tons of plastic every year. Almost half of that winds up in landfills(垃圾填埋场), and up to 12 million tons pollute the oceans. So far there is no effective way to get rid of it, but a new study suggests an answer may lie in the stomachs of some hungry worms.

Researchers in Spain and England recently found that the worms of the greater wax moth can break down polyethylene, which accounts for 40% of plastics. The team left 100 wax worms on a commercial polyethylene shopping bag for 12 hours, and the worms consumed and broke down about 92 milligrams, or almost 3% of it. To confirm that the worms' chewing alone was not responsible for the polyethylene breakdown, the researchers made some worms into paste(糊状物) and applied it to plastic films. 14 hours later the films had lost 13% of their mass — apparently broken down by enzymes (酶) from the worms' stomachs. Their findings were published in *Current Biology* in 2017.

Federica Bertocchini, co-author of the study, says the worms' ability to break down their everyday food — beeswax — also allows them to break down plastic. " Wax is a complex mixture, but the basic bond in polyethylene, the carbon-carbon bond, is there as well, " she explains, " The wax worm evolved a method or system to break this bond. "

Jennifer DeBruyn, a microbiologist at the University of Tennessee, who was not involved in the study, says it is not surprising that such worms can break down polyethylene. But compared with previous studies, she finds the speed of breaking down in this one exciting. The next step, DeBruyn says, will be to identify the cause of the breakdown. Is it an enzyme produced by the worm itself or by its gut microbes(肠道微生物)?

Bertocchini agrees and hopes her team's findings might one day help employ the enzyme to break down plastics in landfills. But she expects using the chemical in some kind of industrial process — not simply " millions of worms thrown on top of the plastic. "

43. What can we learn about the worms in the study?

- A. They take plastics as their everyday food.
- B. They are newly evolved creatures.

C. They can consume plastics.

D. They wind up in landfills.

解析: 细节理解题。根据文章第三段 Federica Bertocchini, co-author of the study, says the worms' ability to break down their everyday food — beeswax — also allows them to break down plastic.

可知, 研究结果发现, 蠕虫分解日常食物的能力让它们可以分解塑料, 也就是说它们可以消费塑料。故选 C。

答案: C

44. According to Jennifer DeBruyn, the next step of the study is to _____.

A. identify other means of the breakdown

B. find out the source of the enzyme

C. confirm the research findings

D. increase the breakdown speed

解析: 细节理解题。根据文章第四段 The next step, DeBruyn says, will be to identify the cause of the breakdown. Is it an enzyme produced by the worm itself or by its gut microbes(肠道微生物)?

可知, 下一步研究是辨清分解的原因, 查明这种酶来源于哪里, 是虫子自己产生的还是它肠道里的微生物产生的。故选 B。

答案: B

45. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the chemical might _____.

A. help to raise worms

B. help make plastic bags

C. be used to clean the oceans

D. be produced in factories in future

解析: 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 But she expects using the chemical in some kind of industrial process — not simply " millions of worms thrown on top of the plastic. " 可以推断出, Bertocchini 希望这种化学物质将来能在工业生产中使用, 而不是仅仅依靠蠕虫来分解塑料。

故选 D。

答案: D

46. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To explain a study method on worms.

B. To introduce the diet of a special worm.

C. To present a way to break down plastics.

D. To propose new means to keep eco-balance.

解析: 写作意图题。根据文章第一段最后一句 So far there is no effective way to get rid of it, but a new study suggests an answer may lie in the stomachs of some hungry worms. 可知, 有一种新的方法被用于分解塑料。再根据最后一段最后一句 But she expects using the chemical in some kind of industrial process — not simply " millions of worms thrown on top of the plastic. " 可知, Bertocchini 希望将这种方法推广到工业中。由此可以推知写作意图为介绍一种分解塑料的方法。故选 C。

答案: C

Preparing Cities for Robot Cars

The possibility of self-driving robot cars has often seemed like a futurist's dream, years away from materializing in the real world. Well, the future is apparently now. The California Department of Motor Vehicles began giving permits in April for companies to test truly self-driving cars on public roads. The state also cleared the way for companies to sell or rent out self-driving cars, and for companies to operate driverless taxi services. California, it should be noted, isn't leading the way here. Companies have been testing their vehicles in cities across the country. It's hard to predict when driverless cars will be everywhere on our roads. But however long it takes, the technology has the potential to change our transportation systems and our cities, for better or for worse, depending on how the transformation is regulated.

