
2018年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（江苏卷）英语

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，从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

例：It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever

答案是B。

21. By boat is the only way to get here, which is _____ we arrived.

A. where

B. when

C. why

D. how

解析：考查名词性从句。句意：乘船是到达这里唯一的途径，这就是我们如何到达的。分析which引导的非限定性定语从句可知，后面为表语从句。分析句意可知，这里用连接副词how引导表语从句，充当方式状语，表示“如何”。故选D。

答案：D

22. Kids shouldn't have access to violent films because they might _____ the things they see.

A. indicate

B. investigate

C. imitate

D. innovate

解析：考查动词词义辨析及语境理解。句意：孩子不应该接触暴力电影，因为他们也许会模仿他们所见的事情。A. indicate 指示；B. investigate 调查；C. imitate 模仿；D. innovate 改革。

故选C。

答案：C

23. Self-driving is an area _____ China and the rest of the world are on the same starting line.

A. that

B. where

C. which

D. when

解析：考查定语从句。句意：自动驾驶是一个中国和世界其它国家都在同一起跑线的领域。句中先行词为area，在从句中作地点状语，故用关系副词where，相当于in which。故选B。

答案：B

24. It's strange that he _____ have taken the books without the owner's permission.

A. would

B. should

C. could

D. might

解析：考查虚拟语气。句意：真奇怪，他竟然没有主人的允许就拿走了这些书。在句型“*It is important/necessary/strange/impossible/natural that...*”中，其中由 *that* 引导的主语从句通常用“*should+动词原形*”这样的虚拟语气，其中的 *should* 可以省略。故选 B。

答案：B

25. Developing the Yangtze River Economic Belt is a systematic project which _____ a clear road map and timetable.

- A. calls for
- B. calls on
- C. calls off
- D. calls up

解析：考查动词短语词义辨析及语境理解。句意：发展长江经济带是一项需要清晰的路线图和时间表的系统工程。A. *calls for* 需要；B. *calls on* 号召；C. *calls off* 取消；D. *calls up* 使想起。故选 A。

答案：A

26. Around 13,500 new jobs were created during the period, _____ the expected number of 12,000 held by market analysts.

- A. having exceeded
- B. to exceed
- C. exceeded
- D. exceeding

解析：考查非谓语动词。句意：在这期间，大约创造 13,500 个新的工作，超过市场分析师持有的 12,000 的预期数量。分析全句可知，这里指前一件事情所带来自然而然的结果，故用现在分词作结果状语。故选 D。

答案：D

27. There is a good social life in the village, and I wish I _____ a second chance to become more involved.

- A. had
- B. will have
- C. would have had
- D. have had

解析：考查虚拟语气。句意：在这个村里有很好的社交生活，并且我希望我再有机会去更多的参与。本题考查 *wish* 引导的宾语从句，表示与现在事实相反的愿望，所以从句用一般过去时。故选 A。

答案：A

28. —You know what? I've got a New Year concert ticket.

—Oh, _____ You're kidding.

- A. so what?
- B. go ahead.
- C. come on.
- D. what for?

解析: 考查交际用语。句意: ——你知道是什么吗? 我已经得到一张新年音乐会的票了。——哦, 得了吧, 你开玩笑的吧。A. so what? 那又怎么样? B. go ahead. 去吧。C. come on. 得了吧。D. what for? 为什么? 交际用语中 come on 表示“得了吧! 算了吧!”, 用来指责别人或表示不耐烦。故选 C。

答案: C

29. _____ you can sleep well, you will lose the ability to focus, plan and stay motivated after one or two nights.

A. Once

B. Unless

C. If

D. When

解析: 考查连词词义辨析及语境理解。句意: 除非你睡得好, 否则一两个晚上之后, 你会失去专注、计划和保持动力的能力。A. Once 一旦; B. Unless 除非; C. If 如果; D. When 当……时候。故选 B。

答案: B

30. I was sent to the village last month to see how the development plan _____ in the past two years.

A. had been carried out

B. would be carried out

C. is being carried out

D. has been carried out

解析: 考查时态。句意: 上个月我被派到村里去看看在过去的两年里发展计划是如何执行的。根据句中时间状语 last month 和 in the past two years 可知用过去完成时。故选 A。

答案: A

31. Hopefully in 2025 we will no longer be e-mailing each other, for we _____ more convenient electronic communication tools by then.