While much of the debate so far has been focused on the safety of driverless cars (and rightfully so), policymakers also should be talking about how self-driving vehicles can help reduce traffic jams, cut emissions (排放) and offer more convenient, affordable mobility options. The arrival of driverless vehicles is a chance to make sure that those vehicles are environmentally friendly and more shared.

Do we want to copy — or even worsen — the traffic of today with driverless cars? Imagine a future where most adults own individual self-driving vehicles. They tolerate long, slow journeys to and from work on packed highways because they can work, entertain themselves or sleep on the ride, which encourages urban spread. They take their driverless car to an appointment and set the empty vehicle to circle the building to avoid paying for parking. Instead of walking a few blocks to pick up a child or the dry cleaning, they send the self-driving minibus. The convenience even leads fewer people to take public transport — an unwelcome side effect researchers have already found in ride-hailing (叫车) services.

A study from the University of California at Davis suggested that replacing petrol-powered private cars worldwide with electric, self-driving and shared systems could reduce carbon emissions from transportation 80% and cut the cost of transportation infrastructure (基础设施) and operations 40% by 2050. Fewer emissions and cheaper travel sound pretty appealing. The first commercially available driverless cars will almost certainly be fielded by ride-hailing services, considering the cost of self-driving technology as well as liability and maintenance issues (责任与维护问题). But driverless car ownership could increase as the prices drop and more people become comfortable with the technology.

Policymakers should start thinking now about how to make sure the appearance of driverless vehicles doesn't extend the worst aspects of the car-controlled transportation system we have today. The coming technological advancement presents a chance for cities and states to develop transportation systems designed to move more people, and more affordably. The car of the future is coming. We just have to plan for it.

47. According to the author, attention should be paid to how driverless cars can _____.

- A. help deal with transportation-related problems
- B. provide better services to customers
- C. cause damage to our environment
- D. make some people lose jobs

解析: 推理判断题。根据第二段 While much of the debate so far has been focused on the safety of driverless cars (and rightfully so), policymakers also should be talking about how self-driving vehicles can help reduce traffic jams, cut emissions (排放) and offer more convenient, affordable

mobility options.可知，政策制定者应该讨论无人驾驶车怎么帮助削减交通阻塞，减少尾气排放，提供更方便、更便宜的出行选择，由此可见人们应该多关注无人驾驶车怎么帮助处理与交通有关的问题。故选 A。

答案：A

48. As for driverless cars, what is the author's major concern?

- A. Safety.
- B. Side effects.
- C. Affordability.
- D. Management.

解析：推理判断题。根据文章第一段 But however long it takes, the technology has the potential to change our transportation systems and our cities, for better or for worse, depending on how the transformation is regulated.可知，不管花多长时间，这项技术都有可能改变我们的交通系统和我们的城市，不管是好是坏，这取决于如何这种转变如何被规范，再根据文章最后一句话 The car of the future is coming. We just have to plan for it.可知，我们需要为其做好计划，故作者的主要关注点是对这种转变的管理规范，故选 D。

答案：D

49. What does the underlined word " fielded " in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Employed.
- B. Replaced.
- C. Shared.
- D. Reduced.