A. have developed

B. had developed

C. will have developed

D. developed

解析: 考查时态。句意: 希望在 2025 年, 我们不再互相发电子邮件, 因为到那时候我们将开发更方便的电子通信工具。根据时间状语 in 2025, 可知用将来时; 再根据时间状语 by then 到那时, 可知用完成时。结合两者可知用将来完成时。故选 C。

答案: C

32. Try to understand what's actually happening instead of acting on the _____ you've made.

A. assignment

B. association

C. acquisition

D. assumption

解析: 考查名词词义辨析及语境理解。句意: 试着去理解实际发生的事情, 而不是按照你所

做的假设行事。A. assignment 分配; B. association 交往; C. acquisition 获得; D. assumption 假设。故选 D。

答案: D

33. China's soft power grows _____ the increasing appreciation and understanding of China globally.

- A. in line with
- B. in reply to
- C. in return for
- D. in honour of

解析: 考查介词短语词义辨析及语境理解。句意: 中国的软实力增长与日俱增全球对中国的赏识和理解相一致。A. in line with 按照; 与...一致; B. in reply to 答复; C. in return for 作为 ... 的报酬; D. in honour of 为纪念。故选 A。

答案: A

34. Despite the poor service of the hotel, the manager is _____ to invest in sufficient training for his staff.

- A. keen
- B. reluctant
- C. anxious
- D. ready

解析: 考查形容词词义辨析及语境理解。句意: 尽管旅馆服务不好, 经理还不愿投入为员工提供足够的培训。A. keen 敏锐的; B. reluctant 不情愿的; C. anxious 渴望的; D. ready 准备好的。故选 B。

答案: B

35. —What happened? Your boss seems to _____.

—Didn't you know his secretary leaked the secret report to the press?

- A. be over the moon
- B. laugh his head off
- C. be all ears
- D. fly off the handle

解析: 考查习惯用语。句意: ——发生什么了? 你老板看起来勃然大怒。——你难道不知道他的秘书把秘密报告泄露给新闻界了吗? A. be over the moon 非常高兴; B. laugh his head off 笑的要死; C. be all ears 洗耳恭听; D. fly off the handle 勃然大怒。故选 D。

答案: D

第二节: 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

Raynor Winn and her husband Moth became homeless due to their wrong investment. Their savings had been 36 to pay lawyers' fees. To make matters worse, Moth was diagnosed (诊断) with a 37 disease. There was no 38, only pain relief.

Failing to find any other way out, they decided to make a 39 journey, as they caught sight of an old hikers' (徒步旅行者) guide.

This was a long journey of unaccustomed hardship and 40 recovery. When leaving home, Raynor and Moth had just £ 320 in the bank. They planned to keep the 41 low by living on boiled noodles, with the 42 hamburger shop treat.

Wild camping is 43 in England. To avoid being caught, the Winns had to get their tent up 44 and packed it away early in the morning. The Winns soon discovered that daily hiking in their 50 s is a lot 45 than they remember it was in their 20s. Raynor 46 all over and desired a bath. Moth, meanwhile, after an initial 47, found his symptoms were strangely 48 by their daily tiring journey.

49, the couple found that their bodies turned for the better, with re-found strong muscles that they thought had 50 forever. "Our hair was fried and falling out, nails broken, clothes 51 to a thread, but we were alive."

During the journey, Raynor began a career as a nature writer. She writes, "52 had taken every material thing from me and left me torn bare, an empty page at the end of a(n) 53 written book. It had also given me a 54, either to leave that page 55 or to keep writing the story with hope. I chose hope."

36.

- A. drawn up
- B. used up
- C. backed up
- D. kept up

解析：考查动词短语以及对语境的理解。A. drawn up 起草；B. used up 用光；C. backed up 拥堵；D. kept up 保持。根据后面的 to pay lawyers' fees.提示可知，他们的积蓄都用光了。故选 B。

答案：B

37.

- A. mild
- B. common
- C. preventable
- D. serious

解析：考查形容词以及对语境的理解。A. mild 温和的；B. common 共同的；C. preventable 可预防的；D. serious 严重的。根据后句 There was no 38, only pain relief.可知，Moth 被诊断为严重的疾病。故选 D。

答案：D

38.

- A. cure
- B. luck
- C. care
- D. promise

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. cure 对策；B. luck 幸运；C. care 关心；D. promise 诺言。名词 cure 在这里表示“治疗的方法”。没有任何治疗的方法，只有止疼。故选 A。

答案：A

39.

- A. business
- B. walking
- C. bus
- D. rail

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. business 事务；B. walking 走；C. bus 公交；D. rail 栏杆。根据后句 as they caught sight of an old hikers' (徒步旅行者) guide. 可知，他们决定作一次徒步旅行。故选 B。

答案：B

40.

- A. expected
- B. frightening
- C. disappointing
- D. surprising

解析：考查形容词以及对语境的理解。A. expected 预期的；B. frightening 令人害怕的；C. disappointing 令人失望的；D. surprising 令人惊讶的。这是一次漫长的旅程，经历了不寻常的艰苦和惊人的恢复。故选 D。

答案：D

41.

- A. budget
- B. revenue
- C. compensation
- D. allowance

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. budget 预算；B. revenue 税收；C. compensation 赔偿；D. allowance 津贴。他们计划靠吃煮面条来维持低预算。故选 A。

答案：A

42.