解析：词义猜测题。根据第四段 The first commercially available driverless cars will almost certainly be fielded by ride-hailing services, considering the cost of self-driving technology as well as liability and maintenance issues(责任与维护问题).可知，鉴于自动驾驶的费用以及责任和维护问题，无人驾驶车几乎可以肯定将会被打车服务使用。故划线词是“被应用”的意思。

A. Employed 被应用； B. Replaced 被取代； C. Shared 被分享； D. Reduced 被减少。故选 A。

答案：A

50. What is the author's attitude to the future of self-driving cars?

- A. Doubtful.
- B. Positive.
- C. Disapproving.
- D. Sympathetic.

解析：观点态度题。根据文章最后一段 The coming technological advancement presents a chance for cities and states to develop transportation systems designed to move more people, and more affordably. The car of the future is coming. We just have to plan for it.中的 advancement, move more people, and more affordably.以及 plan for it 可推知，作者是积极的态度。故选 B。

答案：B

第二节)

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

Why Do We Get Angry?

Anger seems simple when we are feeling it, but the causes of anger are various. Knowing these causes can make us examine our behavior, and correct bad habits. The main reasons we get angry are triggering (触发) events, personality traits (特征), and our assessment of situations.

51

Triggering events for anger are so many that to describe them all would take hundreds of pages. However, here are some examples: being cut off in traffic, a deadline approaching, experiencing physical pain, and much more. 52 The reason why someone is triggered by something and others are not is often due to one's personal history and psychological traits.

Each person, no matter who they are, has psychological imbalances. People who have personality traits that connect with competitiveness and low upset tolerance are much more likely to get angry. 53 Also, sometimes pre-anger does not have to do with a lasting condition, but rather a temporary state before a triggering event has occurred.

54 Sometimes even routine occurrences become sources of pre-anger, or anger itself. Sometimes ignorance and negative (消极的) outlooks on situations can create anger.

55 However, anger can easily turn violent, and it is best to know the reasons for anger to appear in order to prevent its presence. With these main reasons in mind, we can evaluate our level of anger throughout the day and prevent cases of outbursts by comprehending the reasons for our feelings.

- A. Our attitude and viewpoint on situations can create anger within us as well.
- B. But some types of situations can help us to get rid of the occurrence of anger.
- C. Anger is rarely looked upon as a beneficial character trait, and is usually advised to reduce it.
- D. Anger is a particularly strong feeling and maybe people think that they have reasons to feel angry.
- E. Having these personality traits implies the pre-anger state, where anger is in the background of your mind.
- F. Understanding these reasons will control our own anger if we are willing to evaluate ourselves with a critical eye.
- G. Not everyone acts the same in response to events, and that is why what triggers one person may or may not trigger another.

解析：这是一篇说明文。文章分析了导致人们生气的三个原因并指出如何防止愤怒爆发。

51. 考查上下文理解和逻辑推理能力。上一句提到导致人们生气的三个主要原因：triggering (触发) events, personality traits (特征), our assessment of situations, 下面的几段具体分析这三个原因与生气的关系。故该句应该起承上启下的作用，故 F 选项 (如果我们愿意用批判性的目光来评估自己的话，那么了解这些原因将会控制我们的愤怒。) 承上启下，故选 F。

52. 考查上下文理解和逻辑推理能力。该空前两句提到引发愤怒的事件很多，例如：堵车，截止日期临近，身体疼痛等。下一句提到：某件事会激发一个人的怒气，但其他人却不会为此而生气的原因是由于个人的历史和心理特征。该空承上启下，应当提到某件事会使某些人生气，但不会使别人生气这个现象，故 G 选项 (人们对这些事情的反应不一样，这就导致使一个人生气的事情可能会让另一个人生气，也可能不会让另一个人生气。) 承上启下，故选 G。

53. 考查上下文理解和逻辑推理能力。上一句提到：每个人都有自己的心里不平衡的地方。那些比较好强，气量比较小的人更容易生气。下一句提到：而且，有时候，pre-anger 并不