- A. frequent
- B. occasional
- C. abundant
- D. constant

解析：考查形容词以及对语境的理解。A. frequent 频繁的；B. occasional 偶尔的；C. abundant 大量的；D. constant 不断的。偶尔到汉堡包店款待。故选 B。

答案：B

43.

- A. unpopular
- B. lawful
- C. attractive
- D. illegal

解析：考查形容词以及对语境的理解。A. unpopular 不受欢迎的；B. lawful 合法的；C.

attractive 吸引人的; D. illegal 非法的。根据后句 To avoid being caught,可知, 在英国, 野营是非法的。故选 D。

答案: D

44.

A. soon

B. early

C. late

D. slowly

解析: 考查副词以及对语境的理解。A. soon 不久; B. early 早的; C. late 迟的; D. slowly 慢慢地。根据后句 and packed it away early in the morning.中的 early 提示可知, 他们不得不晚些时候把帐篷搭起来。故选 C。

答案: C

45.

A. harder

B. easier

C. cheaper

D. funnier

解析: 考查形容词比较级以及对语境的理解。A. harder 更难的; B. easier 更容易的; C. cheaper 更便宜的; D. funnier 可笑的。根据常识可知, Winns 夫妇很快发现在他们 50 多岁的每日徒步旅行要比他们所记的在他们 20 多岁的每日徒步旅行要艰难的很多。故选 A。

答案: A

46.

A. rolled

B. bled

C. ached

D. trembled

解析: 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. rolled 滚动; B. bled 流血; C. ached 疼; D. trembled 发抖。根据常识可知, Raynor 浑身疼。故选 C。

答案: C

47.

A. struggle

B. progress

C. excitement

D. research

解析: 考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. struggle 斗争; B. progress 进展; C. excitement 激动; D. research 研究。经过最初的与病魔作斗争。故选 A。

答案: A

48.

A. developed

-
- B. controlled
 - C. reduced
 - D. increased

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. developed 发展；B. controlled 控制；C. reduced 减少；D. increased 增加。发现他的症状不可思议的减少了。故选 C。

答案：C

49.

- A. Initially
- B. Eventually
- C. Temporarily
- D. Consequently

解析：考查副词以及对语境的理解。A. Initially 起初；B. Eventually 最终；C. Temporarily 临时地；D. Consequently 因此。最终，这对夫妇发现他们的身体变好了。故选 B。

答案：B

50.

- A. gained
- B. kept
- C. wounded
- D. lost

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. gained 获得；B. kept 保持；C. wounded 受伤；D. lost 失去。根据前句 with re-found strong muscles 可知他们原以为永远失去的强壮的肌肉又再现了。故选 D。

答案：D

51.

- A. sewn
- B. washed
- C. worn
- D. ironed

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. sewn 缝；B. washed 洗；C. worn 穿破；D. ironed 熨。这里指他们的衣服破成了线状物。故选 C。

答案：C

52.

- A. Doctors
- B. Hiking
- C. Lawyers
- D. Homelessness

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. Doctors 医生；B. Hiking 徒步旅行；C. Lawyers 律师；D. Homelessness 无家可归。无家可归夺走了我所有的物质。故选 D。

答案：D

53.

- A. well
- B. partly
- C. neatly
- D. originally

解析: 考查副词以及对语境的理解。A. well 好; B. partly 部分地; C. neatly 整洁地; D. originally 起初。在写已好书中的部分, 最后有一页空白页。故选 B。

答案: B

54.

- A. choice
- B. reward
- C. promise
- D. break

解析: 考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. choice 选择; B. reward 报酬; C. promise 许诺; D. break 休息。根据后句 either to leave that page 55 or to keep writing the story with hope. 中 either ... or ... 可知这里是一种选择。它也给我一种选择。故选 A。

答案: A

55.

- A. loose
- B. full
- C. blank
- D. missing

解析: 考查形容词以及对语境的理解。A. loose 宽松的; B. full 满的; C. blank 空白的; D. missing 失踪的。根据前文中 an empty page at the end of a(n) 53 written book. 可知要么留下那页空白, 要么继续写着希望的故事。故选 C。

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。

A

The Metropolitan Museum of Art



1000 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10028

211-535-7710 www.metmuseum.org

Entrances

Fifth Avenue at 82nd Street

Hours



Open 7 days a week.

Sunday-Thursday 10:00-17:30

Friday and Saturday 10:00-21:00

Closed Thanksgiving Day, December 25, January 1, and the first Monday in May.

Admission

\$25.00 recommended for adults, \$12.00 recommended for students, includes the Main Building and The Cloisters(回廊) on the same day; free for children under 12 with an adult.



Free with Admission

All special exhibitions, as well as films, lectures, guided tours, concerts, gallery talks, and family/children's programs are free with admission.

Ask about today's activities at the Great Hall Information Desk.

The Cloisters Museum and Gardens



The Cloisters museum and gardens is a branch of The Metropolitan Museum of Art devoted to the art and architecture of Europe in the Middle Ages. The extensive collection consists of masterworks in sculpture, colored glass, and precious objects from Europe dating from about the 9th to the 15th century.

Hours: Open 7 days a week.

March-October 10:00-17:15

November-February 10:00-16:45

Closed Thanksgiving Day, December 25, and January 1.

56. How much may they pay if an 11-year-old girl and her working parents visit the museum?

- A. \$12.
- B. \$37.
- C. \$ 50.
- D. \$ 62

解析：细节理解题。根据 admission 部分 \$25 recommended for adults, \$12 recommended for students, free for children under 12 with an adult 可知 11 岁的女孩和她父母去参观博物馆只需付两个成人的票价即 $25 \times 2 = 50$ ，故答案为 C。

答案：C

57. The attraction of the Cloisters museum and gardens lies in the fact that _____.

- A. it opens all the year round
- B. its collections date from the Middle Ages
- C. it has a modern European-style garden
- D. it sells excellent European glass collections

解析：细节理解题。根据文章 The Cloisters Museum and Gardens 部分 the extensive collection consists of masterworks in sculpture, colored glass, and precious objects from Europe dating from about the 9th to the 15th century. 可以得知，The Cloisters Museum and Gardens 的吸引人的地方在于它的中古时期的收藏品，故选 B。

答案：B

B

In the 1760s, Mathurin Roze opened a series of shops that boasted(享有) a special meat soup called consommé. Although the main attraction was the soup, Roze's chain shops also set a new standard for dining out, which helped to establish Roze as the inventor of the modern restaurant.

Today, scholars have generated large amounts of instructive research about restaurants. Take visual hints that influence what we eat: diners served themselves about 20 percent more pasta(意大利

利面食) when their plates matched their food. When a dark-colored cake was served on a black plate rather than a white one, customers recognized it as sweeter and more tasty.

Lighting matters, too. When Berlin restaurant customers ate in darkness, they couldn't tell how much they'd had: those given extra-large shares ate more than everyone else, none the wiser—they didn't feel fuller, and they were just as ready for dessert.

Time is money, but that principle means different things for different types of restaurants. Unlike fast-food places, fine dining shops prefer customers to stay longer and spend. One way to encourage customers to stay and order that extra round: put on some Mozart(莫扎特). When classical, rather than pop, music was playing, diners spent more. Fast music hurried diners out.

Particular scents also have an effect: diners who got the scent of lavender(薰衣草) stayed longer and spent more than those who smelled lemon, or no scent.

Meanwhile, things that you might expect to discourage spending—"bad" tables, crowding, high prices — don't necessarily. Diners at bad tables — next to the kitchen door, say — spent nearly as much as others but soon fled. It can be concluded that restaurant keepers need not "be overly concerned about 'bad' tables," given that they're profitable. As for crowds, a Hong Kong study found that they increased a restaurant's reputation, suggesting great food at fair prices. And doubling a buffet's price led customers to say that its pizza was 11 percent tastier.

58. The underlined phrase "none the wiser" in paragraph 3 most probably implies that the customers were _____.

- A. not aware of eating more than usual
- B. not willing to share food with others
- C. not conscious of the food quality
- D. not fond of the food provided

解析: 词义猜测题。根据文章第三段划线部分的前句 they couldn't tell how much they'd had: those given extra-large shares ate more than everyone else,可知在黑暗中, 他们说不清自己吃了多少, 再根据划线后的句子 they didn't feel fuller, and they were just as ready for dessert.可知他们虽然吃得很多, 但并没有感觉更饱, 仍然在等着吃甜点, 所以他们没有意识到自己吃多了, 所以 A 正确。

答案: A

59. How could a fine dining shop make more profit?

- A. Playing classical music.
- B. Introducing lemon scent.
- C. Making the light brighter,
- D. Using plates of larger size.

解析: 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 One way to encourage customers to stay and order that extra round: put on some Mozart(莫扎特) 可知, 要想让客人呆的时间更长应该播放莫扎特等古典音乐而不是流行音乐。Particular scents also have an effect: diners who got the scent of lavender(薰衣草) stayed longer and spent more than those who smelled lemon, or no scent.引入薰衣草香而不是柠檬香, 而 D 项文章没有提及, 所以用排除方法可以选 A。

答案: A

60. What does the last paragraph talk about?

- A. Tips to attract more customers.

-
- B. Problems restaurants are faced with.
C. Ways to improve restaurants' reputation.
D. Common misunderstandings about restaurants.

解析：主旨大意题。根据文章最后一段第一句 *Meanwhile, things that you might expect to discourage spending—"bad" tables, crowding, high prices — don't necessarily.* 可知你认为可能会影响人们消费的因素如不好的桌子，拥挤以及高价等不一定会真影响人们的消费，然后依次举例进行了证明，所以本段主要讲的是人们对于饭店的几个误解，故选 D。

答案：D

C

If you want to disturb the car industry, you'd better have a few billion dollars: Mom-and-pop carmakers are unlikely to beat the biggest car companies. But in agriculture, small farmers can get the best of the major players. By connecting directly with customers, and by responding quickly to changes in the markets as well as in the ecosystems(生态系统), small farmers can keep one step ahead of the big guys. As the co-founder of the National Young Farmers Coalition (NYFC, 美国青年农会) and a family farmer myself. I have a front-row seat to the innovations among small farmers that are transforming the industry.