一定是一种持久的状态，而是一种触发事件发生前的暂时状态。该空承上启下，既要提到上一句中的那些性格特征，又要提到下一句中的 **pre-anger**，故 **Having these personality traits implies the pre-anger state, where anger is in the background of your mind.**（拥有这些个性特征意味着愤怒之前的状态，愤怒就在你的大脑背景中。）承上启下，故选 E。

54. 考查上下文理解和逻辑推理能力。下一句提到：有时候，甚至常规性的事件也会变成 **pre-anger** 或恼怒的来源。有时候对这些情况的无知和负面观点会产生愤怒。该空位于段首，引出下文，故 A 选项（我们的对情况的态度和看法也会在我们内心产生愤怒。）是本段的主题句，概括全段内容，故选 A。

55. 考查上下文理解和逻辑推理能力。下一句提到：但是生气很容易转变为暴力，所以最好了解一下愤怒的原因来阻止它的存在。该句和上一句之间是转折关系，结合剩余选项可知，D 选项（愤怒是一种特别强烈的感情，或许人们认为他们有理由生气。）和下文构成转折关系，故选 D。

答案：51. F 52. G 53. E 54. A 55. D

第三部分：书面表达

第一节

56. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，你的英国朋友 **Jim** 在给你的邮件中提到他对中国文化感兴趣，计划明年来北京上大学。他向你咨询相关信息。请给他回邮件，内容包括：

- (1) 表示欢迎；
- (2) 推荐他上哪所大学；
- (3) 建议他做哪些准备工作。

注意：(1). 词数不少于 50；

(2). 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

解析：本文为提纲式作文，文章要求写推荐信，为英国朋友介绍北京的大学。首先可以介绍一下写作背景，即 **Jim** 对中国文化感兴趣，要来中国学习，对此表达欢迎。然后推荐一所大学，并简要介绍推荐理由，如大学的特色，可以学到什么等。再次简单介绍应该做哪些方面的准备，如可以提前学习汉语，读点有关中国传统文化的图书，了解中国的习俗，让自己更好地适应中国的生活。文章可采用一般现在时，人称可以用第二人称。

亮点说明：文章中巧妙使用非谓语 **Learning your keen interest in Chinese culture**，使句子结构紧凑。

使用定语从句 **Its Chinese Literature major is perfect for you where you can be completely soaked in Chinese profound history and rich culture.** 使句子表达更完美；巧妙使用连接词 **while** 引出中国前的准备，使句子结构对称。

答案: Dear Jim,

I'm so glad to hear your future education plan in Beijing in your last letter. First I would like to express my warmest welcome to you and I am sure you will have the most unforgettable experience during your college in Beijing.

Learning your keen interest in Chinese culture, I suggest you apply for Peking University, one of the best universities in China. Its Chinese Literature major is perfect for you where you can be completely soaked in Chinese profound history and rich culture. As for preparation, some reading in advance is needed like *The Story of the Stone* while some online courses of spoken Chinese can be helpful for you to adapt into the Chinese language environment.

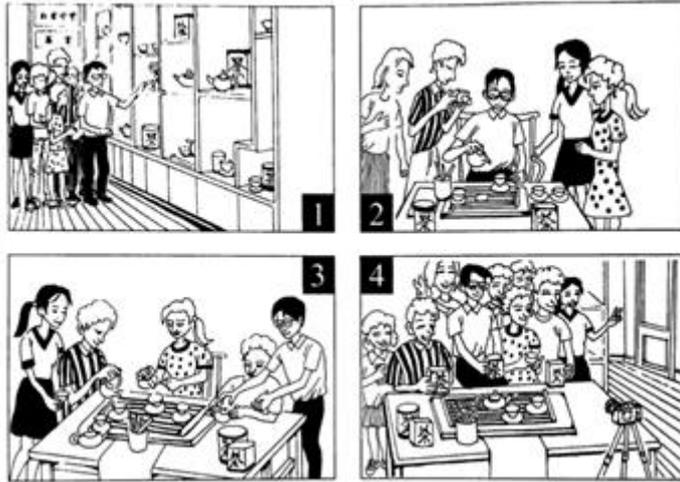
I sincerely hope your dream will come true and it's my pleasure to show you around in Beijing when that day comes. If you have further questions, please feel free to let me know.