For example, take the Quick Cut Greens Harvester, a tool developed just a couple of years ago by a young farmer, Jonathan Dysinger, in Tennessee, with a small loan from a local Slow Money group. It enables small-scale farmers to harvest 175 pounds of green vegetables per hour—a huge improvement over harvesting just a few dozen pounds by hand—suddenly making it possible for the little guys to compete with large farms of California. Before the tool came out, small farmers couldn't touch the price per pound offered by California farms. But now, with the combination of a better price point and a generally fresher product, they can stay in business.

The sustainable success of small farmers, though, won't happen without fundamental changes to the industry. One crucial factor is secure access to land. Competition from investors, developers, and established large farmers makes owning one's own land unattainable for many new farmers.

From 2004 to 2013, agricultural land values doubled, and they continue to rise in many regions.

Another challenge for more than a million of the most qualified farm workers and managers is a non-existent path to citizenship — the greatest barrier to building a farm of their own. With farmers over the age of 65 outnumbering(多于) farmers younger than 35 by six to one, and with two-thirds of the nation's farmland in need of a new farmer, we must clear the path for talented people willing to grow the nation's food.

There are solutions that could light a path toward a more sustainable and fair farm economy, but farmers can't clumsily put them together before us. We at the NYFC need broad support as we urge Congress to increase farmland conservation, as we push for immigration reform, and as we seek policies that will ensure the success of a diverse and ambitious next generation of farms from all backgrounds. With a new farm bill to be debated in Congress, consumers must take a stand with young farmers.

61. The author mentions car industry at the beginning of the passage to introduce _____ .

- A. the progress made in car industry
B. a special feature of agriculture
C. a trend of development in agriculture

D. the importance of investing in car industry

解析：推理判断题。根据文章第一句话 If you want to disturb the car industry, you'd better have a few billion dollars: Mom-and-pop carmakers are unlikely to beat the biggest car companies.可知一般人不可能影响到汽车工业，而根据第二句话的 but 可知农业和工业是不同的，接下来就介绍了农业不同于工业的地方，故 B 正确。

答案：B

62. What does the author want to illustrate with the example in paragraph 2?

- A. Loans to small local farmers are necessary.
- B. Technology is vital for agricultural development.
- C. Competition between small and big farms is fierce
- D. Small farmers may gain some advantages over big ones.

解析：推理判断题。根据文章第二段第三句 It enables small-scale farmers to harvest 175 pounds of green vegetables per hour—a huge improvement over harvesting just a few dozen pounds by hand—suddenly making it possible for the little guys to compete with large farms of California.可以看出新农具的发明使得工作效率提高，使得小农民可以跟大农场竞争，再根据第二段最后一句可知他们的价格更优惠，产品更新鲜使得农民更有优势，故选 D。

答案：D

63. What is the difficulty for those new farmers?

- A. To gain more financial aid.
- B. To hire good farm managers.
- C. To have farms of their own.
- D. To win old farmers' support.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第四段第一句话 Another challenge for more than a million of the most qualified farm workers and managers is a non-existent path to citizenship — the greatest barrier to building a farm of their own.可知，新农民面临的最大挑战是无法获得公民身份，因此不能建设自己的农场，故选 C。

答案：C

64. What should farmers do for a more sustainable and fair farm economy?

- A. Seek support beyond NYFC.
- B. Expand farmland conservation.
- C. Become members of NYFC.
- D. Invest more to improve technology.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章最后一段第二句 We at the NYFC need broad support as we urge Congress to increase farmland conservation, as we push for immigration reform, and as we seek policies that will ensure the success of a diverse and ambitious next generation of farms from all backgrounds.可知 NYFC 需要广泛的支持，包括要求议会增加农田保护，推动移民改革，探寻政策确保不同背景的新农民的成功等，所以为了保证农业经济的可持续发展农民需要寻求 NYFC 以外的很多方面的支持。故选 A。

答案：A

Children as young as ten are becoming dependent on social media for their sense of self-worth, a major study warned.

It found many youngsters(少年) now measure their status by how much public approval they get online, often through “likes”. Some change their behaviour in real life to improve their image on the web.

The report into youngsters aged from 8 to 12 was carried out by Children's Commissioner (专员) Anne Longfield. She said social media firms were exposing children to major emotional risks, with some youngsters starting secondary school ill-equipped to cope with the tremendous pressure they faced online.

Some social apps were popular among the children even though they supposedly require users to be at least 13. The youngsters admitted planning trips around potential photo-opportunities and then messaging friends—and friends of friends — to demand “likes” for their online posts.

The report found that youngsters felt their friendships could be at risk if they did not respond to social media posts quickly, and around the clock.

Children aged 8 to 10 were "starting to feel happy" when others liked their posts. However, those in the 10 to 12 age group were "concerned with how many people like their posts", suggesting a “need” for social recognition that gets stronger the older they become.

Miss Longfield warned that a generation of children risked growing up "worried about their appearance and image as a result of the unrealistic lifestyles they follow on platforms, and increasingly anxious about switching off due to the constant demands of social media.

She said: "Children are using social media with family and friends and to play games when they are in primary school. But what starts as fun usage of apps turns into tremendous pressure in real social media interaction at secondary school."

As their world expanded, she said, children compared themselves to others online in a way that was "hugely damaging in terms of their self-identity, in terms of their confidence, but also in terms of their ability to develop themselves".

Miss Longfield added: "Then there is this push to connect—if you go offline, will you miss something, will you miss out, will you show that you don't care about those people you are following, all of those come together in a huge way at once." "For children it is very, very difficult to cope with emotionally." The Children's Commissioner for England's study—*life in Likes*—found that children as young as 8 were using social media platforms largely for play.

However, the research—involving eight groups of 32 children aged 8 to 12—suggested that as they headed toward their teens, they became increasingly anxious online.

By the time they started secondary school—at age 11—children were already far more aware of their image online and felt under huge pressure to ensure their posts were popular, the report found.

However, they still did not know how to cope with mean-spirited jokes, or the sense of incompetence they might feel if they compared themselves to celebrities(名人) or more brilliant friends online. The report said they also faced pressure to respond to messages at all hours of the day—especially at secondary school when more youngsters have mobile phones.

The Children's Commissioner said schools and parents must now do more to prepare children for the emotional minefield(雷区) they faced online. And she said social media companies must also "take more responsibility". They should either monitor their websites better so that children do not sign up too early, or they should adjust their websites to the needs of younger users.

Javed Khan, of children's charity Bamardo's, said: "It's vital that new compulsory age-appropriate relationship and sex education lessons in England should help equip children to deal with the growing demands of social media.

"It's also hugely important for parents to know which apps their children are using."

65. Why did some secondary school students feel too much pressure?

- A. They were not provided with adequate equipment.
- B. They were not well prepared for emotional risks.
- C. They were required to give quick responses.
- D. They were prevented from using mobile phones.

解析: 细节理解题。根据文章第三段第二句话 She said social media firms were exposing children to major emotional risks, with some youngsters starting secondary school ill-equipped to cope with the tremendous pressure they faced online.可知一些社交媒体公司使孩子们处于大的情感压力下,从而使孩子们感到巨大的压力,故 B 正确。

答案: B

66. Some social app companies were to blame because _____.

- A. they didn't adequately check their users' registration
- B. they organized photo trips to attract more youngsters
- C. they encouraged youngsters to post more photos
- D. they didn't stop youngsters from staying up late

解析: 推理判断题。根据文章第四段第一句话 Some social apps were popular among the children even though they supposedly require users to be at least 13.可知一些 apps 很受孩子们欢迎,尽管它们要求使用者不低于 13 岁,言外之意,他们没有对孩子的年龄进行监管,故选 A。

答案: A

67. Children's comparing themselves to others online may lead to _____.

- A. less friendliness to each other
- B. lower self-identity and confidence
- C. an increase in online cheating
- D. a stronger desire to stay online

解析: 细节理解题。根据文章第九段 children compared themselves to others online in a way that was "hugely damaging in terms of their self-identity, in terms of their confidence, but also in terms of their ability to develop themselves".可知孩子在网上与其他人比较损害他们的自尊心,自信心以及自我发展的能力,故 B 正确。

答案: B

68. According to *Life in Likes*, as children grew, they became more anxious to _____.

- A. circulate their posts quickly
- B. know the qualities of their posts
- C. use mobile phones for play
- D. get more public approval

解析: 推理判断题。根据文章第 12 段 However, the research—involving eight groups of 32 children aged 8 to 12—suggested that as they headed toward their teens, they became increasingly anxious online.可知随着孩子年龄的增长,他们开始渴望上网,再根据 13 段 By the time they

started secondary school—at age 11—children were already far more aware of their image online and felt under huge pressure to ensure their posts were popular, the report found.可以推断出他们的压力源于他们渴望自己的发帖能受欢迎、被认可，由此可见他们渴望得到公众的认可。故选 D。

答案：D

69. What should parents do to solve the problem?

- A. Communicate more with secondary schools.
- B. Urge media companies to create safer apps.
- C. Keep track of children's use of social media.
- D. Forbid their children from visiting the web.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章最后一段 It's also hugely important for parents to know which apps their children are using.可以推断出父母需要了解孩子在使用什么 apps，所以应该时刻跟踪了解孩子对于社交 app 的使用。故选 C。

答案：C

70. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. The influence of social media on children.
- B. The importance of social media to children.
- C. The problem in building a healthy relationship.
- D. The measure to reduce risks from social media.