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节

57. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华, 请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序, 写一篇英文周记, 记述你们上周接待外国学生, 带领他们体验中国茶文化的全过程。

注意: 词数不少于 60。



解析: 本文为图片介绍类作文, 这类作文是根据给出的一幅或几幅图画所提供的信息写短文。此类题的体裁较广泛, 可以是记叙文、说明文, 也可以是议论文。按照本文的要求可知, 是写一篇记叙文。

1. 认真读图, 把握中心。

根据提示可知, 内容是带领外国学生体验中国茶文化的全过程, 介绍了茶具, 泡茶, 沏茶, 品茶的过程, 所以这是这组图画所要表达的中心。

2. 初步构思, 考虑用词、短语、句型和时态。

在把握了文章的中心后, 应在内心构思一个基本的框架, 并考虑使用恰当的词语、短语和句型, 以充分地表达文章的内容。本文是讲述上周发生的事情, 故时态要以过去时为主, 人称是第一人称, 尽可能地充分利用所学的短语或句型来表述具体的内容。这是体现自身能力的

重要一环。

3. 连词成句，然后再连句成文。

运用适当的单词或短语正确表达各图的意思。然后再将各图的单个句子串连起来。

串连时，要注意使用适当的连接词语或过渡性语句，不至于让读者觉得文章中出现跳跃现象，更使上下文更为紧凑、自然。

4. 反复审核，修改错误。

一篇文章写好后，应进行检查，看短文中是否有错，如拼写、用词、时态、语态及表达方面的错误。

5. 宜详则详，该略则略。

对于一些细节方面的内容，如果是文章必不可少的，在写作过程中是不可将其忽略的。

如果是可有可无的细节，则可视具体情况进行增删。据此，我们在读图时一定要仔细阅读各图中的一些细节内容，看其是否影响文章的内容。

亮点说明：

巧妙使用定语从句，提升了文章档次：Last week, we took the foreign students in our school to experience the authentic tea culture, which turned out to be extremely rewarding.

使用非谓语动词，使句子表达更简洁：

On arriving at the tea house...

I gave them a vivid and informative introduction of tea culture, including its profound history, its rich variety,

Absorbed in every move of mine, the foreign students were once again amazed by this unique culture

holding the tea bags in our hands, we took a picture to memorize the unforgettable day.

使用倒装句突出重点。

Next came the moment when I asked them to have a try themselves.

使用 it 做形式主语，使表达更地道。

It suddenly hit me that traditional culture like tea culture was of great charm and huge value.

答案：

Last week, we took the foreign students in our school to experience the authentic tea culture, which turned out to be extremely rewarding.

On arriving at the tea house, the foreign students were impressed by the unique tea pots and tea cups. I gave them a vivid and informative introduction of tea culture, including its profound history, its rich variety, and the exquisite craftsmanship of making tea with their interest greatly sparked, I then began to teach them how to make tea.

In order to deliver a clear presentation, I slowly explained the traditional procedure of making tea in detail. Absorbed in every move of mine, the foreign students were once again amazed by this unique culture and they couldn't help taking pictures from time to time.

Next came the moment when I asked them to have a try themselves. Washing the tea pots, adding tea leaves, and pouring water into the cups, they followed my instructions and were really immersed in charming tea culture. The tea house witnessed a really enjoyable time for all of us.

At the end of the activity, holding the tea bags in our hands, we took a picture to memorize the unforgettable day. It suddenly hit me that traditional culture like tea culture was of great charm and huge value. And I swelled with pride to spread our own culture to people all over the world.