解析：主旨大意题。根据文章第一段 Children as young as ten are becoming dependent on social media for their sense of self-worth, a major study warned.可知本文为新闻报道体，文章主要介绍 teens 变得越来越依赖社交媒体。再根据全文内容可知文章主要介绍了社交媒体对孩子的影响，所以 A 正确。

答案：A

第四部分：任务型阅读（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，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上相应题号的横线上。每个空格只填一个单词。

How Arts Promote Our Economy

When most people think of the arts, they imagine the end product, the beautiful painting, a wonderful piece of music, or an award-winning performance in the theater. But arts groups bring broader value to our communities. The economic impact of the arts is often overlooked and badly judged.

The arts create jobs that help develop the economy. Any given performance takes a tour bus full of artists, technical experts, managers, musicians, or writers to create an appealing piece of art. These people earn a living wage for their professional knowledge and skills.

Another group of folks is needed to help market the event. "If you build it they will come" is a misleading belief. Painters, digital media experts, photographers, booking agents and promoters are hired to sell tickets and promote the event. According to the Dallas Area Cultural Advocacy Coalition, arts agencies employ more than 10,000 people as full-or part-time employees or independent contractors.

A successful arts neighborhood creates a ripple effect (连锁反应) throughout a community. In

2005, when the Bishop Arts Theatre was donated to our town, the location was considered a poor area of town. After investing more than \$1 million in reconstructing the building, we began producing a full season of theater performances, jazz concerts, and year-round arts education programs in 2008. Nearly 40 percent of jazz lovers live outside of the Dallas city limits and drive or fly in to enjoy an evening in the Bishop Arts District.

No doubt the theater has contributed to the area’s development and economic growth. Today, there are galleries, studios, restaurants and newly built work spaces where neighbors share experiences, where there is renewed life and energy. In this way, arts and culture also serve as a public good.

TeCo Theatrical Productions Inc. made use of Bloomberg’s investment of \$35,000 to get nearly \$400,000 in public and private sector support during the two-year period. Further, Dallas arts and arts-based businesses produce \$298 for every dollar the city spends on arts programming and facilities. In Philadelphia, a metro area smaller than Dallas, the arts have an economic impact of almost \$3 million and support 44,000 jobs, 80 percent of which actually lie outside the arts industry, including accountants, marketers, construction workers, hotel managers, printers, and other kinds of art workers.

The arts are efficient economic drivers and when they are supported, the entire small-business community benefits.

It is wrong to assume arts groups cannot make a profit. But in order to stay in business, arts groups must produce returns. If you are a student studying the arts, chances are you have been ill-advised to have a plan B. But those who truly understand the economic impact and can work to change the patterns can create a wide range of career possibilities.

Arts as an economic driver	Our communities ___71___ from arts in terms of economy.
___72___ of arts’ promoting our economy	Arts activity demands a(n) ___73___ effort. It involves creation, performance, and ___74___. ★Artists make a living through their creative work. ★Others get paid by marketing the event.
	Arts have a gradually spreading ___75___. They could help promote other industries whether they lie inside or outside arts. ★Besides tickets, some jazz lovers will pay their ___76___ to and from the events. ★Arts contribute to cultural development when people gather together to share their experience and renew their energy.
	Investment in arts could produce potential ___77___ economic results. ★TeCo used a \$35,000 art investment to attract an overall support of \$400,000. ★In Dallas, one dollar invested in arts could harvest an extraordinary return of nearly \$300. ★In Philadelphia the arts have created about 35,000 job opportunities for workers ___78___ arts industry.
Art students making a good living	With these ___79___ in mind, art students need not worry about their career and have a(n) ___80___ plan.

解析：这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述艺术是如何促进我们的经济发展的。

71. 同义转化题。根据文章第一段 But arts groups bring broader value to our communities.(艺术团体给我们的社区带来了更大的价值。), 所填词的主语为 Our communities, 故应为我们的社区从艺术中收益, 所以用短语 benefit from 从.....受益。故填 benefit。

72. 归纳题。分析右边表格各小点的内容可知, 这里应该为艺术提升我们经济的方法, 所以用 way, 注意首字母大写及复数形式。故填 Ways。

73. 归纳题。根据文章第二段 Any given performance takes a tour bus full of artists, technical experts, managers, musicians, or writers to create an appealing piece of art.可以归纳出, 艺术活动需要集体共同努力。故填 joint/collective。

74. 词性转化题。根据文章第三段 Painters, digital media experts, photographers, booking agents and promoters are hired to sell tickets and promote the event.中的动词 promote 转化为名词 promotion, 也可以用同义名词 marketing。故填 promotion/marketing。

75. 原词再现题。根据文章第四段 A successful arts neighborhoods creates a ripple effect (连锁反应) throughout a community.中的原词 effect 可以得出答案。故填 effect。

76. 归纳题。根据文章第四段 Nearly 40 percent of jazz lovers live outside of the Dallas city limits and drive or fly in to enjoy an evening in the Bishop Arts District.可以归纳出, 爵士爱好者除了买票之外, 还需要付来去交通费、住宿费等费用。故填 fares。

77. 归纳题。根据文章倒数第三段 the arts have an economic impact of almost \$3 million and support 44,000 jobs, 80 percent of which actually lie outside the arts industry, including accountants, marketers, construction workers, hotel managers, printers, and other kinds of art workers.可知, 艺术品投资可以产生潜在的积极经济效果。故填 positive。

78. 原词再现题。根据文章倒数第三段 the arts have an economic impact of almost \$3 million and support 44,000 jobs, 80 percent of which actually lie outside the arts industry, including accountants, marketers, construction workers, hotel managers, printers, and other kinds of art workers.中的 outside 可以得出答案, 也可以用其同义词 beyond。故填 outside/beyond。

79. 归纳题。这里是对文章的总结, 艺术生应该考虑到上文这些统计数据或分析, 故无需担心他们的职业。故填 statistics/data/analyses。

80. 同义转化题。根据文章最后一段 But those who truly understand the economic impact and can work to change the patterns can create a wide range of career possibilities.中的 change the patterns 转化为同义词 alternative。故填 alternative。

答案: 71. benefit 72. Ways 73. joint/collective 74. Promotion/marketing 75. Effect
76. fares 77. Positive 78. outside/beyond 79. statistics/data/analyses 80. Alternative

第五部分: 书面表达(满分25分)

81. 请阅读下面文字,并按照规定用英语写一篇150词左右的文章。

Li Jiang

6 July, Sunny

Our family will go on a trip next month and need a suitcase. Two days ago, Mom asked me to find relevant information on the internet. But the information I got was rich and varied, or even contradictory. Confused, I simply based my decision on the ratings. Within five minutes, we ordered the one we were satisfied with. This afternoon, Mom received the case and told me she liked it very much.

Su Hua

6 July, Sunny

This morning, our family went out, hanging round in the downtown area. We found a rating of the Top Ten Restaurants, and went into one of them. We spent quite a lot of money, but were not happy. Mom complained a lot, and said that despite its high ratings, the food was not to our taste. I was puzzled. Should I believe in these ratings, or should I not?

写作内容:

1. 用约 30 个词概括上述利用排名 (ratings) 进行消费的现象;
2. 谈谈你如何看待消费排名, 然后用 2-3 个理由或论据支撑你的看法。

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。

解析: 今年作文仍然是读写作文, 即先用 30 词概括阅读材料, 然后针对材料中的话题写一篇议论文谈看法。首先要认真阅读两段有关消费排名现象及观点的纯文字材料, 然后进行比较和分析, 表明态度, 作出价值判断。

文章首段要简要介绍两段材料, 第一段材料为一对母子买旅行箱看了网上的评论, 结果买回来的旅行箱质量很好。第二段材料为一帮人去餐馆吃饭, 看了 on-line rating, 结果饭菜很不好吃, 从而凸显出 online rating 的不靠谱。

然后写你对 online rating 的看法, 表明观点, 注意用 2-3 个论据来支撑自己的看法。

文章属于议论文, 要注意主题句的使用, 论点之间要注意有条理。文章可主要采用一般现在时, 第三人称来写。

答案: Possible version one:

As a major channel of consumption information, the rating is an efficient source of information for shopping in our own consumption. Interestingly, the same rating may have different influences on different consumers.

I tend to consult consumption ratings whatever I purchase. Firstly, the higher rating means the higher quality of the product, or better service. Based on the ratings, I bought my beloved backpack, saw interesting films and tasted delicious foods. Secondly, ratings can save time to make decisions in shopping. For example, there are huge amounts of reference books which I am often confused to choose from. In that case, it is both convenient and economical to buy books according to the ratings.

There is no doubt that it is unwise to depend completely on the ratings in consumption. The advantages and disadvantages of ratings are often closely related. It is necessary to hold an objective attitude towards ratings.

Possible version two:

Nowadays, most commodities or services are rated through certain channels. These ratings, easy to access, are playing an increasingly important role in customers' purchase decision. However, results are sometimes unsatisfactory.

There is no denying that such ratings might bring convenience to consumers, but they are often misleading and unreliable. As we all know, most of the ratings are based on others' judgment on the product or service concerned. Every judgment comes from a specific need or a unique psychological state. Apparently, blindly following others' advice will affect our own judgment. Another fact should not be neglected that some of the ratings are the outcome of a careful manipulation of companies or sellers. It has become a common practice for some to pay

for good ratings on their products or services so as to increase their sales.

Therefore, we should give a second thought to these ratings whenever we go shopping.